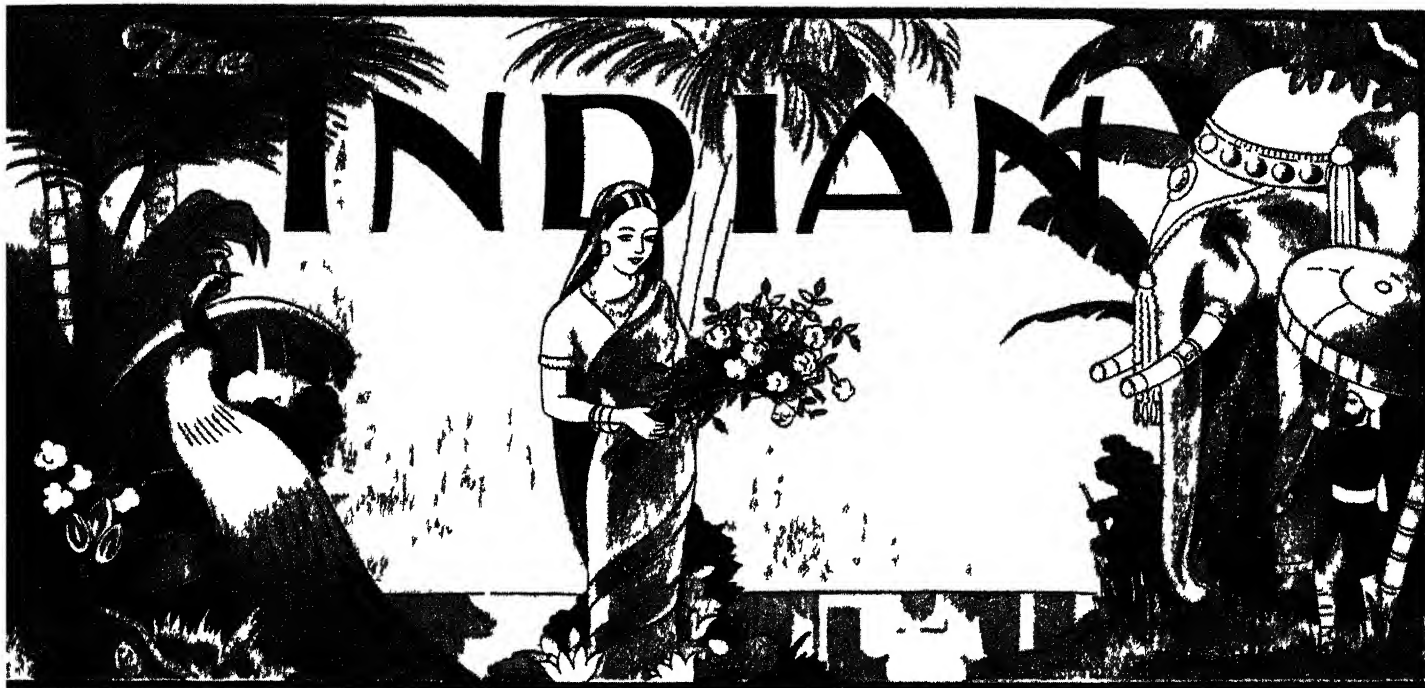




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Indian July 1935



Vol 2 No 7

JULY 1935

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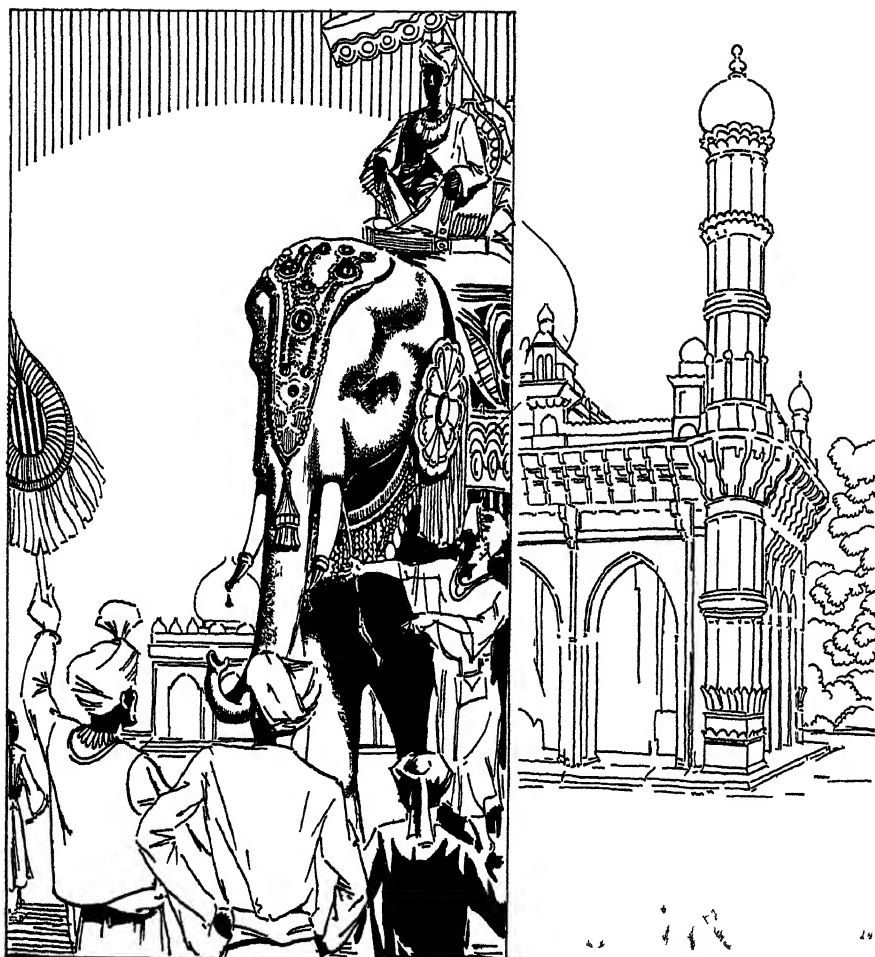
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Group Photo of the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition Photo by Beiny

THE INDIAN

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Indian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. All letters must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender (not necessarily for publication). The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general, special or local interests affecting the political, social, economic or religious relations of Indians. When payment is desired, the fact should be stated. In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "The Indian" belongs to the publishers.

The Editor will be always pleased to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Indian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned. Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for or to be forwarded.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

This journal is a link between Indians all over the world. The more they know of each other, the better for all concerned. We have contributors all over the world.

To protect, strengthen and further the political, social, economic and general welfare of Indians everywhere. To advocate the further development of Indian political institutions on constitutional and evolutionary lines.

If you have any just cause or grievance and have no medium of expression, write to the Editor of "The Indian."

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas opened an exhibition of the paintings by S. Fyze-Rahamin at the Aeolian Hall Art Gallery, 131-137 New Bond Street, London, W.1, on June 17, 1935. Lord Lamington was in the chair. There was a gathering of about 60 to 80 persons present. His Highness delivered the following speech —

LORD LAMINGTON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Art is Science. I am neither an artist nor a scientist. I have, therefore, no special title to be connected with to-day's function. So far as my pretension to skill and ability in the domain of painting is concerned, I should relate a story.

I was, some years back, when I was an officer in an important State, told to look after and keep company to a very high personage. This person's main hobby was drawing and painting. On one occasion we went to a side lane of a small town which was very filthy and dirty and it was at this spot where our guest decided to spend a few hours in drawing a picture. While our guest was busy and deeply absorbed in his pleasant task it was an ordeal for me to sit in that most objectionable and uninviting locality doing nothing beyond killing time. At the end of one day's halt our guest produced a picture and to my bewilderment and embarrassment I was called upon to say what I thought of it. In the confusion of my mind, all I could say was, "You have made a beautiful thing out of what appeared to be absolutely nothing."

I was greatly relieved to know that this my unsophisticated remark did not offend our guest—on the contrary it pleased him.

Such is my appalling ignorance and unappreciative knowledge or instinct of this line. Nevertheless, I can assert that I like a good thing when I see it. I take delight in it and can admire it and as such I am ready to help any such undertaking. Besides, from an academic point of view, I know the educative importance and aesthetic value of a noble and fine art like that of painting and drawing. With the above as my qualification, I consented, though with some reluctance, but under pressure of persuasion, to be here to-day. In acquiescing, I was prompted by my intense desire to be associated with any movement or undertaking calculated to further the cause of art and perhaps to help the revival and demonstration of the same in India.

Scarcely more than a score of miles from the Capital of the Indian State over which I rule stands the city which more than a thousand years ago was one of the most famous centres of Aryan culture in the East. Before the days when Alfred reigned in England, the court of King Vikrama the Great of Ujjain was renowned, not alone for the Shakespeare of Hindustan, the great poet and dramatist Kalidas, whose work, like that of your own Shakespeare, age cannot stale nor time's fell hand deface, but for a whole galaxy of geniuses of the first rank in every art, the "Nine Gems," as they were called, of poetry and drama, sculpture and painting, the dance, architecture, and philosophy. I think I may be excused for this reference as this same Vikramaditya was the originator of the Power dynasty whose modern descendants are the rulers of Dhar State.

THE INDIAN

and the two Dewas States, one of which is my own.

Not much further towards a different point of the compass from my Capital, lies another famed centre of ancient art and learning, far more ravaged, alas! by the hand of time than the previously mentioned one, because much older—so old, indeed, that it dates back to those far-off days when the followers of Gautama Buddha sought refuge from the turmoils of the world, and with their own hands hewed, out of the living rock, cave-temples and monastic cells, adorning the walls in honour of their Lord with paintings which even now, almost two thousand years after the master-hands that wrought them have crumbled into the dust, delight our eyes with the vitality of their form and the beauty of their colouring.

These two ancient centres typify, to my mind, the two main sources of the inspiration of our Indian art of old—the one source, religion, expressing the search for truth and for love Divine; the other source, royal patronage, expressing itself in the artistic embodiments of worldly desires, human loves and hates, ambitions and rivalries of war and peace.

It is but a truism that the spiritual condition of a country is mirrored in its art. It is a sure sign of deterioration in inward quality when a nation's art grows stereotyped and ceases to show vitality of expression. The danger of every nation that has once been great, is that it may rest content with its past, look back with such rapt eyes on the glories that *have* been, that it not only misses the chances of the present, but, lost in the clouds of self-satisfaction, fails to inspire the rising generations with that spirit of fresh enterprise and adventure which *alone* can make and keep a people in the van of humanity's onward march. Few ancient nations, if any, have escaped this danger; it was for long the bane of Egypt, of China, of Iran, Iraq, and of Spain; it is not the least of the faults for which the people of my *own* country have been criticized, and with justice.

Yet, if the principle be indeed a sound one, the prospect for India would appear to be very different from what it seemed to be ten, fifteen, twenty years ago. For nothing is surer than that India, a land where very few things are sure nowadays, is on the threshold of a great artistic renaissance, if she has not already

stepped beyond that threshold. You in England have had occasion to see signs of this, lately, in quite a number of ways. The most obvious of all is in the work of our young painters and sculptors, whose talents have been exemplified to many of you in the exhibition of Indian Art held in London last winter—some examples of which are permanently enshrined in the frescoes and bas-reliefs of India House, and further specimens of which you again have the chance to see before you in the exhibition that I shall to-day have the pleasure and privilege of opening.

Another striking example of the renaissance I refer to, which some of you may also have had the pleasure of witnessing for yourselves, is to be found in the remarkably beautiful revival of the Indian art of dancing, of which perhaps the best-known exponent is the talented young Udayashankar. It may be safely predicted, I think, that this revival will also very soon be accompanied by correspondingly striking new developments in Indian music, particularly instrumental music.

It is unlikely that there can be anyone in this audience for whom the name of Rabindranath Tagore is not instantly associated with the renaissance of Indian poetry and drama, of which he is the fountain-head. It may not be equally well-known to all of you, that Tagore, who has already made himself world-famous as a poet, a dramatist, and a philosopher, and, in his own country at least as a musician also, is, at the age of over 80, when a man's powers might surely be expected to show signs of waning, expressing himself so remarkably and so profusely through the medium of painting, that he seems well on the way to revealing himself as a genius no less great in that art than he has proved to be in so many others. And it is no exaggeration to say that his ashram at Shantiniketan is a veritable power-station of young talent in creative service, not along artistic lines alone, though pre-eminently along those, but also in social and educational experimentation. It is interesting too, to note that architecture, one of the forms of artistic creation most slow to show signs of change along definitely new lines, is also beginning its renaissance under the skilled hands of Tagore's co-worker, Surendranath Kar.

The name of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose is generally associated in this

country with those amazing discoveries and the reactions of plant-life, of which some of you here present may have seen demonstrations by Sir Jagdish himself during the last few years. You may therefore be surprised at my including that distinguished *scientist* among those who typify the renaissance of Indian art. That surprise will not be felt by any of you, however, who have visited Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose's splendid Institute in Calcutta, or who know him personally. He is scientist, artist, and philosopher, all combined. Is it, I wonder, a part of the *special* contribution of India to the development of human culture, that, absorbed as she has ever been, from time immemorial, in trying to solve the problems of the universe rather through *synthesis* than through *analysis* (the method in which the *west* has gained pre-eminence) even now, in her artistic renaissance, India reveals this same characteristic, her greatest poet being also an educationist and a painter, and her greatest scientist a philosopher with an artist's soul?

Many Westerners, some perhaps even in this audience, find difficulty in appreciating and understanding traditional Indian art when they first come across it. The word tradition is perhaps misleading. Any custom or form of a custom is termed tradition, but the tradition of India, has a different meaning. It is intelligent and living, with fundamental laws applicable to all ages, all times and all minds. Art in India has always made human experience memorable. It has made rocks to speak, stones to sing, caves to write history. Every experience took immortal form in stupendous carving and unbroken line, without limitation and without effort. It searched forms to symbolize, not studied them to imitate. The search was always beyond abstract form to discover the under-meaning of its existence. Form helped to recognize its outward appearance and art expressed its under-meaning. This symbolizing was of greater value to the Indian artist than the imitation of outward form of nature.

My appeal to the Indian creative mind, whether in poetry or art, is to utilise the great experience of the past to use it for the period we live in, not by imitation but by understanding, and it is in this attempt in Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin's art that has interested me greatly.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am one of those who believes, from the bottom of my soul, that nations like individuals, *cannot*, even if they *will*, live unto themselves alone. India, my motherland, has gone through dark phases when, wrapped up in the mantle of her own injured pride, her shame, or her misery, she has (as have all peoples at some time or other in their history) endeavoured either to keep herself proudly aloof, or to turn her face away from the world lest her imperfections and her tears might be seen of all and made mock of. It may be that in *some* respects and to a certain extent she is going through *such* a phase at this time. But, that is *not* the case, I firmly believe, with regard to the things which are deepest and truest, the things of the inmost soul and spirit, those which belong to the realm of the eternal, the world of beauty and of truth. From the East, and most of all perhaps from India among the countries of the East, the world has gained much more than even now it realizes, among the treasures of the art, science and philosophy handed down from the past; and the East has taken, and *is* taking a great deal a very great deal indeed, in return, from you of the West. But it is not going to end with that. The interchange, the interflow, is still going on. Only now, through the marvelous inventions of the West, which have made the world so much smaller, and will before long annihilate distance altogether, the flow is swifter and fuller, freer and of *greater* force. Day by day we are drawing closer together, in mind and soul, even though we know it not, and perhaps even do not consciously desire it either, many of us, as yet. *Such* are the forces that are *irresistibly* working. To such forces, every true expression or creative ability, be it artistic, scientific or philosophic, is a tributary, helping to make the current stronger. One such expression is *this*, before you now. And because it *is* such, and *not* because it *is* Indian only, I am most happy to have the privilege of declaring it open to you, and to all people of good will. May it be one of the many streams of force which *are* gradually breaking down the barriers that have kept East and West so long apart. Day by day we can see with our own eyes that it is less and *less* true that "East is East, and West is West." It is less and less true even of the superficial things; it is surely *not* true of the things that



Photo by Beenu
Painting of an Indian Lady
by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin

matter. This exhibition is one expression of one aspect of one of the things that *matter*.

Encouragement and patronage of this art of the sublime expressions of human life apart from its inherent and intrinsic value is in the mundane and material world of to-day not only necessary but almost indispensable. The growth of materialism, the rush and the wear and tear of our present existence requires far softer and hence more soothing, comforting and thus refreshing and resuscitating influences and forces.

Although the value of painting cannot be exaggerated and although its claim from the standpoint of national glory cannot be overrated yet its growth, its rise cannot spring forth from empty ill-fed stomachs. His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, when he made a speech the other day at the Y.M.C.A., said the same thing and when he said that he was speaking the truth. Unfortunately, an art like this requires quiet, peace, leisure, rest, which cannot be obtained without royal support and patronage. India is a vast country and I have no doubt that in

its massive and expansive fold there lie hidden geniuses, who for want of opportunity are unable to shine forth. India in the past had lit a lamp in this walk of life, whose light at the present time, except for occasional brilliant flickers, seems for want of supply of oil to be fading. Let a constant and copious supply of food for the same be vouchsafed and I have no doubt that this well-known lamp will flare up and with renewed and double strength give light with all its pristine glory.

With these few words I have great pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open and wish Mr. F. Rahamin, the artist, all success and a brilliant future.

Cambridge Tripos Lists

Successful Indian Candidates

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS (Part II).

Class III—

G. R. W. de Silva (Emmanuel College)

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS (Part I)

Class III—

T. C. A. de Soysa (Sidney Sussex College).

M. F. Irani (Christ's College).

LAW TRIPOS (Part II).

Class II (Division 2)—

B. Das (Downing College).

A. W. Gaminara (St. John's Col.).

P. V. J. Reddy (Trinity College).

Class III—

A. N. Kashyap (Fitzwilliam Hse.).

P. M. Maung (St. John's College).

R. P. Senanayaka (Corpus Christi College).

Declared to have deserved the ordinary B.A. Degree :—

M. Samiuddin (Fitzwilliam House).

LAW TRIPOS (Part I).

Class III—

S. A. Rahman (Queen's College).

The following candidates in three papers under Regulations 18 have satisfied the Examiners by attaining the standard for honours :—

J. W. F. Day (Queen's College).

Gajendra Singh (St. John's Col.).

M. Lal (Fitzwilliam House).

Allowed Part I of the General Examination :—

A. N. Haksar (Sidney Sussex Col.).

ENGLISH TRIPOS (Part I).

Class III—

B. Dhingra (Queen's College).

WOMEN

Agrolat—

Miss F. Nanavutty (Girton College)

HISTORICAL TRIPOS (Part II).

Class II (Division 2)—

T. M. Begg (Caius College).

J. J. Bhabha (Caius).

(Continued on page 4)

OPEN LETTERS
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOUR OR MALICE

The Rt. Hon. M. MacDONALD

DEAR SIR,

Hearty congratulations on your appointment as His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. You are the son of a great man and are occupying a great position. We expect great deeds from you. No doubt your task is a difficult one as you have to reconcile the interest of so many different classes, colour, creed and countries. But if you follow the spirit expressed by His Royal Majesty the King in his memorable Jubilee message, which we trust you will, as evident from the recent dinner speeches and message of the Corona Club, your task would be made much easier. In case you adhere to the superiority complex of the white skin and the principle of the "white man's burden" and treat non-white subjects of His Majesty in a wrong way, you will not only do great damage to the future solidarity of the Empire but will do incalculable harm to the ardent ideal of world peace cherished by your illustrious father, yourself and all other peace-loving subjects of His Majesty the King. You know, Indians form a larger majority of immigrants in the Colonies than any other race. Owing to the peace-loving disposition of Indians, their legitimate rights and interests have so far not been well protected in any of the Colonies. The local white immigrants out of sheer short-sightedness and selfishness are ill-treating the British Indians in nearly all the Colonies. The local Governors often yield to the local influence of the white agitation and pressure. It is for you to keep the balance and assist or direct, as the case may be, the local governors to treat Indians justly and fairly. Remember that the interests of the Empire and world peace are more important and vital than the interests of a handful of Englishmen or Europeans in a Colony. We hope that you will not encourage race or colour prejudice or hatred in the Empire.

Sir TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

DEAR SIR,

We admire your legal acumen and knowledge. Your success at the

Allahabad High Court Bar is a well-deserved one. But what have you done as a public man? Have you founded any institution as Mahatma Gandhi or Rabindranath Tagore or Pandit Malaviya has done? Have you donated any decent sum to an orphanage? Have you fostered any industry in Allahabad or elsewhere? You know that your income at the Bar has been one of the largest if not the largest that any Indian advocate has enjoyed. What portion of it has been spent on works of lasting utility and profit to our compatriots? The fact of your having obtained one or two big titles does not confer any material benefit to any one except yourself.

You visit England pretty nearly every year and have taken such a prominent part in the Round Table Conferences, etc., to shape a constitution for India on democratic lines. But are you a democrat yourself? Have you learnt what are the elements of practical democracy? Do you act upon them in your daily life? Do you think it practical democracy not to reply to or even acknowledge a letter? Why did you not even show the most ordinary courtesy of a mere acknowledgement of our letter. We entertain no grudge or ill will against you, but do you entertain any against us? If some of your friends do not like us, that is no reason why a well educated man like you should behave in this way. Men like you should be very broad-minded. India will not get real democracy as long as men of your position and calibre do not show ordinary courtesy to ordinary people. Every time we have written to the highest dignitary, say like the Prime Minister or a Secretary of State or a Member of the House of Lords, we always received a reply of some sort or other. What use are your public speeches on patriotism or efforts for democracy in India when you do not follow even the first simple principles of a democrat?

You cannot say that you had no time or assistance, because we know you had a lady secretary to assist you in your correspondence. Moreover
(Continued at foot of next column)

Dr. HINGORANI

Hearty welcome into the arena of Indian social life of London. As a new-comer, we would give you a useful hint. Before expecting to create good feeling and better mutual understanding between the English and the Indians, please do not neglect to create and strengthen amity between the Indians resident in London. We are sure you will prove to be a very active and valuable asset to the social circles of Indians in this country.

CAMBRIDGE RESULTS

(Continued from page 3)

M. Kakitsubo (Trinity)

V. Kamalaprija (Trinity)

HISTORICAL TRIPOS (Part I)

Class II (Division I)

G. R. Bonavia (Corpus Christi)

N. Patehsinhji (Magdalene)

N. Srinivasan (King's)

ECONOMICS TRIPOS (Part II)

Class II (Division I)

R. C. Dutt (Corpus Christi College)

R. Krishnaswami (King's)

(Division II)-

K. R. Khilmani (Trinity)

G. V. Nath (Trinity)

M. Qadir (Clare)

ECONOMICS TRIPOS (Part I)

Class II (Division 2)

C. H. Covahee (King's)

R. M. Patel (St. Catherine's Col).

Class III

P. R. Chaudhian (Fitzwilliam Hse.)

S. Rajataratana (Trinity)

Allowed special Examination in Economics :-

A. A. H. Bibi (Fitzwilliam House)

BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS
Of Indian Students

(Continued from page 3)

Mistry, Bomanshaw Donald, M.T.

Mitra, Subodh Chandra, I.I.

Namazi, Mohamed Hassan, I.T.

Pawar, Appasaheb Ganapetrai, M.T.

Rao, Yarahalli Varada Rajeshwar, I.I.

Roy, Nirmal Sankar, G.I.

Saha, Nilatan, I.I.

Shanghavi Amarshi Odhavji, M.T.

Sood, Prem Sagar, M.T.

Wadia, Jhanghi Bomanji, I.T.

Wankhede, Seshrao Krishnarao, I.I.

Examined, 200; Passed, 128
(Indians 21)

you had nothing much to do here this time except pleasure and holiday making.

If there is any valid explanation we shall be very glad to publish it.

THE ESSENTIALS OF NATIONALISM

By SENATOR BORAH

(His position and prestige in the Council of Foreign Relations has done much to influence American Foreign policy, and thus to some extent the shaping of world events)

ALL OVER THE WORLD SENATOR BORAH IS FAMOUS FOR HIS INDEPENDENT OUTLOOK UPON WORLD PROBLEMS. FOR YEARS HIS GREATEST PRESTIGE HAS STRONGLY INFLUENCED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

There can be no such thing as free government if the people thereof are not free to remain aloof or to take part in foreign wars. People who have bartered away or surrendered their right to remain neutral in war have surrendered their right to govern.

It is a nationalistic world, intensely so. There can be no doubt about that. Everywhere the national spirit is evoked, fostered and religiously maintained. Whatever we may think as to some of its policies and tendencies, we must admit that under its welding, cementing, driving power, different peoples have been lifted into a region of exertion and consecration nothing less than amazing.

In countries where there was debility, incompetency, and utter demoralisation among the masses, in this spirit of nationalism there is now strength and vigor and hope. Trampling under foot the false and feeble philosophy which would disparage the healing, uplifting power of patriotism, they sacrifice, suffer and endure and find their highest compensation in the increasing vigor, prestige and honour of their country. These conditions and these sentiments are not likely to change in the near future.

If a foreign policy should be offered to these nationalistic nations, which would not fit into, serve and augment their nationalism, it would be rejected. Such a policy was offered to Japan. It was rejected. Where would a foreign policy based upon internationalism find reception in Europe or in the Orient? Like the dove from the Ark, there would be no place for it to alight.

When the Security Committee of the League several years ago sought of Great Britain her views upon the terms of the Covenant, the Committee was plainly informed that Great Britain would determine for herself what, if any, action she would take in regard to the breach if it occurred. That was nationalism. Who would expect Great Britain to do anything different? And who would long respect her if she did do anything different? The invasion of the Ruhr,

Corfu, the seizure of Manchuria, these things indicate rather strongly that all schemes of international co-operation must fit into national realization.

Judging the future by the past, it will always be so. Europe has not changed in this respect, and I venture to think in the interest of civilization, it is well that she has not changed. Europe, with her developing nationalism, may throw many dark shadows upon the future. But Europe without the national spirit, would be hopeless beyond redemption. Nationalism does not necessarily of itself mean militarism or war, as shown by our own history. But whatever it means, anything is preferable to suffocation in the fetid atmosphere of national decay. National decay begins where nationalism ends.

There is no creed or faith, no political principle or form of government, but must at some time or other undergo attacks—and this seems to be one of the periods of challenge and general assailment.

We read of a movement lately initiated in one of the leading countries of Europe to delete the Ten Commandments, presumably that part which says: Thou shalt not kill; to edit the Lord's prayer, since that perfect supplication encompasses all men regardless of race or creed; to abolish Christianity, and conform the teachings of the Nazarene to the practices and principles of their political leader. This wicked and blasphemous exhibition of diseased minds seems only a little more impious and no less vain and impotent than the persistent attacks everywhere encountered upon popular governments, the right and capacity of the people to direct and manage their own political affairs.

Here in this country and elsewhere either by those who in their own land have destroyed the last vestige of personal liberty, sending to prison and to the torture chamber men and women because of race, religion or political opinions and sacrificing all rights of the people to the gratification of personal power, or by those

in our own land who consult appearances rather than realities and mistake surface indication for the deep currents which move below, we hear the solemn pronouncement that popular government has failed and constitutional democracy is dead.

We need not be dismayed but we cannot be unconcerned. The right to worship according to the dictates of one's conscience, the right to freedom from persecution on account of race, are parts of that political liberty, that freedom from oppression which is the very life-blood of democracy. These things, together with free speech, a free press, the right of assemblage, and those guarantees the sum total of which make up the inestimable blessings of personal liberty, are the things for which democracy stands. They are the things for which we stand. And I venture to believe that we will not fail to preserve them. Looking backward and looking forward, proud of our past and confident of our future, we shall find our highest service, not only to our own people, but to mankind and to the peace of the world, in transmitting these principles unimpaired to succeeding generations. This is our supreme duty.

In matters of trade and commerce we have never been isolationists and never will be. In matters of finance, unfortunately, we have not been isolationists and probably never will be. When earthquake and famine, or whatever brings human suffering, visit any part of the human race we have not been isolationists, and never will be. In all those matters and things in which a free and independent and enlightened people may have a part, looking toward amity, toward peace, and the lessening of human suffering, we have never been isolationists and never will be.

But in all matters political in all commitments of any nature or kind, which encroach in the slightest upon the free and unembarrassed action of our people, or which circumscribe their discretion and judgment, we have been free, we have been independent, we have been isolationists. And this, I trust, we shall ever be. If there be any truth established by the experience of nations, it is this: That to accommodate your foreign policies to the demands or in the interest of other nations at the peril of your own security is to invite contempt, and it seldom fails to earn a more substantial punishment.

THE INDIAN STATES



H H the Ruler of Dhenkanal and Party
by the Pyramids in Cairo en route to London

Mysore's Dewan Advises Acceptance of the Indian Constitution

Sri Muzza Ismail, the Prime Minister of the Mysore State, while opening the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 13th June, remarked that the India Bill ranked amongst the greatest achievements of the British Parliament. He said:

"Seldom has any measure passed by Parliament evoked such bitter and powerful opposition or been attacked from so many different quarters for so many different reasons. I myself have been a serious critic of some fundamental proposals, but if it were a question between acceptance and rejection, or even postponement, I should unhesitatingly accept. The conviction has been borne in upon me as the days pass on that in existing circumstances both in India and England it would have been quite impossible for any other measure to go through the legislative process. Unsatisfactory as the Bill is in many viewpoints, complicated as is the proposed Constitution, difficult as it will be to work, I am nevertheless in favour of accepting and working it, for I am convinced that such defects and deficiencies are for the most part inevitable in a Constitution designed for a country so full of paradoxes and anomalies as India. Nor need we regard this Constitution as final and irremediable. It actual experience demonstrates the futility of some provisions or the danger of others, there is no reason to think that the Constitution will not undergo necessary alteration, if not at once in the letter, at any rate in practice, and by the growth of conventions. Events will shape their course according to the realities of the situation. I have no doubt that the Constitution will be worked, and that it will give Indians a great opportunity of serving their Motherland and enabling her to take the position in the comity of nations to which she is entitled."

He paid a tribute to Sir Samuel Hoare for his "unflagging zeal and perseverance and inexhaustible patience," and also to Lord Zetland as his only possible successor.

Travancore State. Transfer of Tangassari Demanded. The Deputy-President of the Travancore Legislative Assembly recently issued a statement in which he says that Tangassari would be much better off if transferred to the Travancore State. He denies allegations, made in some quarters, that on transfer the population would be more heavily taxed and Christian Churches will be difficult to erect. The Secretary of State for India, during a recent debate on the India Bill, met the demand of the State by saying that transfer can only be effected if the inhabitants of Tangassari are in favour of it.

Kashmir. Kashmir has set up a Marketing Board to co-operate with the All-India Central Marketing Board which was attached towards the end of 1934 to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Sangli. The State Assembly has given its assent to the second reading of the Sangli Agriculturists' Protection Act. In response to popular demand, the Sangli Government has also given an assurance about the

establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank as a necessary adjunct to the Act.

Bikaner—New Library. Bikaner is to have a magnificent library to commemorate the historic occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who has kindly given his consent to call it "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Library." The library is to be built on most modern lines at a cost of Rs 1,50,000 (£10,500). The famous Sanskrit Library, now located in the Fort, will be moved to the new building. We congratulate His Highness the Maharaja on his wise choice of such a suitable and permanent memorial.

New Technical Institute. The Maharaja of Bikaner recently announced the construction at a cost of Rs. 1½ lacs (£10,500) of a Technical Institute at Bikaner as his mark of affection and esteem for His Excellency the Viceroy. It will be known as "The Willingdon Technical Institute of Arts and Crafts." Its Central Hall will be named after Lady Willingdon in admiration of her services to Indian women and children.

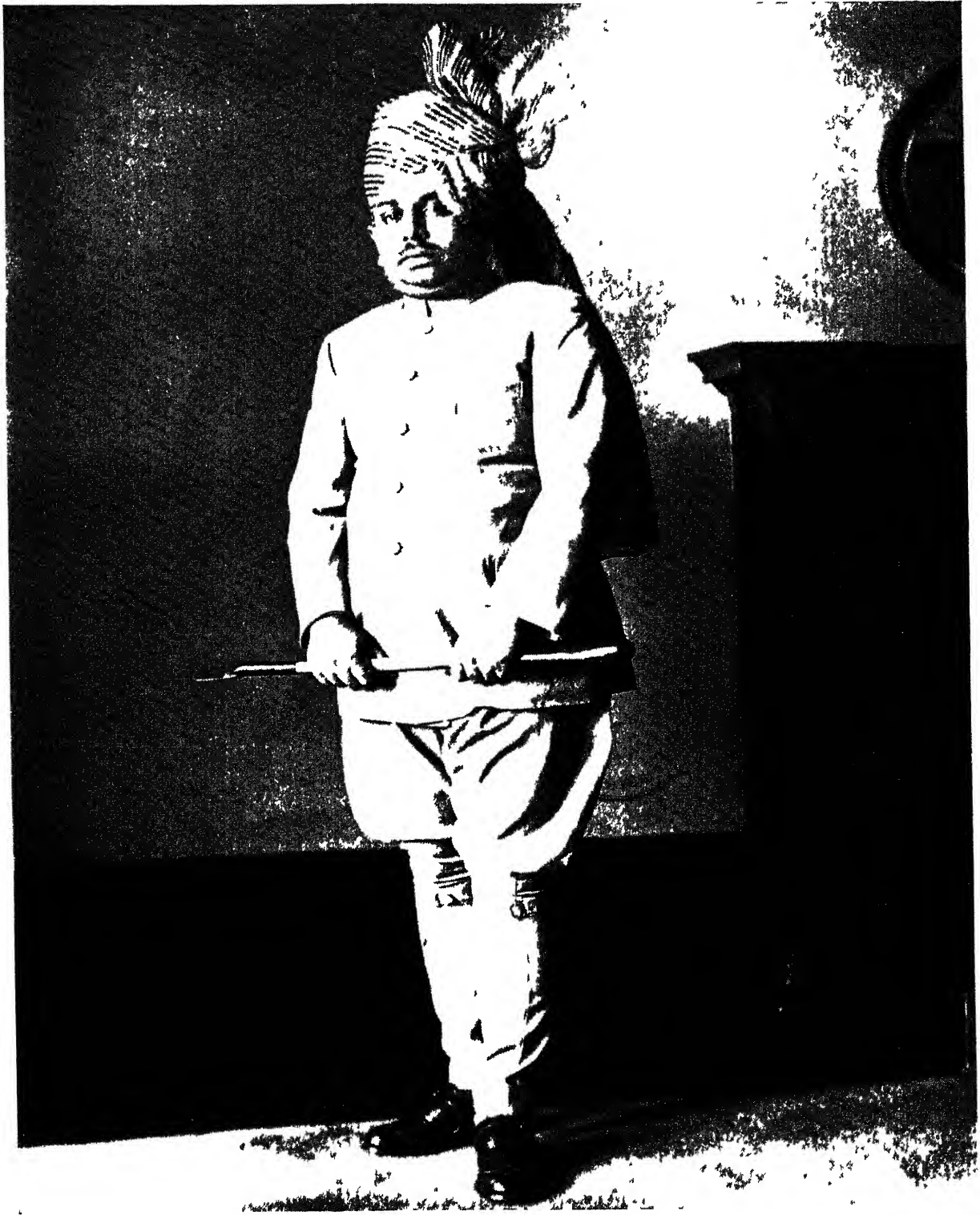


Photo by Beny

H H. THE RULER OF DHENKANAL

LOCAL NEWS



Photo by Berny

The Guests (on the platform) H E the Nepalese Minister, The Minister Designate, and the Rt Hon Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

DR. KATIAL AT HOME

At the Waldorf Hotel

Dr C L. Katial was "At Home" to members of the Hindustani Speaking Union and many other friends from India, England, the Colonies, and other countries, who numbered over two hundred at the Waldorf Hotel on Thursday, June 13, at 4 p.m., to meet H E Commanding-General Sir Bahadur Shumshere Jung Bhadur Rana, G B E. (Nepalese Minister to the Court of St. James's), Lt-General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (Nepalese Minister Designate) and the Rt Hon Sir Tej Bhadur Sapru, K C I E, P.C.

The President of the Union, Sir Abdul Qadir welcomed all and especially the chief guests of the afternoon, and thanked Dr. Katial for his very generous hospitality. Dewan Sharar (Secretary) recited a poem in Urdu, which he had composed especially for the occasion. Mr Majid Ali, a poet of Allahabad, recited two poems of his own composition in a most melodious voice.

Dr Katial thanked all the guests and the chief guests in particular for their presence. He extolled the virtues and capabilities of the Nepalese Ministers and Sir Tej Bhadur, to all of whom he paid high personal tributes. Sir Tej, in reply, said how delighted he was to be present on this occasion and find the Union flourishing. He dwelt on the universality of

Urdu all over Northern India, and claimed it to be the common language of both the Hindus and the Moham-madans, emphasizing that the contribution of the former to Urdu literature has been, and still is, very considerable. He deprecated the allegation generally made in this country that India is a land of hundreds of languages, deploring that some people make capital of things that divide the Indian people and ignore the factors, which are more numerous, that unite them. He maintained that language is one such factor and a very important one, too. While politics divides, he said, poetry unites. He said that he usually does not accept such invitations but he could not refuse this as it was from his own doctor.

Amongst those present were :

His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Minister, His Excellency the Afghan Minister, General and Princess Vishnu of Nepal, Mayor and Mayoress of Finsbury (Alderman and Mrs C. H. Simmons), Major-General Nawab Khusroo Jung Bahadur, Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, The Begum of Mandot, Mr. Justice Niamatullah, Sir Govind and Lady Pradham, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Sardar Bahadur Saradar and Sardarini Mohan Singh, Rawal Sangram Singh and Rani of Samode,

Mrs Helen K Buchanan Hamilton, Mrs Richard Saligman, Mr Jagan Nath Bhagat, Mr Bilham, Mr G D Bula, Mrs Stella Brasse, Mr F. H. Brown, C I E, Prof R A Dara, Mr A W Dunton, Miss Margaret Fairquharsan, Commander and Mrs Farrell, Col W H Gibbon, The Imam Sahib of Woking Mosque, Mr W K Irwin, Mr N B Kcr, Captain Khizer Hayat Khan, Mr Langham, Mr Hugh MacGregor, Mrs Edith How-Martyn, Sardar Maneklal, Suba G Mansingh, Mr. Krishna Mohan, Rai Sahab Motiram, Mr R S Nehra, Sardar K M. Pannikar, Mr Faizi Rahimin and Atya Begum Sahiba, Mr. and Mrs B Rama Rao, Dewan Sherar, Mrs Saunders, Col P S. Story, Lt.-Col Sovag Jung Thapa, Mr and Mrs Wharrier, Miss Monica Whatley, Monsieur M R Zada, Dr and Mrs Bomla, Dr Bhandari, Dr Chandler, Dr and Mrs N D Damiy, Dr and Mrs Dadachanjee, Dr Culver Evans, Dr. and Mrs Vesey Fitzgerald, Dr Gotla, Dr. Kapur, Dr Majid, Dr. and Mrs Menon, Dr. and Mrs Mohamedi, Dr. H V Morlock, Dr Hector Mumoe, Dr B Rai, Dr and Mrs. and Miss Row, Dr K S Shelvankar, Dr. and Mrs H P. Sastri, Rev Dr H Staunton, Dr. M D Thakore, Captain and Mrs Puri, Mr B N Anantani, Mr N B Abuwala, Mr. Mohamed Avub, Mr. Charles Barns, Mr. and Mrs. W P. Barton, Mr and Mrs Lawson and Miss Clerk, Mr. Chabda, Mr. M. Nagi Chaudri, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Mr Darashi, Mr H B. Edwards, Mrs. Gwenth Foden, Mr. F E Gilbert, Mr and Mrs Grimes, Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Miss L. M. Harris, Mr. G. E. Hayes, Mr. M. A Hussain, Mr. Mohamed Ishaque, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss V. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs L. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jerath, Mr. Sunder Kaladi, Miss H. Khoury, Mr. G. H. Knight, Mr. S. J. Kohli, Mrs. Rajesvari Lal, Miss June List, Miss Stella Mead, Mr. Leonard Matters, Mr. and Mrs. Akbar Mullick, Mr. Cecil W. Murray, Mr. S. D. Piracha, Mr. B. Prasad, Mr. C. Sambasiva Rav, Mr. S. R. Sarma, Mr. and Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. C. Sidney Smith,

Continued on page 31

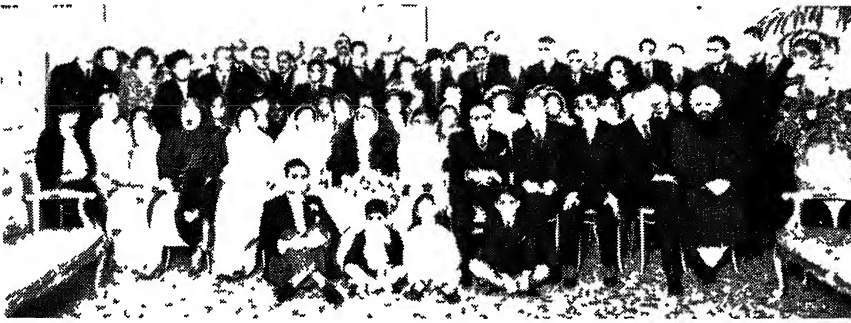


Photo by Constance Stuart South Africa and London

Group Photo of the "At Home" at the Grosvenor House
Seated in the Front Row Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the
Maharani of Baroda (fifth and seventh from right to left)

THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA

Entertained by Dr. Hingorani

To meet their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani of Baroda, Dr Hingorani was "At Home" at the Grosvenor House on Friday the 7th June, at 4.30 p.m. There were a few English doctors but one failed to notice any Indian doctors, though there is a large number practising in London.

Arrangements for tea were excellent, one of the chief features being potato chops which were liked by all. Dr Hingorani thanked the guests for accepting his invitation and ex-

pressed his gratitude to their Highnesses for their presence. He paid glowing tributes to the Maharaja for the great pioneer social and educational work done by him in his state which is one of the most enlightened in India. He congratulated the Maharaja on the Golden Jubilee of his reign to be soon celebrated on his return to Baroda. He also spoke highly of the great interest the Maharani has always taken in women's welfare and other social work.

The Maharaja in reply thanked Dr. Hingorani for his hospitality and kind words and said that he did not

know that his host was as good an orator as he was a doctor. Miss Hingorani presented a bouquet to the Maharani. Sir Shadi Lal thanked the host on behalf of the guests and referred to the great social and educational reforms successfully carried out by the Maharaja of Baroda whose reign has all through been characterized by enlightenment. He recognised the utility of social functions like this, in so far as they bring the Indians and the English together and help to remove by social contact and understanding such misconceptions as might arise in some minds.

London University Indians Awarded Degrees

Ph D (Internal), Faculty of Science, Agricultural Chemistry—V. N. Gokhale (Imperial College, Royal College of Science).

Chemistry—R. K. Bahl (Queen Mary College).

Physics—C. R. Dhodapkar (King's College)

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inside back cover.**

FIRST INDIAN TO LECTURE The Royal Asiatic Society

Mr. K. P. Jayswal, Bar-at-Law of Patna, Ex-President of the All-India Oriental Conference and President of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, delivered a lecture, aided with lantern slides, on "Some Coins of the Mauryas and Smigias," at the Royal Asiatic Society at 74 Grosvenor Street, on Tuesday, June 4, at 4.30 p.m. Mr. Jayswal is the first Indian to be invited to speak under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society.

His important researches in and knowledge of Ancient India entitle him to speak with much authority on the subject. After an examination of thousands of coins in the British Museum and the Indian Museums he is convinced that the coinage system of the Mauryas and Smigias was quite independent of and separate from other coinage systems of the period.

We congratulate Mr. Jayswal on his very able lecture and the Royal Asiatic Society on their decision to invite distinguished Indians to speak under their auspices.



Photo by Benay

Two of the Processions Advertising and Selling *The Indian*



Photo by Beinu

Photograph of the Group of Mrs. Buchanan's "At Home" at the Grosvenor House

LIST OF ARRIVALS

Mr. K. L. Dutt; Mr. Kishonlal; Mr. S. C. Banerji; Mr. P. Singh; Mr. R. Singh; H.H. the Ruling Chief of Dhenkanal and Party; Mr. K. L. Gauba; Mrs. Ookerji; Miss Ookerji; Mr. S. Rao; Capt. Anand; Mr. Bedi; Mr. Chowdhry; Mr. Faryazali; Mr. Kapur; Capt. and Mrs. Khurana and Infant; Mr. F. H. Mottram; Mr. Maswood; Miss I. Mitra; Miss C. K. Mitra; Dr. R. Mukerjee; Mrs. Prasad; Mr. Pritu Singh; Mrs. T. C. Ramchandhani, Child and Infant; Mr. V. Saha; Mrs. B. R. Sen and Infant; Capt. and Mrs. J. Singh; Mr. R. Singh; Mr. N. M. Ayyar; Mrs. Ayyar and Child; Rai Bahadur Manikchand B. Sethi; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hasan of Lucknow; G. D. Birla, Esq., of Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Srivastava, and their Son, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES

Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, and their daughter; Hon. Rai Bahadur Jalan and his son; Mr. Mitra; Mr. Sambasiva Rao; Sirdar K. F. Pannikar; Dr. Husain; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rachhpal Singh with their daughter and son have left for Torquay.

BIRTHS

Dr. and Mrs. Dharam Sheel Choudhary, of Laindon, Essex—a son.

DEATHS

Dr. S. H. Shaw, of 50 Battersea Bridge Road, Battersea, S.W.11—committed suicide.

Lord Headley, the President of the British Muslim Society, died on Saturday, June 22, 1935, in a London Nursing Home at the age of 80.

MRS. BUCHANAN-HAMILTON "AT HOME"

Mrs. Buchanan-Hamilton was "At Home" to many British and Indian friends at the Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Thursday, the 6th June, 4 p.m. Manlana Aftabuddin Ahmad, Iman of the Woking Mosque, thanked Mrs. Hamilton for her kind hospitality. He told the audience how much she loves Islam of which she is a devoted follower. Sir Abdul Qadir spoke on the Jubilee Celebration of their Majesties to whom a message of congratulation on behalf of the gathering was immediately sent.

Among those present were:—

H. E. the Afghan Minister; Syed Sayeedulla; Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir; Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed;

Mr. and Mrs. Nehra; Sirdar and Sirdarina Iqbal Ali Shah; Dr. Zada; The Dowager Lady Boyle; Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Clayton; Dr. and Mrs. Shekir Mohamedi; Dr. and Mrs. Mumtaz Ahmed; Mr. A. R. Dard; Sheikh Abdul Hamid; Dr. M. Minty; Mrs. Amina Le Fleming; Mr. S. D. Piracha; Miss Margaret Farquharson; Miss Howell; Mr. Ahmed Toto; Mrs. Webber; Captain and Mrs. Pope; Mr. Habibullah Lovegrove; Khwaja Salahuddin Ahmed; Mr. Abdul Aziz; Mrs. White-Solway; Madame De Le Croix; Mr. M. Bey El Araby; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fakhruddin; Dr. Katial; Mr. Abdul Aziz Puri; Sir Hubert and Lady Stewart-Rankin; Lady Headley, K. B. Lakhesar; Miss Sykes; Mlle B. Kerez; Mlle. Khomy; Mr. A. H. Macan-Marker; Mrs. Namier; Mrs. Helen Seringeur; Mrs. Pendlebury; Mrs. H. Webster Morley; Madame Brocard; Miss Daisy Peate; Mr. Sunder Kahadi; M. Azim Husain; Mr. Mahmoud Ali; Mr. Q. M. Fareed.

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Mr. V. A. N. Iyer, Indian Staff Officer of the Imperial Bank of India, is on a second world tour to study banking conditions in different countries. After another trip to Europe, from where he has recently returned to England, he will proceed to U.S.A., Canada, and Japan, and go back to India via Colombo.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY **Celebrated by Muslim Society** **in Great Britain**

The Muslim Society in Great Britain held a reception on Wednesday, the 12th of June, at 8 p.m., at Portman Rooms, Baker Street, to celebrate the Birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammad. His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in the chair.

Proceedings began with a recitation from the Quran. Before starting further proceedings, the following message from Mr. R. S. Nehra, the President of the Hindu Society, was read —

*The President,
 British Muslim Society, London.*

Dear Sir,
 Hearty congratulations on the celebration of the birthday of the Holy Prophet. His example is a beacon guidance to all human beings of the necessity, practicability and virtues of democracy in daily life.

Sorry my wife's serious illness prevents me from joining you all this evening.

Sir Abdul Qadir said that the birth of Mohammad was one of the greatest events in human history. The Prophet changed the face of the world by his wise teachings. Islam was the first to preach Prohibition on the reasonable ground that the harms of drinking are greater than its advantages. It is a miracle that the Quran is stored in the memory of hundreds of thousands of its adherents, so that it will be safe even if destroyed. Islam first preached the brotherhood and equality of man and is hence the begetter of the principle of democracy. Mohammed deprecated force in religion and preached toleration of other beliefs. Rights of women were first recognized by Islam, which gave them the right of inheriting property. Sir Abdul's eulogy of the character and personality of the Prophet was masterly.

Mr. Habibullah Lovegrove gave the story of his conversion to Islam. He recounted some of the teachings of the Quran which, he said, is a great guide to him.

Mr. Khalafullah Ahmad of the Egyptian Legation, while speaking of the character of the Prophet, quoted Lady Aishas' famous saying that "His (Mohammad) character is the Quran." He traced the growth and development of the mind of the

Prophet from childhood to maturity and described him as a very simple man but invested with the divine mission. His birth and life, the speaker continued, has inspired great poetry, painting and literature. In his system of Islam, Nationalism and Internationalism go hand in hand.

Mr. Gomah traced the history of the birth and rise of Islam.

Mr. Arshad Husian emphasized the importance of the development of human personality which is not possible without liberty of the individual. Islam gives this liberty and hence develops human personality to the fullest.

Mr. A. A. Puri spoke as a student of history and showed how noble the great personality of the Prophet was and what a great boon to human society.

Manlana Aftabuddin Ahmad described the life and character of the Prophet which is an inspiring example to all humanity.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, guests were entertained to refreshments, but the room in which they were served was too small for a comfortable repast, such was the number of the audience, some of whom had turned up without giving previous intimation of their presence. This, of course, puts the society to a great deal of inconvenience.

We hope that members and visitors in future will send replies to the invitation cards properly and in time.

Among those present were:—His Excellency The Afghan Minister; His Excellency the Albanian Minister; The Nawabzade Mohammad Azim Khan of Toru; Maulana Aftabuddin Ahmad (Iman Woking); Mr. A. A. Puri; Miss Aal; Mr. Aftab Hasan; Mr. Ahdul Jabbar; Miss N. Blackman; Miss L. Blackman; Mirza A. H. Beg; Mrs. Dudley; Miss Davies; Mr. Q. M. Fareed; Mr. and Mrs. Fakhruddin; Miss Fakhruddin; His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba; Mrs. Buchan Hamilton; Mr. R. Hussain; Mr. H. B. Edwards; His Excellency The Iranian Minister; Dr. Kapadia; Mr. and Mrs. Lender; Dr. Shakir and Mrs. Mohammadi; Miss R. Mohammadi; Mrs. W. Morley; Sir Charles and Lady Odgers; Mr. S. D. Piracha; Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir; Sir Herbert and Lady Stewart Rankin; Professor B. K. and Mrs. Sorabjee; Col. John Somerville; Mrs. T. Symons; Mr. S. Syedullah; Mr. M. Yunus; Sir Francis Younghusband; Dr. Zada, Secretary to the Saudi Arabian Legation.

Cocktail Party. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan, of Patna, India, entertained many friends to a Cocktail Party, at the Claridge's Restaurant from 6 to 8 p.m., on Monday, June 17. Among those present were:—

Lord and Lady Ebbisham; H.E. Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson; Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler; Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler; Sir John Cumming; Sir Edward and Lady Chamier; Mr. F. G. W. Oldham; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Clark; Miss F. G. Clark; Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert; Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. N. Stuart; Sir Herbert and Lady Carr; Sir Leonard and Lady Adami; Lady Mullick; Mr. James Steel; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Muller Rowland; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Denne; Sir Vernon and Lady Dawson; Lady Holmwood; Mr. and Mrs. George Luthke; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Middleton; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ryland; Mr. and Mrs. A. Abbot; Col., Mrs. and Miss D. Coutts; Mr. S. G. Fenton; Mr. S. C. Mitra; Mr. J. I. Milne; Mr. Thakur Pratap Singh of Kuchaman; Sir Charles and Lady Tegart; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Murphy; Sir Albion Bamerji; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Richards; Col. and Mrs. Heysted; Sir Edward Gait; Mr. and Mrs. David S. Frulkar; Mr. J. J. Mulligan; Mr. P. C. Manuk; Col. and Mrs. H. R. Dutton; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nehra; Mrs. Walter Runciman; Miss Ruth Runciman; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Owen; Lady Alice Bucknill; Dr. and Mrs. Judah; Sir D. B. Jayatlaka; Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss S. J. Best; Mr. D. B. Cumming; Mr. I. Pedersen; Mr. S. N. Mitra; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macintosh; Mr. P. Andresen; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams; Mr. K. P. Sah and Miss Sah; S. B. Sardar Mohan Singh; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Heycock; Mr. J. F. Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. Ian Mitchell Innes; Mr. and Mrs. R. Brooke; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. W. James; Miss J. Parsons; Major-General Sir Leonard and Lady Rogers; Sir Dawson and Lady Miller and Miss Miller; Brig.-General H. A. Iggulden; Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah; Begum Sahaba Atiya Begum; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. White; Miss B. Melville; Sir Hugh and Lady MacPherson; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bromby; Mr. and Mrs. Sealy; Sir Abduessamad Khan; Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal; Mr. D. Ryland; Mr. G. D. Birla; Mr. P. Sinha; Sir Govindroo Pradham; Sir Howard D'Egville; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell Innes; Mr., Mrs. and Miss D. Mirmowitsch;

(Continued on page 28)

SWARAJ FOR INDIA

by DHARAM YASH DEV

The word "Swa-Raj" literally means self-rule. It expresses something more than what the old word "Home Rule" as applied to Irish politics used to do. In fact, it may—and in the minds of average Indian youths it does—go beyond the expression "Dominion Status" as applied to the components of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Astute politicians, and on various occasions Mahatma Gandhi himself would acknowledge Dominion Status including the Statute of Westminster to satisfy the minimum implications for a "Purna" or complete "Swaraj" for India. For ordinary purposes the reader would be safe in assuming that what is intended by these words is complete internal independence for Indians in India with or without any special allegiance to or preferential partnership with Great Britain.

In examining the practicability or the merits of such a proposition one will do well to look into the scientific causes and effects rather than into the political recrimination regarding the rights of India to independence.

In politics we admit such a thing as science in a relative sense, without there being a fixed mathematical law as there is in physical sciences. In many respects we guide ourselves by the historical experience of man, and, whether right or wrong, we can see that certain systems of national life become the accepted law. In theory, there should be no encouragement to division among mankind, and the ultimate goal should be one of equality and brotherhood of man. However, nationhood is an accepted fact. Over and above the right of peoples to exist as separate nations, it is acknowledged to be a higher right if the separation is based also on racial differences. Further added to this, is the emphasis of any separate religion and culture. Considered by all these tests, there is not the slightest doubt that India as a whole ought to be separate from and be independent of all other families that constitute the British Commonwealth of Nations. If the old-fashioned right of conquest were to be acknowledged, even then India should be independent in her internal administration through native talent, and in her external relationship with other nations of the world, with the exception of



her having to pay some large fixed tribute periodically to Britain. The alteration in this law of conquest constitutes modern exploitation accompanied with all the rigorous repression of the people and progressive modernization of the country without which efficacious modes of exploitation become inoperative.

In theory we may question why Great Britain or France or the United States of America should be independent. There is no answer except that human usage, human methods of development and human experience make it imperative. One may assume it, for instance, that if France and Germany were not allowed to remain independent but had been placed under one external dominating power who might have exercised a policy of social and cultural mingling of the two peoples, Europe or the world might have been free from wars and burdens of armaments. So also perhaps, Italy and Austria, or the various Balkan States. However, such doctrines are unthinkable and it is acknowledged that such unnatural and enforced unities would lead to greater troubles and would certainly destroy the growth and developments of the peoples concerned.

It was such Imperial enlargements of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire, and the old Tsarist Russian Empire that were considered to be the prime cause of the great explosion of the last war and the post-war readjustment has attempted in a most drastic manner the dissolution of all political ties in order to make possible the complete separation of peoples on what is called the "Natural Law of Nationalities." Britain herself played a leading role in what is described to be the process of emancipation of conquered and

oppressed nationalities. Britain went further than all other allied powers and demanded and has brought about that doubtful creation of a separate Jewish State in Palestine, doubtful not because of the ancient Jewish rights but because of its still being kept less Jewish and politically more of a British Colony.

It is discovered after a dozen years of experimentation that in this post war division of Europe, instead of separation of groups into pure national compartments, there has been an unintended and indiscriminate intermingling of different peoples into one political state, and there has been an incessant demand to rectify these errors and to set free each nationality to work out its own salvation independent of the control and voice of the human beings of other nationalities.

All this is claimed to be done along laws of science, empirical science if you please. There is an inward satisfaction felt that this process is a process of justice, it would lead to removal of periodical disturbances to the peace of the world and above all it would now enable the various peoples to advance in arts, literature, science, industries, agriculture and international commercial ramification. Such conclusions are justified by past experiences of human history and from instinctive feelings of human beings of modern times, though they may be unacceptable to the purist theories of universal sameness and unity of mankind, without caste or colour, race or religion, language or habit.

Judging by these universally accepted standards of the rights and growth of the people, India should be immediately set free from British control and contact. Whatever may be described as internal differences within India herself, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the differences between the people of Britain and of any other group of India, should be immensely greater than any internal differences that may exist. It is argued, and on the accepted basis of the scientific division of mankind it is rightly argued, that unless there is a separate and independent India, these 350 millions of human beings must remain crushed, and at best kept on the same antiquated low level of sanitation, education, artistic and industrial development, on which they were in the 18th century when the British practically commenced the possession of India. These 350 mil-

lions of people must be kept illiterate, for a foreign conqueror would realize that he cannot possibly rule a literate and fully-educated people about eight times as numerous as his own nation. Similarly, this great family of mankind must be kept in a condition of insanitation and undernourished physique, for the foreign ruler otherwise finds it impossible to keep his hold over them. They should be kept industrially backward in order that the exploiter may have his fullest economic advantage. Socially and politically they must be kept crushed, repressed, dis-united, so that they may never be strong enough to overthrow the yoke of a well-organized dominating foreign ruler. The miserable India of to-day must for ever remain so while foreign domination and unintentional partnership has to last. If it was argued for small handfuls of various peoples in post-war Europe that there was no emancipation except for national independence, it must be firmly admitted that it is deceitful to argue that there shall be a happy, prosperous and culturally regenerated India inside the British rule. This, then, is the case for India's Swaraj, apart from any political jealousies and ambitions of a few persons for possession of power.

This occasion cannot be passed over without examining the problem of unity of the whole of India against which so much is said by the Imperialist writers and politicians of Britain. They try to present India to the world as a great continent composed of some 300 varieties of people with different religions, languages, castes, etc., etc. This is all artificial exaggeration. These divisions are no sharper than the similar divisions in Britain or France where also one finds differences on religious doctrines and provincial dialects and certain traditional habits. India has been mapped and described by travellers and writers for nearly four centuries. From very olden days every such writer had described and spoken of India as one country. No country in Europe has remained as one for a century, and it will be noticed that the map of Europe has continually changed almost every fifty years. The East India Company and the early British conquerors of India have always spoken of the country as a whole and never as a continent of separate countries and separate states. In fact, the British have insisted on conquering the whole of the continent from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and

Karachi to Calcutta as one entire country, otherwise they would have felt that they had only conquered a part of it. There are no historical records or evidences of India being not taken as one country and of Indians as the peoples inhabiting that country.

The two religions, Hinduism and Islam are also religions of the same people. The modern Islamic population of 80 millions in India is not a foreign population but is very largely, almost entirely, the original Indian population converted to the Moslem faith by the early Moslem conquerors, who first came with their foreign armies and then settled down in India, making India their sole home. The so-called differences of caste are based on economic origin of guilds of various trades and professions. This fossilized form of an old-world economic adjustment has continued to drag on on account of the presence of a foreign ruler who has stopped all education, social clerification, and curbed the power of the people to improve and to develop their condition by progressive legislation.

The languages in the main are four, marking the historical advent of different conquerors. The original inhabitants were of the Tamil or Telgu type and languages. Then came the Arayan Hindus, who brought in and introduced Sanskrit, which became the official language as well as the literature of the land. Subsequently, the Moslem invaders brought in the Arabic school of languages which replaced Sanskrit in law-making and as the literature of the country. Now there has been the addition of English.

In a large country, out of each language has developed provincial and village dialect; then there has been the mingling of different languages, creating a mixed vocabulary of corrupt words. There have been forms of hybrid words between Sanskrit and Telgu, between various dialects of Arabic and Persian form; and now to these existing varieties is added the English language. The differences of languages in a large human family of 350 million people do not, therefore, indicate so many different people. India has always been and promises to remain a whole India, and the peoples of India have been and look like remaining **ONE PEOPLE OF INDIA**. Within that India there will, of course, be division of languages and habits and customs which will re-

quire their own social and cultural development, which could not be possible with an external dominating authority in the country.

**THUS THE WORLD ITSELF
WILL REMAIN POORER FOR
WANT OF AN INDEPENDENT
INDIA . . .**

This then, is the case for India's Swaraj . . . A free India, an independent India will promote goodwill and peace amongst the nations of the world. An India under an alien rule, under a foreign yoke, will be a danger to the peace and prosperity of the whole world . . .

(Continued from page 20)

when I left him twenty years ago. Did you recognize me? I asked him, and with a pause he rapidly moved forward and warmly said that he did. Upon asking him during our conversation as to how things were moving with him and on hearing from him that they were not too good, I suggested to him to start weaving or land cultivation or some other profession. And this is what his reply to my suggestion was: "If others did not follow our profession which was so common these days, we would not have to worry. If we went to do weaving or land cultivation we would be depriving the weavers and the cultivators of their livelihood, thereby taking the curse of their children and the women. No, I cannot do that—sweeping has been decreed for us and in that we must live or die."

Here lay the secret of the spiritual protection which the material conception of society of the West cannot give to its people. Each caste in India has been exclusively engaged in her own particular work without competition. There was no unemployment for ages. In other words, the caste system of India was and, in spite of all its existing evils, still is a most highly-developed system which is a thousand years ahead of the Trade Unionism of England.

Just as the protection and security was voluntary so was "untouchability." A Brahmin (legislator) who was a priest and saw that the people worshipped a cow could not touch a Kshtrya (the warrior) whose profession was sometime to kill. He would not touch a Vaishya (the trader and the agriculturalist) who may have neglected prayers for want of time,

(Continued on page 17)

INDIAN NEWS

LABOUR UNREST GROWING
IN INDIA

More Trade Disputes

Trade disputes in India are increasing both in numbers and importance. Nearly a quarter of a million workers were involved and the loss of working days amounted to no less than 4,775,559, which is more than double last year's total. This increase was largely due to constantly recurring strikes in the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills. No less than 36 per cent. of the strikes were successful. Had the workmen's genuine grievances been redressed by properly working the machinery of conciliation already in existence, so many stoppages of work causing great loss to capital and labour might easily have been avoided. Conditions in most textile mills have, it is true, improved considerably in the last few years. But the fact that 60 per cent. of the strikes and 91 per cent. of working days lost are accounted for by them goes to prove that there is still much discontent among the operatives in them. We strongly urge the Millowners' Association and the trade unions to settle disputes by conciliation and arbitration rather than by lock-outs or strikes. We hope wiser counsels may prevail.

HOURS OF WORK IN
COAL MINES

India Must Ratify Convention

Work in pits under very difficult and strenuous conditions makes the question of hours of work in the coal industry one of supreme importance. There are 187,760 operatives employed in the coal mines including 154,500 men and 31,254 women. Of this number no less than 129,278 work underground, of which 112,718 are males and 16,560 females.

India has not yet ratified the 1931 convention limiting hours of work in coal mines to 7 hours 45 minutes a day. But the Indian Mines Act of 1935 has, however, limited work above ground to 54 hours per week and 10 hours per day.

It is time that the convention was ratified by India after it had been modified to suit her peculiar conditions. We earnestly hope India will not lag behind other industrial countries in introducing this much-needed social legislation.



The Hon. Sir Zafrullah Khan, who has just taken office as Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was knighted on the King's Birthday

NEW INDUSTRY FOR INDIA

Aluminium Deposits Found
in Bombay

Although India is rich in material resources, aluminium is one of those metals which nature has been niggardly in favouring her with. Every year India imports about 4,800 tons of aluminium in the form of sheets and circles for manufacturing hollow-ware. As the prices of copper and brass are going up and better knowledge about the use of aluminium for domestic purposes is available, the demand for aluminium is sure to reach the 1929-30 level, i.e., 8,000 tons, in the near future. That would necessitate still larger imports.

But, happily, extensive deposits of high quality bauxite (hydrated clay containing iron, silicic acid and aluminium) have recently been discovered at Thurgar Hill in the Thana district, 30 miles from Bombay. It is rather fortunate that they should be found near a hydro-electric plant at Thana, where the Tata-Power companies can give all the energy necessary.

It makes commercial manufacture of aluminium in India a likelihood in the near future and provides an entirely new industry. Operations by a Bombay business man, under the guidance of the Department of Industries, show very encouraging results. It has been found that the amount of good quality bauxite available is sufficient to satisfy the present demand for aluminium for about 50 years or more.

RURAL BROADCASTING
IN INDIA

New Experiment Successful

We note with very great satisfaction that, despite doubts expressed in many quarters, the new experiment in village broadcasting tried by the Indian Village Welfare Association in the North-West Frontier Province shows signs that are highly encouraging. The musical programme and simple talks on medical, agricultural, and other subjects are eagerly awaited by the villagers. At present the area covered by this experiment is rather small. But such an attraction it has already had within the short space of time since its inauguration that many villagers are clamouring for extension of the service. We hope that such extension as funds allow will be made without further delay. It is not only that the programme provides a welcome break in the routine of rural life, it also educates the simple villagers on many matters of rural and social importance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Bill Enabling Appointment of
Indian as Chairman Not Allowed

For the first time in the history of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill could not be moved because the Governor-General withheld sanction. It was a Bill brought forward by Mr. L. R. Tairsee (representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Council), so amending the Bombay Port Trust Act that an Indian may secure appointment as chairman of the Trust which, according to the existing Act, he cannot do.

Indian opinion is bitter against this discrimination, more so when there are, according to the chamber, various grievances against the administration of the Trust. A sub-committee has been appointed to draft a representation to the Governor-General. We earnestly hope that His Excellency will look into the matter sympathetically and give the desired sanction to the Bill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—
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THEORY OF TRANSMIGRATION OF SOUL PROVED

A Hindu Girl of 4 Years Recalls Her Past

Munni, the four-year-old daughter of Pandit Girish Chandra Avasthi, Professor of Hindi, Lucknow University, has baffled all psychologists by recalling her past life in fullest detail. She says she had in her previous life a nice double-storeyed house at Benares and five children named Moti Lal, Poti Lal, Billar, Lilavati and Vidyavati. She confided to her mother that Billar was an infant when she died and that although she was now reconciled to her present life she at times could hardly resist the urge of going to Benares and taking Billar (who is still alive according to her) in her arms. She gives full details of her house and describes the temples of Benares, though she has never been there. This child prodigy is very serious for her age and excels in the art of cooking. One day while helping the mother in the kitchen, she casually remarked that food was prepared in a different manner at her place. When her astonished mother asked her as to what she meant by it she went on to relate the story of her past life. Her father believes in his daughter's story and is trying to get into touch with her former relatives at Benares.

If and when this amazing story gets confirmed we shall have an invincible proof of the theory of transmigration of soul which has always remained a subject of great controversy. Even in this country lately there has been going on a controversy about the truth or otherwise of this theory. The *Sunday Express* published a series of letters a few weeks ago by people who could recall their past lives. These letters appeared under the heading "I have lived before."

We refrain from expressing our opinion on the subject unless we have a complete confirmation of the story we are publishing this month. We expect something definite will have been known by the time our next number is due.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEMANDED

All-India Library Conference Resolution

Dr. A. C. Woolner, vice-chancellor of the Punjab University, presided over the All-India Library Conference recently held at Lucknow. It was



Swami Avyaktananda, preacher of Vivekananda Mission, in London

attended by delegates from different parts of India. Dr. Woolner, in his presidential address, emphasized the importance of the promotion of the Library movement throughout the country. More and more libraries should be opened to foster the habit of reading. The Library Movement aims at making people realize the importance and utility of educational and public libraries, and persuading the Government and the public to provide adequate funds for them and thereby help to spread culture among the masses. He cited the instance of the Baroda state which introduced a scheme of free public libraries on grant-in-aid basis as early as 1910. He advocated the development of travelling libraries and suggested that every Ministry of Education should include a library department or at least a branch dealing entirely with the development of libraries.

One of the important resolutions passed by the conference urged that every University Library and at least one important Public Library in each province should be supplied, free of charge, with all official publications by the Provincial Government concerned. Another resolution demanded greater facilities for training in Librarianship.

The U.P. Library Association was formed and Justice B. N. Srivastana was elected President, with Dr. Wali Mohammad as Secretary.

It is encouraging to find that the second All-India Library Conference, through its resolutions, has focussed public attention on one of the pressing problems of mass education,

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Yet Another Expansion

Experience of most industrial countries has shown that the iron and steel industry must have attached to it a few subsidiary industries so that the by-products of the main industry may fully be utilized for the purposes of general industrial development. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have been one of the pioneers in the industrial development of India. From a small beginning in 1913 the iron and steel industry has grown into its present giant stature, the Jamshedpur plant being one of the largest in the world. The population of the town has jumped from 13,000 in 1913 to nearly 100,000. The process of expansion of the industry is still going apace. The latest announcement is the establishment of a complete by-product coking plant for which Messrs. Simon Carnes Ltd., of Cheadle Heath, Manchester, have received an order worth over £500,000. We congratulate Messrs. Tata and Sons on this further expansion of the industry.

A NEW INDIAN CONVERT TO CHURCHILLISM

THE EDITOR,
The Indian.

Dear Sir,

The imaginary short story recently contributed by Mr. Lalkakka and published in *The Morning Post* proves that Mr. Lalkakka is a thorough out-and-out convert to the creed of Mr. Winston Churchill and his disciples, who never see much good in India or the people in India. Mr. Lalkakka has tried his best to prove the ungratefulness of a modern Indian to a benevolent Englishman who has given India the benefit of the modern English education.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Lalkakka classes himself as a modern or an antedeluvian Indian. Many people have asked me "Who is this Mr. Lalkakka?" I would myself like to know who he is! Certainly Mr. Lalkakka's ingenuity has gained him wide publicity. All I know so far of this brilliant gentleman is that he seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman at the meeting held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on the 21st March last.

If Mr. Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of England, then Mr. Lalkakka deserves to be the Viceroy of India.

Yours truly,
"AN INDIAN."

Revival of Handloom Weaving Industry. We were very pleased when the Government of India recently announced a "Five Year Plan" for the rehabilitation of India's handloom weaving industry for which Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, earmarked a crore of rupees (now increased by another twenty thousand). The development of the industry in each province is to be on the lines suggested by the provincial governments. Most provinces have, we now understand, completed their plans in accordance with the peculiar conditions of the industry in each. The surveys bring out some of the requirements of the industry most clearly. There seems to be a complete lack of organization for the supply of raw materials and the sale of finished cloth. The weavers have been found very reluctant to abandon the use of antiquated looms and they fail to realize the changing needs of the market. Steps are, therefore, being taken to help those engaged in India's most important industry in all these directions. The campaign of revival is yet in its initial stages and it is yet too soon to pronounce any opinion. But most of those working the Provincial programmes have expressed themselves hopefully.

We have no doubts that when the full programmes have been worked in the various provinces there will be good prospects of restoring the industry to its former place in the economic life of the country. We are not, of course, pleading for the abolition of the mill industry. That would be a highly retrograde step indeed, for India will lag behind still further in competition with other countries and continue to be the dumping ground of goods from Japan, which the Indian mill industry, if and when fully developed, can supply. What we wish to see in the near future is that the handloom weaving industry should supplement India's premier industry, agriculture, and provide the cultivator with additional purchasing power as it did formerly. This will also solve many such problems as agricultural indebtedness to an appreciable extent.

Insurance Business in India. Need for Support. In his presidential address to the Annual General Meeting of Indian Insurance Companies Association held recently at Bombay, Mr. J. C. Setalvad pleaded for encouragement by all Indians of the Indian Insurance Companies.

Unemployment Relief in Bengal. Practical Training in Shoe-Making.

The problem of unemployment in India differs from that in this country in more ways than one. Whereas in England most of the university-educated men and women usually find something or other to do, in India the system of education has hitherto not permitted this variety of occupations. Most graduates in India look to the Government for jobs and since there is a limit to these, there is a large number of unemployed graduates up and down the country who cannot turn their hands to any other occupation but the traditional ones. Few, if any, turn to business. For there is still, in the minds of many, a stigma attached to taking up a business career. Within recent years, however, much has been done to mitigate the effects of this deeply ingrained prejudice, and we now find graduates going into business in increasing numbers. The Department of Industries of the Province of Bengal have, we are glad to note, opened a very useful field of work for them by providing practical training in shoe-making. It is now a growing industry in the country and offers scope for employment on a large scale. Work in it is neither difficult to learn nor is large capital required to start business. Already the Government Department have turned out many trained youths who have either set up small factories of their own or secured employment in the trade. Now, it is hoped that the Calcutta Technical School, started last May, will give a great impetus to the industry by bringing fresh youthful talent into it. At the same time, the training these youths will get there will stand them in good stead in securing employment which they need.

We think it is a step in the right direction. India needs more and more such technical schools. New avenues of employment must be explored for the growing educated middle-class unemployed. We congratulate the Bengal Government for starting this new venture and wish them every success.

54-Hour Week. Bombay Mill-owners' Recommendation.

The Bombay Millowners' Association had recently recommended 54-hour week or 9-hour day for all male operatives. They had also suggested that consolidated wages should be given on the 9-hour day basis. A special Sub-Committee has since examined the above recommendations and now suggests that mills desiring to increase the hours of work from 8½ to 9 per day should pay a proportionally higher wage, but should, if they prefer it, be allowed to continue to work their mechanic shops for 8½ hours. It further recommends that mills previously working their mechanic shops for more than 9 hours per day should accord the same treatment to the operatives on the change-over to the shorter working week. It suggests to member mills that all new operatives between the ages of 15 and 17 engaged after January, 1935, should be either sent or produced before the certifying surgeon according to the terms of the Factory Acts, and that they must be required to wear a token indicating that they have passed the medical test.

Indian Tea. Egypt raises Duty by 150 per cent.

Egypt has raised her tariffs against Indian tea by 150 per cent. Whereas it was £11 per 100 kilograms gross weight before, now the duty is £15 per 100 kilograms nett weight. The Indian Tea Association is approaching the Government of India to protest against this prohibitive tariff.

Scheme for an Aeronautical Training Academy at Delhi.

The announcement that the Government of India proposes to subsidize the Aeronautical Training Academy to be started on a capital basis of Rs. 20 lacs (£140,000) by Captain Radon, at present Deputy-Director of Civil Aviation, has given much anxiety to the six existing flying clubs in the country. To these clubs the Government subscribes over Rs. 1 lac (£7,000) annually, and they are afraid lest this support may be withheld in future. They are also very sceptical of this Government patronage on such a considerable scale to a private enterprise which may be prejudicial to their own future since everyone would be inclined to join the school which has the support of the Government.

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WOMEN'S PAGE

LADY QADIR "AT HOME" To Meet Mrs. Hamid Ali

Lady Qadir was "At Home" to a large number of Indian and English friends at De Vere Hotel on Thursday, the 30th May, at 4.30 p.m., to meet Mrs. Hamid Ali of Bombay.

Sir Abdul Qadir, while introducing the guest of the afternoon said that Mrs. Hamid Ali is a well-known social worker and one of the pioneers of women's movement in India. She was the leader of the Indian Women's Deputation to the International Congress of Women recently held at Constantinople, where she represented India ably. She has come to London at the invitation of the Indian Women's Organization here. This is her second visit to London. On the last occasion she gave evidence on behalf of Indian women before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. A. A. Puri referred to Mrs. Ali's social reform work in India. She is, he said, the first Moslem lady to work for the social and educational uplift of the country and at the same time to fight for the political rights of Indian women. Her work in collaboration with her husband to better the village conditions and improve the lot of the backward classes has been remarkably successful. Indian womanhood is very grateful to such pioneer workers as Mrs. Ali.

Mrs. Ali thanked Lady Qadir for giving her the opportunity of meeting many old friends and making new acquaintances. She has just returned from Constantinople after attending, along with two other Indian ladies, the International Congress of Women at Constantinople. We had, she went on to say, a most interesting time there. There were 32 countries represented at the Congress. There has been an amazing change within the last 10 years in Turkey. A decade back, Turkey the proverbial sick man of Europe lay dying in his death-bed, his neighbours preparing his coffin. But suddenly a man of remarkable genius comes on the scene and revives the dying man and brings him back to full vigour of health. One of the first steps Kemal took was to completely revolutionize the position of women, for he realized how important a part they can play in society. Women to Ata Turk were



Photo by Beinu

Mrs. Rachhpal Singh of Allahabad

the hope of Turkey. And his hope has proved to be right, for they have taken a place of equality with man and play a worthy role in the life of the new Turkey.

Miss Khouri, a poet and writer, of Egypt, read a poem composed by her in Arabic in praise of Indian womanhood.

Miss Harrison, M.P., thanked Lady Qadir for bringing the East and West into closer relationship by providing this splendid opportunity. The position about India, she continued, is hopeless. She wished all members of the Commons could just now be brought to this gathering to see the spirit of friendship animating both the Indians and the English here and to hear what Mrs. Ali has just told us, or alternatively, that Mrs. Ali could be installed in the Speaker's Chair in the House. More and more Indian and English people must come into closer social contact with one another, for it is thus that we can understand each other better and relieve the ten-

sion which is due largely to misunderstanding. She requested Mrs. Ali to take a message of sympathy and encouragement to Indian women and tell them what women in this country, both Indian and English, are doing by opening every avenue of approach to clear the misunderstanding between India and England. England needs more and more women like Mrs. Ali, who can convince the English people of the vital need for understanding between our two countries.

Those who accepted invitation to the "At Home" :—

Professor Yahuda; Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau; Begum Abdul Jabbar and Mrs. Abdul Jabbar; Begum Fakhrudin and Miss Fakhruddin; Begum Mamdot; Dr. and Mrs. Hingorani; Miss M. Watling; Miss F. G. Sutton; Mr. L. Aird; Mrs. Barnardo; Mr. and Mrs. Kennett; The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. L. Patterson; Mr. R. S. Nehra; Miss C. Silleur; Lady Hartog; Mrs. McCallum; Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Cassum Adam; Mrs. Yusuf Ali; Dr. and Mrs. Saeed Mohammadi; Mrs. F. Murrey-Parker; Miss E. Johnson Smith; Miss Todhunter; Miss Cumming; Sir Miles and Lady Irving; Sirdar Bahadur and Sirdarine Mohan Singh; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gray; Mr. Daymar Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Ashley; Mrs. Pennethorne; Dr. and Mrs. Lancaster; Dr. and Mrs. Shakir Mohammadi and Miss Mohammadi; Mr. A. A. Puri; Miss H. Khouri; Mr. Q. M. Fareed; Dr. and Mrs. Moberlevi and family; Mr. N. S. Tyabji; Lady Proctor; Mr. K. Latifi; Miss L. M. Trotter; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bonarjee; Miss Ruth Harrison; Miss Agatha Harrison; Mrs. Sadd Burn; Dr. and Mrs. Damry, and Miss Cowasji.

(Continued from page 13, col. 3)
and he would not come nearer a Sudra (the man occupied in menial work divided and sub-divided into many castes comprising "untouchables" and the depressed classes) who may be a hide worker, a sweeper, or a Chamar (ham eater) whose profession involved them in the loss of some life. Equally a sweeper would be indignant, as is still the case, if a soldier or a hide-worker has thrown his shadow over the former's Rosaeen (kitchen) to say nothing of touching him or going himself for that profession. With the advent of the Islamic Imperialism, succeeded by the British materialism, the castes were deprived of their
(Continued on page 18, col. 3)

HEALTH PAGE

Information based on latest and most reliable scientific experiments that is conducive to the preservation of physical and mental health will be given in these columns. Many eminent English and Indian doctors will contribute special articles of interest to our readers. Questions on health, clothing, diet, and exercise will be answered free of charge

Books and Magazines on health will be reviewed and announced

The Science of Nutrition. Dr. Ethel Browning, writing in the May issue of *New Health*, says—

"Out of all the knowledge that has been gained by scientists and passed on to the public during these years of enormous activity in research, one fact does seem to have firmly ensconced itself in the minds of all who are interested in human nutrition—that it is possible to eat a large amount of food without receiving an adequate diet. It is obvious that the realization of this fact marks a great advance in the newer conception of nutrition."

Mr. Edward Podolsky, M.D., strongly recommends the use of the following vegetables:—

Onions—desirable as an addition to meat dishes and salads.

Onion Soup—

*"Eat onions in May,
And all the year after physicians
may play—Old couplet.*

Spinach—The doctors at Carlsbad have found that spinach greatly favours the action of the bowels, and certainly induces less flatulence than most other vegetables of the cabbage group. Spinach is relatively rich in nitrogenous substances, in hydro carbons and in iron sesquioxide, and contains chlorophyll which is of great value to persons suffering from anaemia. It has been found that spinach contains the highest content of vitamin A of any common vegetable that has been investigated, being weight for weight, when fresh, a little richer than butter. Weight for weight, too, it is about as rich as milk in vitamin B, and it contains anti-scorbutic vitamins also. Spinach, moreover, is rich in calcium in highly utilizable form.

Parsley is useful to stimulate the kidneys, to reduce high temperature, in lessening the pain of gall bladder infections and has a sedative effect on pain when used in medicine.

Celery, recommended for flatulence is a mild carminative and stimulant and by favouring muscular contraction stimulates the action of the digestive processes.

Rhubarb, an anti-constipative, great aid to digestion and an excellent eliminant of toxins and a general tonic.

Tomatoes, rich in vitamins A, B and C, more valuable than oranges and grape fruit, juice useful in preventing the common deficiency diseases of childhood, especially scurvy and rickets. Very useful in treatment of diabetes and reduction of weight.

There should be at least five different vegetables eaten during the course of the day. They may be eaten raw or cooked, preferably raw. Nature has given us an abundance of vegetables for one purpose, and that is to eat as many of them as we can. Variety is one of the essentials in maintaining a healthy body, and variety in vegetables is a great step forward.

Dr. Covry Mann, O.B.E., has come to the conclusion that for purposes of nutrition, the protein of milk seems to be of more value than the protein of meat.

Cancer Not Incurable. Lord Moy-niham and Sir Arbuthnot Lane have so often insisted that early cancer is **curable**. Do not allow the mere word to strike terror as of yore.

How to Slim. The simplest treatment is: reduce the fats (cream, butter, etc.) and the sugar and
(Continued at foot of next column)

(Continued from page 77)

security and protection which they enjoyed for ages while the rigid rules in social matters still prevailed resulting in the present plight of the now depressed classes of India. If the foreign rulers did not disturb them they would have surely developed to a state of modern society where sweeper would be the only caste to manufacture the sanitary implements and to have the right to be the sanitary engineer without fear of an outside competition, and the weavers would be controlling the textile industries, the hide-workers would be running the boot factories, etc., etc., to their everlasting advantages for modern progress. Will the future governments of India restore that security and protection to the castes is the question of to-morrow, but there is no doubt that no difficulty would arise in socializing the means of production if such restoration had been absolute. It is inherent in the Indian social life and has been tried for centuries to her entire satisfaction.

THE NEW HEALTH SOCIETY'S THIRD SUMMER SCHOOL AND CONFERENCE

Will be held at

MARGATE

From Saturday, August 31st, to Saturday, September 7th

Following upon the success of the Summer School in Malvern last year a large attendance is anticipated. If you are thinking of joining us in Kent's most famous coast resort, early application is advisable.

The full programme of courses and lectures will appear in the June issue of "*New Health*," but it would be of great help to us in completing arrangements to have as early as possible a list of prospective visitors to the School and Conference.

Please get into touch with us at the earliest opportunity: it will help us materially in meeting your needs in regard to accommodation, travelling, etc.

Margate offers to all the greatest variety of entertainment and interest, and the bracing, invigorating quality of Margate air is unique. A September week in Margate is a fine insurance for winter health, and it is said that a holiday in Margate is worth two anywhere else.

The courses and lectures are open to everybody, irrespective of age or sex. You need not be a member of the New Health Society.

For full particulars write to the General Secretary, New Health Society, 39 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Museum 8444).

starches, and live for a time mainly on meat and vegetables and fruit. Meat means all the nitrogen-containing substances—fish included. In this way the body-fat will be burnt up to supply the necessary animal heat.

TRAVEL BUREAU

Readers wanting advice relating to travel in any country are invited to make use of this column. Envelopes should be marked "Travel Bureau" on the top left-hand corner.

No charge is made.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We are compiling a directory of hotels, boarding houses, and families in London, Great Britain, Continent, America, India, and all other parts of the world, that genuinely welcome Indians, Colonials, and other foreigners. By patronizing our list you will ensure avoidance of gratuitous rebuff or insulting treatment. Places where vegetarian food is available will be specially pointed out.

A new air service, started recently, takes one from London to Rome in less than 9 hours, and Brindisi in less than 12 hours. The service is twice weekly, leaving London for Brindisi on Sundays and Thursdays, and from Brindisi for London on Saturdays and Wednesdays. The fare is £18. By train it takes 40 hours to Rome and about 50 hours to Brindisi.

Reductions in Empire Air Fares

Reductions in fares for passengers who fly by Imperial Airways from England to India, and points beyond, are now operative.

The reduced rates, as compared with previous charges, are indicated herewith:—

Route	New Fare	Old Fare
London-Karachi ...	£85	£95
London-Calcutta ...	£108	£122
London-Rangoon ...	£120	£135
London-Singapore ...	£156	£180

Proportionate reductions also become effective as between intermediate stages east of Gwadar.

The fare from London to Karachi is about the same as first class by boat. Sir Sultan Ahmed, who flew to London and back, remarked that besides the fare there are no other expense of drinks, or tips, etc. No drinks are allowed on the planes. The air service is a boon for those who dread sea-sickness, and wish to save time. Of course, in comfort the air travel cannot yet compete with the steamer service.

Bath is going to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Bath Royal Mineral Water Hospital, the greatest national hospital for the treatment of rheumatic disease which, from a medical and research stand-

point, directly or indirectly benefits all who go to Bath for the cure. Besides its curing effects, the place is worth a visit.

Margate is another health resort and a beautiful seaside place.

Members of the Margate and District Hotel and Boarding House Association have decided to combine on the lines of a tourist agency to offer inclusive terms for holidays at Margate in May and June and after September 15. Terms will include board residence, baths, early morning tea, return railway fare, conveyance for passenger and luggage between station and hotel, and certain free entertainments.

England's Beautiful Gardens

Beautiful and famous British gardens all over the country are again being thrown open to the public this year for the benefit of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The courtesy of the many owners, in permitting their gardens, and in some cases houses as well, to be visited by the public, gives tourists an opportunity of seeing many beautiful spots, numbers of which also have historic and romantic associations. Among the gardens which will be opened are the King's gardens at Sandringham, Norfolk, and those at Harewood House, Yorkshire, the residence of the Princess Royal. Other notabilities who are allowing their gardens to be visited include the Earl of Selborne, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Horder, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, the Duke of Norfolk, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and Earl Beatty.

We strongly recommend visitors to avail themselves of the opportunity to see the lovely gardens. A visit to such gardens is a real tonic. In tropics it is not easy to find such large and beautiful lawns and so green and healthy plants and flowers.

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"WHAT ABOUT CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA AND THE UNTOUCHABLES?"

By MOHAMED ALLY KHAN

(The writer has given a very interesting, forcible and logical justification of the Caste System and the Untouchables. Criticism and correspondence on the subject is invited. Mr. Khan has been living in London for the last twenty years and has ample first-hand knowledge and experience of Trade Unionism and general conditions in England.—EDITOR.)

WITH the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords coming to a final stage, these questions are again in the forefront of British politics. An American priest, a German and a Swedish journalist with whom I came into contact recently, asked me these questions. Some of my English friends both men and women, mostly Trade unionists and socialists, used to ask me the same questions in the few hundred meetings I have addressed in England during 1925-1930.

My fellow-countrymen attributed them to a feeling of superiority and patronage, but I always traced in them a sense of fairplay for the depressed classes of India, a desire to study the Indian problem from a social point of view, and an anxiety to help us Indians to stamp out such evils from our society before we could command their support in our cause.

It will be recalled that the Indian caste system came into the limelight first time when the Montague-Chelmsford report was issued. It gradually developed into a controversy between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian press. The latter so praising the system, Anti-British opinion became suspicious and began to question the motive of such praise, and while deploring its existing evils it placed all the blame at the doors of the Government. A section of the British press, then against Mr. Montague as now against Mr. Baldwin, discovered in the system a new and powerful instrument for the Diehard politicians of England. Even Madame Blavatsky, the one-time famous leader of the theosophical movement of Europe warned the late Pandit Shastri in an interview in 1923 that Britain's hold on India was quite secure so long as the caste system existed in India. Many books were exclusively written on the subject both in India and England and the famous report of the "Simon Commission" also devoted some ten pages thereon. The first

Round Table Conference gave it a definite shape and at the close of the second one it stood—as it stands to-day—a chief feature of the much-discussed problem of India.

Let us now see what the caste system is. Each writer has given his own definition which is difficult to quote here, but in my view the official description has made it easily understandable to the public and I am content with it. The Simon Report gives it as "the foundation of the Indian social fabric developed into an institution which assigns to each individual (community or caste) his duty. The rules of this system prescribe the means of livelihood of its members" (factions or castes) occupied in the services of the whole people.

Accepting this description and comparing same with the creed of Trade Unionism and the rights which the individual unions have won for their members in England, one will discover that those rights fell far short of the rights which the members of individual castes in India possessed for thousands of years and owing to the spiritual conception of society they would not have to fight for those rights. All their rights were reserved in the spiritual sense. There was no outside opposition as one finds in Europe owing to material conception of society and no competition within the rank to threaten their economic security.

Let us for the moment consider modern social theories and apply them to English social life to have a more clear understanding of the Indian caste system. In England we hear labour speakers talk of the nationalization of mines, of shipping, of railways—and, for that matter, of all the basic industries of this country. They advocate "production for use, not for profit, and its equal or equitable distribution in our time." Well, one may not be very optimistic for "our time" considering the Trade Union history which shows that owing to

the material conception of society, each right won against strong opposition has been fought for but it will be a great achievement if, in the next few hundred years, nationalization has been secured. This will mean a far better standard of living as, for instance, has been comparatively promised in Russia. And a further two hundred years' fight will have to be waged to eliminate the profits if circumstances then permit, before the socialization of the means of production has been completed.

This done, the then English society will have to use all devices to protect the newly-created social order. Don't forget that the protection of those rights will then be the crux of the problem owing to the material outlook of life. Protection against the outside opposition and protection against the reactionaries, the caste careerists and the competitors within the rank and file whose power has been recently felt both in Russia and England. Take, for instance, the man-power in England which is being demoralized by women labour-power discovered during the war, and men are beginning to talk of protection, and it may tection against such competition, or tection against such competition or the weavers of Lancashire who are bravely putting up a hard struggle against poverty, not so much for the shortage of demand for cloth as against the open competition in the cheap labour market with no rules to protect them. True, some more powerful unions have secured some exclusive rights for their men. To some extent, a railwayman in England is protected against a non-railwayman or a seaman, the miner and the postman against the outsiders, but a complete protection of their proclaimed rights, whenever they have been recognized, will be inevitable.

Indian civilization gave this protection voluntarily under the caste system. Nobody will follow the occupation which was not allotted to his caste. This was the greatest economic security which the caste system gave to the whole people. During my recent visit to India, I went to see Uncle Nantu one night. Nantu was the family sweeper whose house was situated at the end of the town. I knocked at the door, which opened, and a girl stood before me. As I was new to her she ran inside and the next moment I saw Nantu's son standing before me, looking much older than
(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

OUR STUDENTS

Parents, and Students intending to visit England and other countries for study, may write to us for any information of interest to them. We undertake guardianship of Students if desired by the parents. Students are invited to write to us if they are treated unfairly, unjustly or harshly anywhere, by any authority or institution.

Hints for those intending to leave their Motherland for Studies Abroad

The next Sessions in all the English Universities will begin in October next. Every student should arrive in England by the beginning of September—if not earlier.

Clothes.—Do not buy or bring many suits with you from India, because they will not be used in England owing to their inferior cut and poor material. It is cheaper to get suits made in England than elsewhere. One or two pairs of shoes would be sufficient until your arrival in England. If possible, wait until you arrive here before you purchase your overcoat. You may buy a waterproof. A navy blue Burberry will serve the best purpose because it can be used for evening wear in the summer when going to theatres and cinemas. Six pairs of socks would be quite enough for the journey. You must have two sets of woollen underwear with you to start with. Never hesitate to keep them in reserve even if it be too hot to wear them when you commence your journey. Half-a-dozen sets of cotton underwear are very useful for the journey. For the boat, arm yourself with two pairs of grey and one pair of white flannel trousers and a sports jacket. Any cheap felt hat will do but you can safely leave that until you land here.

It is best to have at least one dozen ordinary cotton shirts as they will always be useful. Made-to-measure shirts are very dear in this country, especially white ones. During my last trip in India I had two dozen shirts made and they will last me quite a long while. Select good, durable material as the cheap cloth will not stand the laundering in England. Try to learn some of the ordinary manners and customs of England before you

(Continued foot next column)

BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS OF INDIAN STUDENTS

Below are the results of the Trinity Bar Examination of students conducted by the Council of Legal Education, in May. The letters "M.T.," "I.T.," "L.I.," and "G.I." denote Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

FINAL EXAMINATION (Old Regulations).
Class III. Sesodia, Prince Jehan, M.T.
Examined, 8; Passed, 6 (Indian 1)

FINAL EXAMINATION (New Regulations).
Class II (in order of merit)—

Bahadurali, Kassam Suleman Verjee, M.T.

Kamakhya Charan Mukerjee, M.T.

Class III (in alphabetical order)—

Banerji, Bijay Kumar, M.T.

*Chowdhry, Sachindra Nath Roy, L.I.

Cowasjee, Miss Goolbano Nanabhai, L.I.

Deo, Dhrabendra Chandra Bhang, I.T.

Habibullah, Sheik Ishaat, I.T.

Jajal, Bhuderdas Nagardas, I.T.

*Jayakar, Manmohan Malthabhai, L.I.

Jayaswal, Miss Dharmashila, L.I.

*Mitter, Rabindra Nath, L.I.

Pawar, Appasaheb Ganapatrao, M.T.

Rajasingham, Alfred Allison Arasunyhayilta, I.T.

Rao Undiavar Narayana, M.T.

Roychowdhry, Sachindra Nath, L.I.

Sait, Mohammad Sulaiman, G.I.

Sharma, Beas Dev, L.I.

Sitaram Raoji, M.T.

Zaheer, Sajjad, L.I.

Examined, 209; Passed, 111

(Indians, 19)

*Completed examination by passing.
Section V, II—

Passed in all sections of the Final Examination except Section V (Real

embark. If you cannot get a book in India, write to us as we are preparing a special booklet for the use of our countrymen, giving everything in full detail. You may reserve a copy.

Try to avoid buying in Continental countries as owing to your lack of the language and customs, you may pay much more than you should. For a newcomer, it is better if he made a straight journey to his destination and not bother about sight-seeing on the way. There would be plenty of time and ample opportunity later on prior to the return home.

Property and Conveyancing or alternative subject):—

Doshi, Dhinijlal Devchand, M.T.

Dutt, Kali, Saukar, M.T.

Malkani, Ramchand Murijmal, G.I.

The Langdon Medal was awarded to Mukerji, Kamakhya Charan, M.T. (passed Final in Class II).

ROMAN LAW.

Class I—

Mukerji, Ajit Kumar, L.I.

Class II—

Dalal, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.T.

Jha, Lakshmi Kant, M.T.

Pillai, John Lucien Roxburg, M.T.

Puri, Prem Chand, L.I.

Sen, Tara Kumar, M.T.

Class III—

Ahmad, Mohammad, L.I.

Asghar, Shafiq Jalil, M.T.

Ballysingh, Harold Reginald, I.T.

Balgopal, Ramchandra, M.T.

Bhandari, Ramesh Chand, M.T.

Daudi, Azim Aziz Dajani, M.T.

Gonarkar, Kesheo Mahadeo, L.I.

Hassan, Faizul, I.T.

Hassan, Joshua Abraham, M.T.

Pandit, Jagat Ram, M.T.

Patel, Gulabdas Kapurchand, M.T.

Shah, Girdhari Lal, L.I.

Soofi, Mahmud Ali, L.I.

Examined, 136; Passed, 86

(Indians, 19)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (English and Colonial) and LEGAL HISTORY.

Class II—

Bhudhwar, Daulat Ram, M.T.

Class III—

Ahmad, Mirza Said, I.T.

Ali, Mahmud, G.I.

Chagla, Abdul Rahim Ghulamali, L.I.

Chand, Krishnan, I.T.

Dalal, Purshottam Thakordas, M.T.

Daviewalla, Hari Dinshah, I.T.

Gandhre, Malhar Sakham, M.T.

Gupta, Mr. Reva Violet, L.I.

Hyder, Ziauddin, M.T.

(Continued on page 23)

I.C.S. LAW MATRICULATION

Coaching by expert Tutors for the above examinations. Individual tuition can be arranged under guarantee of success. Guardianship undertaken, if desired. Particulars from—

The Principal, Tutorial College,
Yasin House, 44 Charleville Road,
London, W.14

COLONIAL SECTION.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIANS IN MARITZBURG

C. B. and S. I. A. Sends Petition

The following is the text of the petition addressed to the Administrator of Natal by the Colonial-Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch) :—

May it please your honour :

The petition of the under-signed humbly sheweth :

1. That your petitioners are the acting President and Honorary Joint Secretary of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch).
2. That your petitioners view with deep alarm the proposed Draft By-Law No. 30 (b) of the General By-Laws, introduced by the Mayor and Councillors of the Borough of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and which awaits the approval and sanction of Your Honour.
3. That your petitioners respectfully but strongly oppose and hereby object to the said Draft By-Law on the following grounds, namely :—
- (a) That the proposed Draft By-Law is unreasonable, unfair, and in restraint of trade.
- (b) That it precludes Hawkers from plying their trade within the central area of Pietermaritzburg, and that restriction has been imposed on their trade, which are confined to 'defined areas' in which alone they could carry on with their business.
- (c) That the exclusion already applies to the area bounded by Pietermaritz Street and Havelock Road, Railway Property and Baverstock Street, Boshoff Street and Longmarket Street.
- (d) That the Draft By-Law now proposes to include Commercial Road from Victoria Bridge to Dorp Spruit Bridge : Loop Street, from Commercial Road to Hen-

rietta Street; Longmarket Street, from Chapel Street to Henrietta Street; Henrietta Street, from Longmarket Street to Loop Street, and Hesom Street.

- (e) That the said Draft By-Law will vitally affect a section of the Indians who were brought into this country for its development : the poorer sections of the Indians who are engaged in this class of trade and which will deprive their sole sources of livelihood and thus this restriction will hit them hard, and which aims at their compulsory elimination from this trade.
- (f) That this measure, if passed, will further restrict employment among Indians, who are already seriously affected by the White Labour Policy.
- (g) We submit that the resident Indian population in this country almost South African in character for 85% is born in this country and forms a part of the permanent population.
- (h) That the class to be hardly hit by the Draft By-Law are mostly the poorer Indians whose immigration into this country, their contribution of labour to its success and prosperity, their sufferings, struggles and trials in order to maintain their self-respect and honour through series of differential legislations, and its concomitant results are well known and need no repetition.
- (i) That their grievances are great and their disabilities so burdensome, that they feel that so long as these are not removed, or relief given, their chances of becoming honest citizens are indeed remote.
- (j) That your petitioners ask leave of Your Honour to cite the following comments by the Acting Judge President, Mr. Justice Matthews, in the Supreme Court

at Maritzburg, on the 11th December, 1933, in the matter of Ernest Dickson (taxi-driver Vs Rex (inter alia) :—

"At the same time there are facts on record which indicate that the wide powers conferred by the Provincial Council may be exercised by the City Council in a manner leading to injustice. I state these facts as they appear upon the records uncontradicted. They should, in my opinion, be brought to the notice of the City Council Officials and possibly also to the notice of the Officials of the Provincial Administration. We can say no more than that while the facts disclosed a grave injustice from the operation of the ordinance and the By-Law, the Court is unable to remedy it. But it is an injustice which should be speedily remedied."

We desire to express our sense of gratitude for the deep interest Your Honour has always shown in matters affecting the Indian community.

Your petitioners pray to be heard in person, in support of their petition, or to be permitted to give evidence before a select committee.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that the proposed Draft By-Law may be rejected and for which your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five :

(Sgd.) V. K. PILLAY
Honorary President

B. R. NAIKOO
Honorary Joint Secretary

C. B. AND S. I. Ass.,
(Maritzburg Branch)

DURBAN TOWN COUNCIL

Protest From Indians

A letter of protest against the Durban Town Council's proposal to lease 300 acres at Springfield to the Durban Turf Club for use as a training track has been sent to the Town Clerk by the Sydenham Ward Indian Rate-payers' Association. The letter reads:

"There are approximately 600 to 700 Indians who will be deprived of their livelihood if the decision of the Council favours the leasing of the land to the Durban Turf Club, and we therefore, on behalf of the above Association and the occupants of the Springfield Flats, protest to the letting of this land to the Durban Turf Club, and submit the following points for your consideration:—

"That the leasing of this property to the Durban Turf Club will affect the livelihood of 600 to 700 people.

"That this will necessarily mean unemployment in Durban of a type of people who are bound to become a charge upon the State.

"That this will mean great loss of revenue to the Durban Corporation as rents for the land and Indian Market taxes.

"That this will mean that the Corporation may have to compensate the persons concerned, and may have to compensate them for the moneys spent by them for manuring and fertilizing the ground.

"That this will mean the loss of sound agricultural ground and none is available in and around Durban.

"That this will mean shortage in vegetable supply to the European community of Durban.

"That this may mean that the Corporation may be asked to find suitable good agricultural grounds for these people.

"That the peoples concerned have been cultivating this ground for the last 40 and 50 years and know no other work besides gardening.

"Before coming to any finality our Association will esteem it a favour if you will be prepared to discuss the matter with our representatives."

The following letter of Mr. F. G. Rochfort-Wade appeared in the daily Press on the question of slum-clearance. The letter speaks for itself:—

SIR,—The important matter of slum-clearance being again before the public I write to point out that the first step which the Town Coun-

cil should take is to cease creating slums, which it is doing unceasingly at the present time. A little while there was a laudable outcry against the wages of 8s. a day for European and 7/6 a day for coloured relief workers; but, so far as I could see, not a word was said against the wages of 2s. 6d. a day (out of which personal tax has to be found) paid to Indian relief workers, a total of 12s. 6d. for the five-day week—if the weather is fine. Where and how can any man with a wife and four or five children or even a bachelor live decently on 12s. 6d. a week?

By paying such wages the Durban Town Council is deliberately creating slums of the worst description. It is appalling and disgraceful, and calls for drastic and immediate amendment. Against such a state of affairs in a heathen and uncivilized country we should cry out in horror, but in South Africa we are inclined to regard it with complacent smugness because the sufferers are only Asiatics—as was the founder of Christianity, that wonderful Asiatic religion.

Instead of distributing Silver Jubilee medals among them I should like to see those responsible for such wages forced to live (with their families) on 2s. 6d. daily for a month.

Slums! Of course we have slums and we shall always have them as long as such starvation wages are paid to a law-abiding, self-respecting section of the community—a section of the community, be it remembered, that laid the foundation of the prosperity of Natal. And it is utter humbug, cant and hypocrisy for the authorities of Durban to bleat about slum clearance while they are manufacturing them as fast as they can.

South Africa. Indians in South Africa owe it to the efforts of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh that they first came to be appointed Commissioners of Oaths. Two more Indians have been appointed lately, one is Mr. Ashwin Choudhri, Secretary of the Indian National Congress; and the other is Mr. Ismail Mohammad Dendar, a leading member of the Ermelo Indian Community.

BAR RESULTS

(Continued from page 21)

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Class II—

Mukerji, Ajit Kumar, L.I.

Class III—

Ali, Shujat Osman, G.I.

Anantani, Biharilal Narayanji, M.T.

Bakhtiari, Mohammad Shabihul Hassan Khan, M.T.

Bedi, Kuldip Chand, M.T.

Behl, Puran Anand, I.T.

Bhudhwar, Daulat Ram, M.T.

Chatterjee, Jyotsna Nath, L.I.

Das, Brijlal, G.I.

Fasihuddin, Mohammad, G.I.

Gandhre, Malhar Sakham, M.T.

Gonorkar, Kesho Mahadeo, L.I.

Ghose, Jyotsna Kumar, I.T.

Grewal, Rajinder Singh, M.T.

Habibullah, Sheik Ishaat, I.T.

Haque, Mian Abdul, L.I.

Haque, Mohammad Anwarul, M.T.

Hyder, Ziauddin, M.T.

Jajal, Bhuderdas Nagardas, I.T.

Karaka, Dosabhoy Framjee, G.I.

Khosla, Dewan Narendra Nath, M.T.

Lal, Mutsaddi, I.T.

Marker, Ahmad Hussain Macan, M.T.

Mitra, Subodh Chandra, L.I.

Nathani, Itzhag, G.I.

Pandit, Jagat Ram, M.T.

Pant, Appasaheb Balasaheb, L.I.

Pittie, Mandanlal Govindlal, M.T.

Rahman, Habibur, M.T.

Rahman, Suleiman Bin Abdul, M.T.

Rao, Garladinne Ghurumurthi, L.I.

Rao, Varahalli Varada Rajeshwar, L.I.

Salehjee, Mossajee Salaiman, L.I.

Sen, Protul Chandra, L.I.

Senanayake, Richard Gothabaya, L.I.

Sheikh Chandsahch Husain Saheb, L.I.

Shanghayi, Amarshi Odhavji, M.T.

Subramaniam, Alagasunderam, L.I.

Subramaniam, Tanjore Rajagopalan, M.T.

Trivedi, Balkrishna Vithaldas, M.T.

Trivedi, Chandrakant Mulshankar, L.I.

Verjee, Kassim, Janmahomed, I.T.

Wadia, Jehangir Bomanji, I.T.

Wankhede, Seshrao Krishnarao, L.I.

Examined, 223; Passed, 154
(Indians, 44)

(Continued on page 24)

THE MAKERS OF FEDERAL INDIA

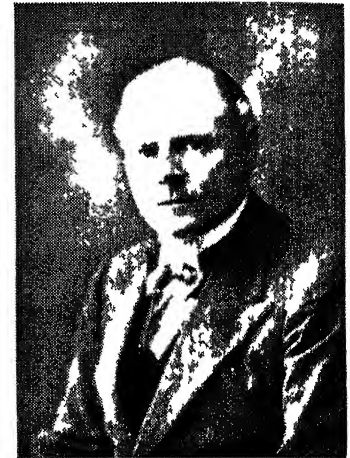


Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Simon Commission which laid the early foundations of the Indian Federation



Photo by Berny

Mahatma Gandhi, the Maker of New India



Sir Henry Page Croft contributed a good deal to the opposition of the India Bill and created a party interest in the House of Commons and thereby focussed greater attention of the British people on the Indian problem

BAR RESULTS

(Continued from page 23)

Isa, Qazi Mohammad, M.T.
 Mahindroo, Hari Chand, M.T.
 Marker, Ahmed Hussain Macan, M.T.
 Mitra, Subodh Chandra, L.I.
 Nag, Subrata Kumar, L.I.
 Pawar, Shrimant Yeshwantrao Bhawshub, I.T.
 Pillai, John Lucien Roxburgh, M.T.
 Rajah Arumugam Ponn, L.I.
 Rao Nandalite Devvarao Krishna, L.I.
 Salehjee, Moosajee Solaiman, L.I.
 Seshrao Krishnarao, L.I.
 Examined, 244, Passed, 145
 (Indians, 21)

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT AND OF THE LAW OF TORT.

Class I—

Harbans Singh, L.I.

Class II—

Sikharesh Chakravarti, L.I.
 Pingle, Jaganmohan Reddy, G.I.

Class III—

Abdela, Jack Samuel Ronald, G.I.
 Ayub, Mian Mohamed, G.I.
 Bansal, Akshai Chandra, L.I.
 Behl, Puran Anand, I.T.
 Bhudhwar, Daulat Ram, M.T.
 Chhabra, Ram Rang, M.T.
 Cowasjee, Miss Goolbanoo Nanabhai, L.I.
 Dalvi, Gaupat Vishvaneth, L.I.
 Gosai, Hiragir, Govindgir, M.T.
 Kundaamal Kishinchand, I.T.



Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., Prime Minister of the Bikaner State, was a delegate of all the Round Table Conferences on India

Some Appreciations of "The Indian"

The Rt. Hon. Earl Peel says:

"I am much obliged for the copy of *The Indian* newspaper, which I see from the front page has a wide circulation and thus forms a valuable link, not only between India and this country but between India, the Dominions and other parts of the Empire. Your journal is, I am sure, performing a valuable public service in supplying a large public with accurate information about India, and in discussing with fairness and accuracy the many problems which those interested in India have to consider at the present time."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, formerly Secretary of State for India:

"The Secretary of State asks me to say that he is always interested in the copies of your paper which have been brought to his notice."

Yours faithfully,

Signed, L. W. HOMAN.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, formerly the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Sir John Simon asks me to acknowledge your letter of the 26th April, and to thank you for sending him from time to time copies of your journal, *The Indian*, which he is very glad to have."

Yours faithfully,

Signed, D. ROWLAND EVANS,
Private Secretary.

Earl Winterton says:

"I shall read with interest the copy of *The Indian* which you were good enough to send me."

Yours truly,

Signed, WINTERTON.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., says:

"I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of your magazine *The Indian*. I think it most useful and informative."

Among other distinguished personalities who have expressed their liking

and appreciation of *The Indian* are the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, The Marquis of Lothian, The Rt. Hon. Mr. M. G. Ormsby-Gore, The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Sir Stafford Cripps, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. R. A. Butler and Major Attlee.

We are very grateful to the distinguished leaders who have very kindly favoured us with a copy of their photograph with permission to reproduce the same in our journal. We have commenced a series of "The Makers of Federal India," and each issue of the journal will contain the photographs of these distinguished British and Indian leaders and makers of the India of the Future.

The "Indian Views," a weekly Journal published in Durban for the last 21 years, and South Africa's most largely circulated Indian paper, says:

"We are grateful to you for a copy of *The Indian* received by this week's mail which we find to be very interesting and must congratulate you for the general get-up as well as the selection of reading matter."

Mr. Sachdanand Sinha, M.L.C. of Patna writes:

"I expect to receive by the next mail, the bundle of your well-conducted journal, *The Indian*. I am anxious to have a complete set of it and to keep it bound in my library. If, therefore, any issues are still wanting, I shall be grateful to you by your kindly taking the trouble to obtain them if possible. Wishing your journal the success it so richly merits."

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Ex-Secretary for Mines said:

"*The Indian* is a most admirable paper, having for its object, amongst others, the promotion of healthy co-operation and understanding between India and Britain which is essential for any amicable settlement of the great problem of future government of India. It is a very cosmopolitan paper as its pages are open to all parties and sections of opinion."

Sir Abdul Quadir, member of the Council of Secretary of State for India, London, says:

"*The Indian* is an excellent paper, very nicely got up and illustrated, containing many features of interest and importance to India. It aims at serving the cause of India, which it does most admirably. It provides a medium of expression for Indians all over the world and serves their interests in all possible ways. It strives for better understanding between India and England and for co-operation and friendship between the two countries. It is an excellent journal and the only one of its kind published from London. We cannot praise it too highly. All Indians and those interested in India should make a point of supporting it."

Sir Courtney Terrell, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court says:

"It is an excellent paper and I like it so much that I will be a regular subscriber to it. It must be a great boon to the many Indian students and visitors in this country to have *The Indian* as their valuable guide and medium of expression. I know the Legal Section in it will be very much welcomed in India. A journal like this is a vital necessity as it brings into closer relationship both the Indian and the British peoples."

Mr. Justice V. P. Rao, of the Madras High Court said:

"*The Indian* is a most useful link between India and Britain, providing as it does, a wonderful opportunity of contact between the people of the two countries. I like the paper very much and I think it is the bounden duty of all interested in India to support it. Kindly enrol me as a regular and permanent subscriber."

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-Law of Patna says:

"I am very pleased at the success *The Indian* has achieved in such a short time. It is rendering great services to our compatriots and is a most excellent link between India and her nationals abroad, be they in this country, in the Colonies, or in any other part of the globe. Please enlist me as a regular subscriber."

WIRELESS WILL BRING PEACE—NOT WAR

By **THE MARCHESE MARCONI**

(In an Interview)

Broadcasting is the greatest asset in existence in the cause of world peace. Through it we assimilate the culture of other nations; we grow to understand their mode of life, and to comprehend their ways of thinking.

Travel is a help to understand the people of other countries—but not everyone can travel.

Listeners are universal. They belong to every country. They involve an international interchange of culture; and form a solid wedge pushing in the direction of peace.

I think there is more peace value in a description of a football match, internationally broadcast, than can be obtained by almost any other sort of propaganda.

Broadcasting links the world together in true brotherhood. Music, too, is one of the strongest international factors. It has a subtle, unseen influence in the cause of peace. It leads to a sympathy with the culture of others.

Music properly understood involves a knowledge of the traditions of the country of its origin, of the legends of a race, of the lives of its great men and, above all, of its national character. Love of music is common to all nations. I think this common love forms an invisible bond linking man to man and nation to nation. To listen to a musical programme from another country is to drink in its culture.

How can we think of going to war with, and killing people of, a nation to whose music we have listened with glad enjoyment night after night?

To my mind, broadcasting is the greatest leveller in life. The true democracy of broadcasting exists today in our midst.

From end to end of this country and many others too listeners enjoy the same programmes. There is no distinction between rich and poor. In this form of entertainment there are no boxes and reserved seats. The man of wealth in his mansion and the poor man in his little living room are transported to the same magic country of imagination.

Forgotten are the limits of time and space, the discomforts and the cold, as the poverty-stricken family soars

aloft on the wings of fancy into the realms of romance. Listening, it may be to a play, it may be to a concert or a musical fantasy, they are transported out of themselves into a land wherein they meet new friends and have gay adventures.

Broadcasting is the solace of the poor. I went recently to visit some people in a very poor tenement where a family of four lived and ate and slept in a single room. The place of honour was occupied by a three-valve set from which resounded strains of music from a distant opera house.

Think what this must mean to such a family! The drabness goes out of their lives. The long, dull evenings are changed into magic excursions into a wonderful new country.

Father turns on the wireless with a smile: "Now what shall we have?"

The B.B.C. dance band from National or the Hallé Concert from Manchester?" And the family settles back in joyous anticipation.

To the rich, to the suffering, to the lonely and miserable, broadcasting has come as a revelation. Many of you must, I am sure, know of cases of bed-ridden sufferers, condemned perhaps to lie on their backs for their whole lives. Words cannot reveal the difference that broadcasting has made to such lives, the joy that it has brought them.

Quite apart from the enjoyment it gives, broadcasting is a most powerful lever in the social and educational progress of people. It is engendering a deep and sincere love of music, and not only of music, but of beauty itself in the minds of people. It is instilling culture and refinement into their lives.

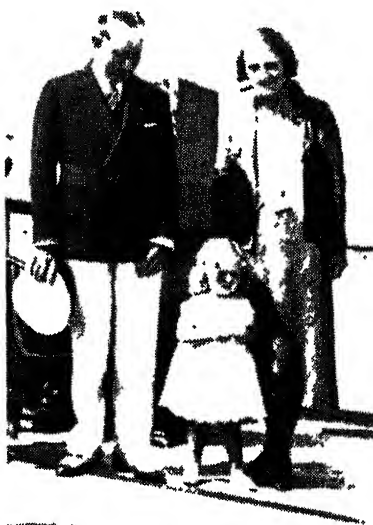
The cause of world peace is dear to every scientist, because it is only in times of peace that progress can be made. War is directly or indirectly the result of suspicion. To know your neighbour is half way to understanding him.

Wireless, by providing a cheap and efficient method of international exchange of ideas, has resulted in a better understanding.

When the science has been perfected the danger of war will have receded into the distance. In times of war, scientists are forced, however much they may regret it, to turn their attention to the adaptation of inventions to war-like uses.

Some people are under the delusion that war helps progress, because it stimulates inventors and engineers to great efforts. But this stimulation is merely apparent, and the increase in scientific and inventive activity that follows a war is due to the sudden freeing of great forces that have been hampered during the war years.

Many of my early experiments were carried out in England, and the recent competition of the world-wide broadcasting links is really an echo of that day over thirty years ago when I demonstrated wireless telegraphy for the first time in England on the roof of the General Post Office in London.



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PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor: R. S. NEHRA

The Trinity Term started on the 18th June, one division of the Board was sitting. On the 22nd June, the second division started with Indian cases. The case first heard was the one numbered 11th on the list. It lasted for more than a day and the judgment has been reserved. The Board consisted of Lord Thankerton, Lord Wright, and Sir Shadi Lal. The respondents were not even called upon to answer.

We are starting to report special leave applications in this issue.

This is the only journal in existence that reports the special leave applications heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We believe that the special leave applications are of as great importance as the appeals in so far as to give information to lawyers as to which kind of applications and on what grounds are granted and which are refused, thereby helping them to advise their clients better and on sounder grounds.



Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh of Allahabad High Court, on holiday in England

There was an important application by Kapil Dev Malaviya, a practising lawyer of Allahabad, and others against the action of the Judges of

the High Court of Allahabad in committing him and others for contempt. We are reproducing the whole petition and the exhibit filed therewith.

Sir William Jowitt, K.C., Mr. Parikh and Mr. Smith for the applicants. Mr. A. M. Dunne, K.C., and Mr. Wallach for the respondents.

It was heard by a Board consisting of Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Macmillan and Sir L. Sanderson. The Court sat at 12 noon. Sir William Jowitt argued for about 20 minutes, none of his Juniors stood up to say anything.

Mr. Dunne started at 12.21 p.m. and finished his arguments at 18 minutes to 1. Amongst the arguments, he said that their Lordships were dealing with India and Indian people where the conditions were not the same as here, the prestige of the High Court must be upheld. In reply, Sir William Jowitt spoke for about ten minutes at

(Continued on page 28, col 3)

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LIST OF BUSINESS FOR THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL TRINITY SITTINGS, 1935.

(The Sittings commenced on Tuesday, the 18th June, 1935)

INDIAN APPEALS

Cause	Subject and Solicitors
ALLAHABAD	
11. Seth Lakhmi Chand, since deceased (now represented by Musammat Chajia Kunwar)	Whether the rights of a woman under a family settlement have been forfeited owing to unchastity.
v.	A. Douglas Grant & Dold.
Musammat Anandi	R. Nehra & Co.
16. Bhojraj	Claim by reversioners to an estate; proof of pedigree.
v.	A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.
Sita Ram and others	R. T. L. Wilson & Co.
Same	A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.
v.	Ex parte
Musammat Gomti and others (Consolidated Appeals)	
19. Mahant Bikarma Das	Dispute with reference to the management of a temple.
v.	A. T. L. Wilson & Co.
Mahant Gomti Das and another	R. Nehra & Co.
BENGAL	
1. Maharaj Kumar Srinivas Prasad Singh	Adoption; whether a suit to set aside a compromise was rightly dismissed for non-prosecution.
v.	Special leave to appeal granted.
Keshava Prasad Singh, since deceased, and others	A. Douglas Grant & Dold.
	R. Watkins & Hunter.
	Watkins & Hunter.
	Watkins & Hunter.
	The Solicitor, India Office.
5. The Secretary of State for India in Council and another	Administration; construction of will.
v.	A. The Solicitor, India Office.
Srimutty Parijat Debi and another	R. Watkins & Hunter.
13. Surendra Krishna Roy, since deceased (now represented by Birendra Krishna Roy and others), and another	Claim to possession of land; alleged fraudulent purchase.
v.	A. W. W. Box & Co.
Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others	R. Francis & Harker.
BOMBAY	
2. The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited	Disputed assessment to income-tax.
v.	A. E. F. Turner & Sons.
The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden	R. The Solicitor, India Office.
6. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden	Disputed assessment to income-tax.
v.	A. The Solicitor, India Office.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited (as Agent of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad), now in liquidation	R. T. L. Wilson & Co.

SOME MORE APPRECIATIONS

Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for India said to Mr. Nehra:

"I like your paper very much. I read every word of it from one end to the other. It is a very interesting and useful journal."

The Efficiency Magazine, (London) writes:

"I congratulate you on your magazine, *The Indian*. It is plainly in every way a first-class magazine"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July 12.—Mr. Mohamad Yunus, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.B., of Patna, "At Home"

„ 18.—Reception by the Khalsa Jatha, British Isles in honour of Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh (Member Indian Council, London) and Sirdarni Mohan Singh.

„ 16.—Hindu Society "At Home" to visitors from India

„ 24.—British Indian Union "At Home" to overseas visitors.

COCKTAIL PARTY.

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Fatch Narayan Singh; Mrs. M. Wort and Miss Wort; Mrs. George Gemmell; Mr. J. Henry and Miss Henry; Sir Henry Page Croft; Lt.-Col. A. N. Bose; Mr. H. B. Edwards; Dr. and Mrs. N. Davie; Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith; Mr. Q. M. Farced; Mrs. S. Lal; Mr. K. P. Jayaswall; Mr. K. C. Sethia; Mr. Lyall.

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION.

(Continued from page 27, col. 3)

the end of which their Lordships signified that they will advise His Majesty to dismiss the application with costs to the respondents.

The Court was full an unusual sight in the Privy Council Courts. Amongst the visitors I noticed one of the Judges of Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Niamtullah. Others included were Mr. Gulam Hassan, of Lucknow; Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, of Patna; Mr. Nain-Ullah, of Lucknow; and Lady Chatterjee, who is thinking of starting practice at the Privy Council Bar.

THE INDIAN

- | Cause | Subject and Solicitors |
|---|---|
| 18. The Gujrat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad | Dispute with regard to the use of a railway siding. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| Motilal Hirabhai Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad | R. T. L. Wilson & Sons. |

LAHORE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Hem Singh and others | Dispute between Sikhs and Udasis with regard to the control of a religious institution. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| Mahant Basant Das, since deceased, and another | <i>Ex parte.</i> |
| Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee | |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| Ram Parshad and others | |
| Same | |
| <i>v.</i> | R. Nehra & Co. |
| Fauji Ram and others | A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| <i>(Consolidated Appeals)</i> | R. Nehra & Co. |

MADRAS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Sri Raja Inuganti Venkatarama Rao | Validity of a sale deed; registration; limitation. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Douglas Grant & Dold |
| Sri Raja Sobhanadri Appa Rao Bahadur Garu and others | R. Nehra & Co. |
| 14. Raja Somasekhara Royal, since deceased (now represented by Raja Vira Basava Royal), and others | Validity of the adoption of a married man. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| Raja Sugutur Mahadeva Royal and others | R. Nehra & Co. |

ODDH

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Kunwar Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh and others | Whether the widow of a taluqdar took an absolute or life estate under her husband's will. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. T. L. Wilson & Co. |
| Thakurain Balraj Kuar and others | R. Barrow, Rogers & Nevill. |
| 8. Bhagwan Bakhsh Sing and another | Legitimacy of the first Appellant. <i>Special leave to appeal granted.</i> |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Harold Shephard. |
| Mahesh Bakhsh Singh and others | <i>Ex parte.</i> |
| 17. Ballabh Das and another | Dispute with reference to a graveyard; powers of the Chief Court on second Appeal. |
| <i>v.</i> | <i>Special leave to appeal granted.</i> |
| Nur Mohammad and another | A. Harold Shephard. |
| | R. T. L. Wilson & Co. |

PATNA

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Babu Ramasray Prasad Choudhary and another | Whether a separation between co-parceners constituting a joint Hindu family had taken place. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Watkins & Hunter. |
| Babuyee Radhika Devi and others | R. W. W. Box & Co. |
| | <i>Watkins & Hunter.</i> |
| 7. Devendra Prasad Sukul and others | Suit for cancellation of a sale deed. |
| <i>v.</i> | A. Watkins & Hunter. |
| Surendra Prasad Sukul and another | R. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON APPEAL FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Between

1. Kapil Deo Malaviya
2. C. Y. Chintamani
3. Krishna Ram Mehta

(Appellants)

and

**The Honourable the Chief Justice
and the Judges of the High Court
of Judicature at Allahabad**

(Respondents)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,
THE HUMBLE PETITION OF KAPIL DEO
MALAVIYA, C. Y. CHINTAMANI AND
KRISHNA RAM MEHTA

Sheweth :—

1. That Your Petitioners are desirous of obtaining Special Leave to appeal from a Judgment of the High Court at Allahabad in its Civil Revisional Jurisdiction, dated the 9th October 1934, convicting Your Petitioners of Contempt of Court and sentencing the first Petitioner to a fine of Rs. 150 and to pay Rs. 100 towards the costs of the Government in the Proceedings and each of the other two Petitioners to pay Rs. 100 towards the costs of the Government in the Proceedings.

2. Kapil Deo Malaviya, the first Petitioner, is an Advocate of the High Court at Allahabad practising as such; C. Y. Chintamani, the second Petitioner, is the Chief Editor of *The Leader*, a daily newspaper printed and published in English in Allahabad; Krishna Ram Mehta, the third Petitioner, is the printer and publisher of the said newspaper.

3. In the issue of the said newspaper dated the 10th June, 1934, there appeared over the signature of the said Kapil Deo Malaviya, by whom it was admittedly written, an article headed: "A Scandalous Situation—The Bar Council Election."

3a. The election of the Bar Council was to take place in July.

4. The opening paragraph of the said article was as follows :—

"The constitution of the present Bar Council furnishes a melancholy commentary on our incapacity to elect proper men for the proper place where the choice lies completely in our own hands."

5. After stating that the Bar Council should be composed of the best available men in the profession and that at present it did not, the article continued: "In this connexion

(Continued on page 30, col. 3)

THE INDIAN

Cause	Subject and Solicitors
9. Thukerain Kusum Kumari v. Rai Bahadur Debi Prosad Dhand- hania and others	Suit on a mortgage; interest <i>pendente lite</i> <i>Special leave to appeal and cross-appeal</i> <i>granted</i> J. Watkins & Hunter. R. Clarke, Rawlins & Co. Clarke, Rawlins & Co.
Rai Bahadur Debi Prosad Dhand- hania and others v. Thakurain Kusum Kumari and others (<i>Consolidated Appeals</i>)	J. Clarke, Rawlins & Co. R. Watkins & Hunter. Clarke, Rawlins & Co.
10. Ghanshayam Das Jagnani, since deceased (now represented by Girdhari Lal and another) v. Ramnarayan Ganeshmarayan (a firm)	Alleged infringement of patent in respect of a machine for removing husks, etc., from pulse and the like; competency of Appeal. J. Watkins & Hunter R. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co

CROWN COLONY APPEALS

Cause	Subject and Solicitors
BRITISH HONDURAS 1. Canadian General Distributors' Corporation v. C. Melhado and Sons	Action for alleged wrongful detention of liquor. J. Withall & Withall. R. Pennington & Son.
HONG KONG 2. Li Tse Shi v. Pong Tsoi Ching	Suit to recover house property; alleged forgery and impersonation of a dead man. J. Darley, Cumberland & Co. R. Sharpe, Pritchard & Co.
WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL 3. Kweku Baa, since deceased (Kwesi Donkor substituted), and another v. Nyarku Kweku IV	Dispute between rival Chiefs as to the exercise of authority; jurisdiction. J. A. L. Bryden & Co. <i>Ex parte.</i>

JUDGMENTS

Cause	Subject
CANADA (Supreme Court) 1. The Canadian National Railway Company v. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Dispute with regard to participation in freight traffic. <i>Special leave to appeal</i> <i>granted.</i>
ALLAHABAD 5. Sahu Ramjimal v. Riaz-ud-din and others Musammat Phula Devi v. Riaz-ud-din and others (<i>Consolidated Appeals</i>)	Claim to right of pre-emption; alleged compromise. (<i>Heard 14, 16, and 17 May, 1935. Present:</i> <i>Lord Atkin, Sir John Wallis, and Sir</i> <i>Shadi Lal.</i>)
9. Lala Atma Ram v. Lala Beni Prasad and others	Claim to property; powers of the High Court revision. (<i>Heard 27, 28, 30 and 31 May, 1935.</i> <i>Present: Lord MacMillan, Sir John</i> <i>Wallis and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)
11. Rai Satindra Nath Choudhury v. Rai Jatindra Nath Choudhury and another	Suit to recover money under a partition deed. (<i>Heard 3, 4 and 6 June, 1935. Present:</i> <i>Lord MacMillan, Sir John Wallis and Sir</i> <i>Shadi Lal.</i>)

it is amusing to note that where a comparatively undeserving lawyer is raised to the Bench, which is a fairly frequent occurrence in our judicial history, it is generally claimed that if the Bar were asked to make the choice it would have performed the function with better results. But inferior deeds belie our superior claims. We must, in candour, confess that we have betrayed a woeful lack of discrimination and character in the elections to the Bar Council."

6. The article then referred to the influence of caste in the election and the "insistent and even debasing importunities of some candidates" and dealt with the perils flowing therefrom.

7. A copy of the said article is annexed hereto and Your Petitioners crave leave to refer to it if necessary.

8. The said article was published during the vacation of the High Court.

9. The High Court re-opened after the vacation on the 21st July, 1934 and on the 27th August, 1934 it issued Notices to Your Petitioners in the following terms:

"You are hereby warned to appear personally before this Court at 10 a.m. on Monday the 24th September, 1934, to show cause why you should not be convicted and punished for the offence of contempt of this High Court committed by the publication of the following passage in *The Leader*, dated the 10th of June, 1934, page 5:

"In this connexion it is amusing to note that when a comparatively undeserving lawyer is raised to the Bench, which is a fairly frequent occurrence in our judicial history, it is generally claimed . . ."

10. The said Notice on the face of it, issued by the Deputy Registrar, by Order of the Court (Mr. Justice Thom and Mr. Justice Herries) in the exercise of Civil Revisional Jurisdiction)

11. In response to the said Notice, Your Petitioners appeared and lodged affidavits in reply.

12. Kapil Deo Malaviya, the 1st Petitioner, in his affidavit took full responsibility for the said article and stated, inter alia, that the point he wanted to make in the article was that the members of the legal profession entitled to vote for the Bar Council had not exercised their right of voting properly and judiciously, that, by way of emphasizing his argument, he referred to the claims he had heard put forward, that if the right of appoint-
(*Continued on page 31*)

THE INDIAN

Cause	Subject and Solicitors
BOMBAY	
7. Smith, since deceased (new represented by Smith and another), v. Ahmed Abdeenbhoj Peerbhoy	Claim for balance on a general account arising out of dealings in hides between the parties. (<i>Heard 23 and 24 May, 1935. Present: Lord Atkin, Sir John Wallis and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)
8. The Bharat Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. v. Manilal Lallubhai and another	Validity of an award; whether the Respondents were partners in a firm. (<i>Heard 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 May, 1935. Present: Lords Blanesburgh and Russell of Killowen, and Sir Lancelot Sanderson.</i>)
BRITISH HONDURAS	
3. Wright and another v. Universal Negro Improvement Association Inc.	Dispute as to identity between rival claimants to a legacy. (<i>Heard 2 and 3 May, 1935. Present: Lord Blanesburgh, Sir Lancelot Sanderson and Sir Sidney Rowland.</i>)
MADRAS	
2 Sri Raja Ravu Sri Krishnayya Rao <i>alias</i> Sri Rajah Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Krishna Surya Rao Bahadur Garu and another v. Rajah Sahib Meherban-I-Dostan Sri Rajah Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur Garu, Rajah of Pittapur	Validity of an adoption. (<i>Heard 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29 March and 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9 April, 1935. Present: Lords Merrivale and Alness, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir George Lowndes and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)
PATNA	
6. Babu Homeshwar Singh and others v. Maharajadhiraj Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga and another	Suit on a mortgage; legal necessity and antecedent debts. (<i>Heard 20 and 21 May, 1935. Present: Lord Atkin, Sir John Wallis and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)
10. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa v. The Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga	Disputed assessment to income-tax. (<i>Heard 31 May and 3 June, 1935. Present: Lord MacMillan, Sir John Wallis and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)
RANGOON	
4. Hoe Kim Seing v. Maung Ba Chit	Claim to paddy attached to insolvency. (<i>Heard 10 and 13 May, 1935. Present: Lord Atkin, Sir John Wallis and Sir Shadi Lal.</i>)

The List of Appeals for the Michaelmas Sittings will be closed on the 24th September, 1935

(Continued from page 30)

ing Judges lay with the members of the profession, they would have exercised the right in a more satisfactory way than Government, and the necessary implications from his argument was that the claim was not well founded, and that by the words referred to in the Notice he did not mean or imply that men who had been raised to the Bench from the Bar, if they were less deserving than others who were passed over had not discharged their duties after their appointment fairly and efficiently or that they had by their conduct on the Bench undermined the confidence of the public in the administration of justice and that he had known appointments to the Bench to be criticized but, in the said article he neither intended to say, nor did in fact say, that any one of the judges so appointed had in actual discharge of his duties done anything which could legitimately be said to have undermined the confidence in the administration of justice.

(To be continued in next issue)

DR. KATIAL AT HOME.

(Continued from page 8)

Mr. M. A. Soofi, Swami Purchit, Syed Sayeedulla, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Tangri, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Wiggins, Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson, Miss E. O. Woodger, Alderman and Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Dainty, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Holness, Mrs. Jeffs, Alderman O. Richards, Alderman and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Q. M. Fareed, Mr. M. Yates, Mr. Aftab Hasan, Mr. S. K. Ahmad, Mr. Wright, Mr. M. R. Martin, Mr. W. Berry, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. D. Richards, Miss Richards, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Cole, Mr. Downey, Mr. Wilding, Col. and Mrs. Bahandari.

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

(Continued from page 36)

pondent pointed out that the contention of the Commissioner in this case was the contrary of that made by him in the previous case in Madras which was successful in the High Court. He protested strongly against the Commissioner in successive cases blowing hot and cold. But that is a privilege not confined to Commissioners of Income-tax and its exercise cannot influence judicial determination of the

law. Their Lordships think it desirable to point out that their decision does not cover cases where undrawn profits have with the consent of all parties been invested in the business so as to increase the capital account, a position which does not arise here. Nor have they had to consider any special provisions of partnership articles which might affect the matter: for there were none in this case. For the reasons given they are of opinion

that this appeal should be allowed: the order of the High Court dated the 27th April, 1934, should be set aside and the question referred to the Court by the Commissioner should be answered that the sum of Rs. 38,305 is a receipt of profits assessable under S. 4 (2) of the Income-tax Act. The respondent must pay the costs here and in the High Court.

Their Lordships will so humbly advise His Majesty.

PATNA

Kedar Nath Goenka (*Appellant*)

v.

Munshi Ram Narain Lal and others (*Respondents*)

Same (*Appellant*)

v.

Mahanth Mahabir Das and others (*Respondents*)

(*Consolidated Appeals*)

Present at the Hearing: LORD ATKIN, SIR JOHN WALLIS, SIR SHADI LAL

Delivered by SIR JOHN WALLIS.

In this case the right of a judgment creditor to bring the properties of a mutt to sale in execution of a money decree against the Mahanth of the mutt has for more than a quarter of a century been the subject of incessant litigation and a multiplicity of suits in the Courts below, and now comes before this Board for the first time. In 1898 the Mahanth of the Suja Mutt died and was succeeded by Siaram Das, the judgment debtor in this case. A few months later in January 1899 the Mahanth of the neighbourhood Sersia Mutt, as next friend of his nephew, Mahabir Das, who is said to have been six years old, instituted a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr against Siaram Das to establish the minor's right to succeed to the office of Mahanth of the Suja Mutt, and according to his own statement spent a sum far in excess of Rs. 31,000 in prosecuting the suit. One of his first steps after instituting the suit was to apply for the appointment of a receiver who on his appointment took possession of the Mutt properties with the result that the defendant Siaram Das was left without any funds wherewith to defend the suit. He then applied to a moneylender Baijnath Goenka (the father of the present plaintiff Kedar Nath Goenka) who undertook to advance him a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purposes of the litigation in consideration of his executing an ekrarnama undertaking to pay one lac of rupees and to give a lien for that sum on the mutt properties. Not content with this, he subsequently obtained a further ekrarnama giving him a zaripeshgi lease of certain mutt properties for fifteen years in lieu of interest on the above sum.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the minor's suit on the ground that he had no title to succeed to the mutt, and also recorded a finding that the

defendant was in the same case. From this decree both parties appealed to the High Court at Calcutta. While the appeals were pending, the minor plaintiff by his next friend Surajao Das, Mahanth of the Sersia Mutt, and Siaram Das the defendant presented a petition to the High Court stating that the parties had compromised the suit on the terms that they were both to be Mahanths and to be entitled to and in possession of the mutt properties in equal shares, and on the further terms that Surajao Das was to have a first charge on the mutt properties for Rs. 31,000 which he had spent in prosecuting the suit on the plaintiff's behalf, and that, as the Suja and Sersia Mutts had a common founder and the Suja Mutt had been in the habit of subsidizing the Sersia Mutt, both parties were to give the Sersia Mutt a lease of the Suja Mutt properties yielding a net income of Rs. 1,500. About the compromise it is sufficient to say that on this petition the High Court passed an order sanctioning the compromise as beneficial to the minor plaintiff, and ordered and decreed that the parties should abide by it.

On the 30th November 1903 Baijnath Goenka filed in the same Court, O.S.500 of 1903, the suit out of which the present litigation has arisen to recover 1,17,607.3 on the ekrarnamas mentioned above, impleading the two Mahanths Siaram Das and Mahabir Das as the 1st and 2nd defendants. Of this sum Rs. 87,042 was for interest, and in lieu of interest on this interest he claimed under the zaripeshgi lease possession and enjoyment of the rents and profits of the mutt properties mentioned in the second ekrarnama for fifteen years, and to be paid the principal on the expiration of the lease. The balance of Rs. 30,565 he claimed to recover by sale of the mutt properties on which he had a lien under the first ekrarnama, and also from the person and properties of the 1st defendant.

As was only to be expected both the Subordinate Judge and the High Court on appeal held these ekrarnamas to be grossly unconscionable and void. As regards the Rs. 14,590.4.6, which the plaintiff was found to have advanced under the void ekrarnamas, both Courts held that not having intended to act gratuitously, he was entitled to repayment of that sum with reasonable compensation. The High Court reduced the rate of interest awarded by the lower Court, and the plaintiff obtained a decree for

Rs. 22,073 against Siaram the 1st defendant and the suit was dismissed as regards Mahabir the 2nd defendant. In execution of this decree Baijnath Goenka the decree holder brought to sale Siaram's eight annas share in the mutt properties, and at the Court sale held on the 18th and 21st January, 1908, himself became the purchaser of the properties which are the subject of the present suit.

On the application of Siaram the judgment debtor, the Subordinate Judge set aside the sale as not in accordance with the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act as regards the sale of mortgage property. There was an appeal to the High Court which after referring the question to a Full Bench, on the 4th February, 1913, reversed the Subordinate Judge's order setting aside the Court sale, and remanded the case to the lower Court to proceed with the execution of the decree.

While this appeal to the High Court was pending Siaram the judgment debtor had been removed in 1910 from the office of Mahanth and Mahabir appointed sole Mahanth by a decree in a suit instituted by three chelas of the mutt for the removal of both Mahanths, and confirmed by the High Court on appeal in 1912. The ground of removal was not personal misconduct but mismanagement. The relations of the two Mahanths were then friendly, and Siaram, who may not have been sorry to be relieved of office in view of his embarrassments, showed so little interest in defending the suit that the question whether the suit was collusive was considered by both Courts but was held not to be proved.

After his removal from office Siaram continued to contest the decree-holder's appeal to the High Court against the order setting aside the Court sale; but after the order had been set aside and the case remanded, he failed to appear to the notice to attend with his witnesses on the 5th May, 1913. The order sheet under that date states that the case had come back to be tried on the merits, that the judgment debtor did not appear and that notice of service was proved. The Subordinate Judge accordingly passed the following order: "The objection of the judgment debtor is dismissed. The sale to be confirmed, and the case to be dismissed on full satisfaction." It is on the title acquired by this confirmation that the present suit has been brought. Mahabir the present 1st defendant on whom

Siaram's office had devolved has been found by the Subordinate Judge in the present case to have had notice of the order of remand, but made no attempt to set aside the confirmation and revive and continue the proceedings for setting aside the Court sale on the grounds which had not been disposed of by the High Court on appeal.

Siaram Das having died, Mahabir was brought on as his legal representative in the execution proceedings. On the 28th July, 1917, the judgment creditor obtained an order, confirmed on appeal on the 27th May, 1918, that the other auction purchasers should redeposit the purchase moneys which they had been allowed to withdraw on undertaking to return them, should the order setting aside the sale be reversed.

Two of these auction purchasers then instituted separate suits, Nos. 177 and 478 of 1918, which were tried together, against Kedar Nath, the present plaintiff as representative of the decree-holder and Mahabir, the present 1st defendant, as the Mahanth in possession of the mutt properties, for a declaration that the plaintiffs were not bound to redeposit the purchase moneys on the grounds that the Court sale was invalid and the Mahanth would not allow them to take possession of the properties they had purchased. In their Lordships' opinion it was clearly necessary to decide in these suits the dispute as to the validity of the Court sale between the present plaintiff and 1st defendant, then arrayed as co-defendants, for the purpose of giving the plaintiffs appropriate relief. The Mahanth, as 2nd defendant, sided with the plaintiffs, and on the appeals to the High Court from the decrees in the plaintiffs' favour was represented by the same counsel as the plaintiffs.

The High Court allowed the appeals, reversed the decrees of the Subordinate Judge and directed the plaintiffs to deposit the purchase money in Court. Das J., who delivered the judgment of the Court, held that Siaram Das when he borrowed money from the plaintiff in the suit was the Mahanth of the mutt, that he had power to sell or mortgage the mutt properties for the necessary purposes of the mutt, and that money borrowed to enable him to defend his title to the office of Mahanth was such a necessary purpose. He was entitled to sell or mortgage the mutt properties for this purpose, and, if he could do so voluntarily, the mutt properties could be brought to sale in

execution of the decree against him for the borrowed money.

Ignoring this adjudication, when the plaintiff in one of the suits just mentioned took steps to obtain possession of the properties he had purchased at the Court sale, the Mahanth Mahabir Das brought another suit to contest his right to obtain delivery to possession which was compromised. Further, after Kedar Nath had applied to recover possession in execution of the properties now in suit which his father, the decree-holder, had purchased at the Court sale, the Mahanth Mahabir Das filed another suit to restrain him by injunction from proceeding with the execution, but allowed this suit to be dismissed for default after Kedar Nath's application had been dismissed as time barred on the 4th August, 1925.

The foregoing narrative brings the history of this litigation down to the institution of the present suit O. S. 22 of 1925, in which the plaintiff Kedar Nath Goenka sued the Mahanth Mahabir on the title acquired by his father Baijnath the decree-holder as auction purchaser of the suit properties on the confirmation of the Court sale in May, 1918. The suit once more raised the issue as to the validity of the sale of the mutt properties in execution of the decree, and the 13th issue was, whether the decisions in suits Nos. 477 and 478 of 1918 (the suits of two other auction purchasers) are binding on the defendant. The Subordinate Judge held that the issue as to the validity of the sale was not *res judicata* between the plaintiff who was the 1st defendant and the Mahanth who was the second defendant in these suits, because the plaintiffs who were the auction purchasers of other properties at the Court sale had not sought for any relief as against the Mahanth who was the 2nd defendant, but this ruling was given before the recent decisions of this Board as to *res judicata* between co-defendants which will be referred to later.

On the merits, the Subordinate Judge held that the Court sale was valid on much the same grounds as were given by Das J. in the judgment already mentioned, and gave the plaintiff a decree. From this decree the Mahanth the 1st defendant and the 3rd defendant who was in possession of some of the suit properties preferred appeals to the High Court at Patna. The learned Judges of the High Court allowed the appeal of the 1st defendant, reversed the judgment of the lower Court and dismissed the

plaintiff's suit without going into any other question, on the short ground that the suit was barred by *res judicata* under Explanation V of section II of the Code of Civil Procedure as in O.S. 500 of 1903 the plaintiff had prayed for the recovery of the money sued for by sale of the mortgaged properties and also, if necessary, by the sale of the other mutt properties, and the latter relief not having been granted must be deemed to have been refused. From this decree the plaintiff preferred this appeal to His Majesty in Council. The 1st and 3rd defendants who were the appellants to the High Court have remained *ex parte*, but the 2nd defendant, a transferee from the 1st defendant subsequently to the confirmation of the Court sale, has appeared in support of the judgment of the Court below.

Their Lordships are unable to concur in the reasons given by the High Court for dismissing the suit. The plaintiff's claim in O. S. 500 of 1903 and the reliefs which he sought were based solely on the ekrarnamas which were held by both Courts to be unenforceable and void. On their being found to be void by both Courts, the plaintiff was held to be entitled to recover the moneys which he had advanced, and he obtained a decree against the 1st defendant the Mahanth Siaram to whom the advances had been made.

In their Lordships' opinion there is no reason to suppose that it was intended to give the plaintiffs a worthless decree against an ascetic who presumably had no property of his own and to deprive the plaintiff of any right he might have to bring the mutt properties to sale in execution of the decree. Further, the learned Judges in the High Court appear to have entertained no doubt as to the right of the Mahanth to raise money for the defence of the suit brought against him by sale or mortgage of the mutt properties, because, as showing the unconscionable nature of the ekrarnamas, they observed that the 1st defendant, the Mahanth, was not a mere beggar and that the security given by him (which consisted of mutt properties) was ample to cover the advances which the plaintiff was undertaking to make.

Although in the judgment under appeal the learned Judges have not dealt with the issues in the case, their Lordships consider it unnecessary to remand the case to the High Court for findings on those issues, and so further prolong this ruinously pro-

tracted litigation, because in their opinion, the question of the validity of the Court sale, the only serious issue in this case, was directly and substantially in issue between the plaintiff and the 1st defendant in suits Nos 477 and 478 of 1918 in which they were co-defendants. In their Lordships' opinion, as already stated, it was necessary in those suits to decide the dispute between them as to the validity of the Court sale for the purpose of giving the plaintiffs appropriate relief, and therefore this case is governed by the rule as to *res judicata* between co-defendants in *Collingham v The Earl of Shrewsbury* (1843) 3 Hare 627, which has recently been applied by this Board, in *Munni Bibi v Tirloki Nali* (1931) 58 I.A. 158, and *Maung Sein Dine v Ma Pan Ngun* (1932) 59 I.A. 247.

In the latter case it was observed by their Lordships that it was immaterial whether K., one of the two defendants, had entered appearance or contested the suit, for she was a proper party and had a right to be heard if she so desired. Here, as already stated, the 2nd defendant, the Mahanth Mahabir, entered appearance and sided with the plaintiffs. In the present suit the same question as to the validity of the sale is again in issue between these same defendants, who are now ranged as plaintiff and 1st defendant, though the subject matter of this suit is different, and the decision in the former suits is binding upon them. That issue being *res judicata* in the plaintiff's favour, he is entitled to sue within the period prescribed by the law of limitation on the title he acquired when the Court sale to his father of these properties was confirmed and on confirmation became absolute.

The 3rd defendant, Ram Narayan, preferred a separate appeal to the High Court claiming an independent title to some of the suit properties under a purchase at a sale for arrears of land cess on 6th July, 1914, subsequently to the Court sale. The High Court allowed the appeal on the ground that the suit was barred under Article 12 of the Limitation Act, as the plaintiff had not sued to set aside the sale for arrears of road cess within the time prescribed. The bid-sheet A.A. shows what was sold was the property exclusively belonging to the judgment debtor as detailed below, *viz.*, Mahanth Mahabir Das. At the time of this sale the title to the property sold was not in that judgment debtor but in the plaintiff, and their

Lordships agree with the decision in India in *Jwala Sahai v. Masial Khan*, I.L.R. 26 All. 346, that the sale was a nullity, and that the present suit is not barred under Article 12 of the Limitation Act. For these reasons their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the judgments of the High Court in these appeals be reversed and the judgment of the Subordinate Judge restored. The appellant's costs in the High Court will be borne by the respondents, and the costs of the appeal to His Majesty in Council as to two-thirds by the 1st defendant and as to one-third by the 2nd defendant, who appeared to support the judgment of the High Court in the principal appeal.

PATNA

Captain Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh (*Appellant*)

v.

The Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa (*Respondent*)

Present at the Hearing: LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, SIR LANCELOT SANDERSON.

Delivered by LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

The appellant appeals from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Patna on a reference under section 66 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the Act). The question for decision may be stated to be whether the appellant is assessable to income-tax and super-tax in respect of an annual sum of Rs. 2,40,000 payable to him during his life pursuant to a covenant contained in the indenture hereinafter mentioned.

The appellant was the owner of an estate in British India known as the Nine Annas Tekari Raj. He had a daughter who had married a son of Rani Bhubaneswari Kuar (hereinafter referred to as the Rani).

By an indenture, dated the 29th March, 1930, and made between the appellant of the one part and the Rani of the other part, the appellant conveyed the greater portion of his said estate to the Rani for the valuable consideration therein appearing. The indenture recites among other facts that the appellant was absolute owner of the estate, and that, for the purpose of discharging certain of his debts and of obtaining for himself an adequate income, he had agreed with the Rani for the absolute sale and transfer to her of that portion of his said estate described in the first schedule, in consideration of the Rani covenanting to

pay the said debts (which amounted in fact to a sum of over Rs. 10,00,000) and to pay to him a sum of Rs. 4,73,063 in cash to meet the expenses of his daughter's marriage and other urgent necessities, and further covenanting to pay him annual sums during his lifetime of Rs. 2,40,000 in manner thereafter appearing, such payment being secured by a charge upon the property thereby transferred. By the operative part of the indenture it was witnessed that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rs. 1,73,063, paid to the appellant, and in further consideration of the covenant by the Rani for payment to the appellant during his lifetime of the annual sum of Rs. 2,40,000 by six instalments, and also in consideration of the covenant to pay and indemnify the appellant in respect of the said debts, the appellant assigned the hereditaments therein described unto the Rani absolutely. The indenture contained a covenant by the Rani with the appellant for payment to him, during his lifetime, of the yearly sum of Rs. 2,40,000 by six equal instalments, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum on any overdue instalment, and to pay the said debts and to keep the appellant indemnified against all suits, actions and proceedings whatsoever in respect of the said debts or any of them.

This indenture does not itself contain any charge on the estate of the annual sums covenanted to be paid; but their Lordships were informed and the case proceeded upon the footing that the stipulated security had been given by a separate document.

The taxing authorities in assessing the appellant in respect of the year 1931-1932 included in his assessable income the following item:— "Other sources, annuity, Rs. 2,40,000," being the sum received by him in pursuance of the Rani's covenant. The appellant contends that no part of this receipt should be included, (1) because, being merely an instalment of the purchase price payable on the sale of his estate it is not an annuity but a capital sum; alternatively (2) because even if it be an annuity it is not taxable, because it does not fall within the description of what is taxable under the Act; and in the further alternative (3) because even if it would otherwise fall within such description, it is "agricultural income" and as such specifically excepted from the operation of the Act.

The relevant provisions of the Act are the following:—

"2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"(1) 'agricultural income' means—

(a) any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, and is either assessed to land-revenue in British India or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by Officers of Government as such; . . .

"3. Where any Act of the Indian Legislature enacts that income-tax shall be charged for any year at any rate or rates applicable to the total income of an assessee, tax at the rate or those rates shall be charged for that year in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals.

"4 (1) Save as hereinafter provided, this Act shall apply to all income, profits or gains, as described or comprised in Section 6, from whatever source derived, accruing or arising, or received in British India or deemed under the provisions of this Act to accrue, or arise, or to be received in British India.

"(2) . . .
"(3) This Act shall not apply to the following classes of income:—

"(viii) Agricultural income.

"6. Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the following heads of income, profits and gains, shall be chargeable to income-tax in the manner hereinafter appearing, namely:—

- "(i) Salaries.
- "(ii) Interest on Securities.
- "(iii) Property.
- "(iv) Business.
- "(v) Professional Earnings.
- "(vi) Other Sources.

"7. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head 'Salaries' in respect of any salary or wages, any annuity, pension, or gratuity, and any fees, commission, perquisites, or profits received by him in lieu of, or in addition to, any salary or wages, which are paid by or on behalf of Government, a local authority, a company, or any other public body or association, or by or on behalf of any private employer. . . .

"12. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head

'Other Sources' in respect of income, profits and gains of every kind and from every source to which this Act applies (if not included under any of the preceding heads).

"2 Such income, profits and gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning such income, profits or gains, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of the personal expenses of the assessee "

In their Lordships' opinion it is impossible to hold that this annual payment is "agricultural income" within the meaning of the Act. It is not rent or revenue derived from land; it is money payable under a contract imposing a personal liability on the covenantor the discharge of which is secured by a charge on land. The covenantor is at liberty to make the payments out of any of her moneys, and is bound to make them whether the land is sufficiently productive or not. Their Lordships are in agreement with the opinion of the Judges in India, which upon this point was unanimous

Upon the remaining questions there has been a division of opinion among those Judges. The Chief Justice and Varma J. were of opinion that the sum in question was not a capital sum, but was "income" within the meaning of that word as used in section 12 (1) of the Act, and therefore taxable. On the other hand, Khaja Mohamad Noor J. took the view that the transaction was the sale of the estate for a capital sum or price of an amount dependent on the duration of the appellant's life, and that each annual payment was an instalment of that capital sum and therefore not taxable as income.

Their Lordships find themselves in agreement with the Chief Justice and Varma J. Indeed, but for the elaborate argument addressed to the Board they might well have contented themselves with adopting the careful judgment of the Chief Justice which covers the whole ground. It is impossible, without ignoring the plain language of the indenture of the 29th March, 1930, to treat the annual payments as instalments of a capital sum. To say that they are part of "the price" of the sale does not make them necessarily capital payments. It is only to say that they are part of the consideration for the transfer of the property,

and that consideration may well take the form of annual sums which will be income in the hands of the payee. In this indenture the intention of the appellant is made clear. He was absolute owner of the estate; he could have given it away. What he does, and what he states in the document he wishes to do, is to part with the estate in order to get rid of his debts, and to obtain for himself an adequate income. He accordingly transfers the estate to the Rani and obtains from her in exchange (1) a covenant to pay the debts in the second schedule, (2) a sum of cash to meet the expenses of his daughter's marriage and (3) a covenant to pay him a life annuity. This is clearly no ordinary bargain and sale by a vendor and purchaser at arm's length, for the money consideration bears no relation to the actual value of the property. The amount ultimately payable by the purchaser depends upon the life of the vendor. It is, their Lordships think, clearly a case where the owner of the estate has exchanged a capital asset for (inter alia) a life annuity which is income in his hands. It is not a case in which he has exchanged his estate for a capital sum payable in instalments

But it was argued that even though the life annuity be income, as distinct from capital, it still is not income taxable under the Act, because the words "income," profits and gains" in section 12 (1) of the Act must be construed as including only such income as constitutes, or provides a profit or gain to the recipient; i.e., that the word "income" is in some way limited by its association with the words "profits and gains." This being so, it is said that in view of (a) the true value of the estate (alleged to be about 2 crores of rupees) and (b) the age of the appellant (alleged to be about 47 at the date of the transaction), the annuity could never constitute or provide a "profit" or "gain" to him, and therefore cannot be "income" which is taxable under the Act.

Their Lordships agree with the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice upon this point. The word "income" is not limited by the words "profits" and "gains." Anything which can be properly described as income is taxable under the Act unless expressly exempted. In their Lordships' view, the life annuity in the present case is "income" within the words used in the judgment of this Board which was delivered in the case of *Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal*

v. Shaw Wallace & Co. (59 Ind. App. 212), viz. :—

"Income, their Lordships think, in this Act connotes a periodical monetary return 'coming in' with some sort of regularity from definite sources. The source is not necessarily one which is expected to be continuously productive, but it must be one whose object is the production of a definite return, excluding anything in the nature of a mere windfall. This income has been likened pictorially to the fruit of a tree, or the crop of a field. It is essentially the produce of something, which is often loosely spoken of as 'capital'. But capital though possibly the source in the case of income from securities, is in most cases hardly more than an element in the process of production."

Here the source of the life annuity is the covenant. The life annuity is the produce of one of the items (*viz.*, the covenant) which the appellant has taken in exchange for the estate.

Reference was made before their Lordships to various decisions upon the taxing Acts of other countries, Acts which are couched in different terms and framed upon different lines. So far as those decisions had any relevance to the points under consideration, they appear to have been suitably considered and dealt with in the judgments of the Chief Justice and Varma J. Their Lordships think it unnecessary to discuss them further. They content themselves with repeating the view expressed in the judgment of the Board above referred to, that little can be gained by trying to construe an income-tax Act of one country in the light of a decision upon the meaning of the income-tax legislation of another.

For the reasons above appearing their Lordships are of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

The appellant must pay the costs of the appeal.

MADRAS

The Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras (Appellant).

v.

P. R. A. L. Muthukaruppan Chettiar (Respondent).

Present at the Hearing: LORD ATKIN, SIR JOHN WALLIS, SIR SHADI LAL.

Delivered by LORD ATKIN.

This is an appeal from the High Court at Madras on a reference under S. 66 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. The question is whether a sum of Rs. 38,305 was a receipt of capital or a receipt of profit assessable under S. 4 (2) of the Income-tax Act. The facts are simple. The respondent is a Chetti carrying on business in Madras where he resides and in various other places within and without British India. He was up to May, 1930, one of three partners in a moneylending business S.P. K. A. A. M. at Colombo in which he had a $\frac{63}{4}$ share. On 31st May, 1930, he severed his connexion with that firm, and an account was taken of the amounts due to him by way of capital, surplus capital, share of profit and interest thereon: and a sum of Rs. 2,09,670 was found due to him which included Rs. 23,500, share of profits from 26th October, 1926 to 31st May, 1930, and Rs. 38,305 interest on capital. The Rs. 23,500 was paid to him by hundis drawn by the remaining partners and cashed at Colombo. The Rs. 38,305 together with the greater part of the capital sum due was remitted to him in Madras, by the promissory note of a debtor of the firm made out in the respondent's favour. No question of fact arises on the reference which can only raise a question of law. The only question for the Court is whether the sum of Rs. 38,305 received by the respondent in Madras in respect of interest on capital employed in business in Ceylon is assessable under S. 4 (2) of the Income-tax Act. No dispute arises as to the sum being derived from business: the only question is whether the effect of the dissolution was to make payment of all the sums due on dissolution payments by way of capital and not payments of income or profits. The High Court following a decision of their own in *Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras v. Sidha Gowder and Sons I.L.R. 55, Madras 818 (1932)* held that the principles laid down in the English case of *Inland Revenue Commissioners v. Burrell* [1924] : 2 K.B. : 52 governed the case and decided in favour of the respondent. But that case involved what appears to their Lordships quite a different set of facts, the receipt by a shareholder of his share of the assets of a company upon a winding-up. It was pointed out in the judgments of the Court of Appeal that a company is a separate entity to the shareholders: that during the continuance of the company the latter

have no right to the profits except so far as they are distributed on a regular declaration of dividend: and that on winding-up their sole right is to share in the assets available after winding-up: and that for the purpose of ascertaining such assets it is quite immaterial whether the company originally possessed them by way of capital or profits. The liquidator may apply sums earned as profits in paying capital liabilities and capital assets in paying revenue liabilities. What he distributes is a lump sum, and no reconstruction into a division of capital and profits is necessary or in many cases possible. The position in respect of a partnership is different. The profits are the profits of the partners, joint in the first instance, and if the appropriate statute so provides assessable as joint: but in fact representing an interest of each partner: and as soon as declared constituting an obligation from the firm to each partner. If the Ceylon ordinance be analogous to the English Act there would be no doubt that up to May, 1930, the respondent would have been assessable to income-tax jointly and to sur-tax severally on the amount of the profits in question. And if in fact instead of being left in Colombo undrawn, the sums in question had, before May, 1930, been remitted to the respondent in India no question would have arisen as to his having been assessable under the India Act on those sums. Being profits of the respondent up to 31st May, 1930, how did they alter their character by dissolution? The account taken on dissolution ascertains what is due to the partners for profits, and what is due for capital. It can hardly be suggested that the partners share according to their capital proportions in the whole assets of the partnership. The sum due for undrawn profits was and remains a sum due by the partners to each partner: and necessarily ranks first before the sums due for capital can be distributed. In other words, on dissolution of a partnership an outgoing partner has the right to receive not as in the case of a shareholder in winding up a company only a share of the assets: but to receive payment of his profits, profits which were his before dissolution and do not cease to be his on dissolution. In their Lordships' opinion, the respondent received this payment in India as a payment of profits and was properly assessed. Counsel for the res-

(Continued on page 31)

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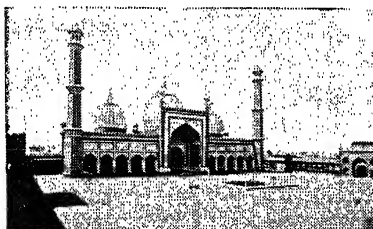
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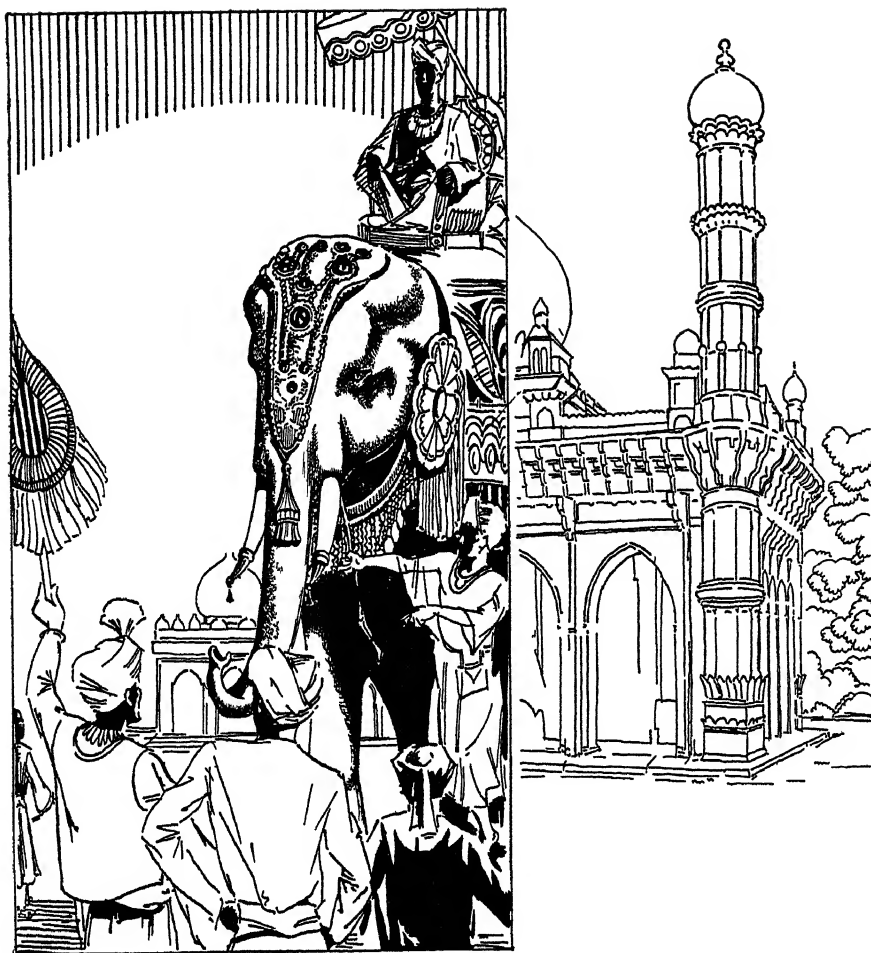
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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general, special or local interests affecting the political, social, economic or religious relations of Indians. When payment is desired, the fact should be stated. In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "The Indian" belongs to the publishers.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

NEXT VICEROY

Lord Linlithgow

"The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the **Most Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow**, P.C., K.T., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., to be **Viceroy and Governor-General of India** in succession to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., whose term of office is due to expire in April next."

Record of Service

Two of his predecessors—Lord Lawrence and the present Viceroy—had previous experience as heads of Indian Provinces; but in one respect Lord Linlithgow brings a special qualification of his own. No other Viceroy-designate has been called upon to give intensive study over an aggregate period of four years to the two chief problems of Indian governance—rural economy and political reconstruction.

As Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India in 1926-28 he spent two cold weather seasons in the country, and with characteristic directness of aim, went to the almost isolated hilltop of Mahabeshwaur, instead of to busy Simla, to draft a report which has borne much valuable fruit. Again, it is well within the public memory—and a basis of the confident predictions that the choice would fall on him—that in the spring of 1933 his colleagues of the Joint

Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms selected him to be their Chairman. His firm but considerate and patient conduct of the anxious business of the Committee won the admiration both of his fellow-members and of the Indian delegates attached to the Committee. His speeches in the Lords on some of the more critical aspects of the Federation proposals—notably that of finance—made a great impression both on account of his grasp of broad detail and his sure faith in the plan Parliament has now authorized.

Outside the Indian sphere, Lord Linlithgow, who is not yet 48, has rendered many services to his country in war and peace, including the chairmanship of the Departmental Committee on the Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce in 1923, and of the Market Supply Committee, and he was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1922-24. Thereafter he was deputy-chairman of the Unionist Party (Organization until his appointment to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, and a few months later he refused to leave that work for the party chairmanship. In 1929 he went into City life as a member of the boards of three big concerns, and it was at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice that he accepted the chairmanship of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Lady Linlithgow, who accompanied him on his first Indian tour, is a daughter of Sir F. Milner, seventh baronet.

The India Act

On Friday, August 2nd, Royal Assent was given to the India Bill which now becomes the India Act. Eight years of continuous labour came to a close on that day, memorable both for India and Britain.

New India Loan

The list of applications for the £10 million Government of India 3 per cent. stock for conversion opened at the Bank of England at 9 a.m. on July 11th, and closed ten minutes

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later. There is a wide appreciation of the soundness of Indian finances which has enabled India to float a loan with such quick response at 3 per cent

Lahore Moslem Rioting. — The London daily papers have given great prominence to the disturbances caused by the fanatical section of Moslems of Lahore. The dispute arose out of an old dilapidated mosque standing in the compound of the Sikh religious place for whose demolition the Sikhs had obtained a legal permission because the present structural condition of the building was dangerous. Though the Sikhs were acting in the exercise of their perfect legal right, yet some bigoted Moslems took upon themselves to illegally interfere and stop the Sikhs from demolishing the dangerous and neglected old structure. The Government deserves being complimented on the discharge of its duty in giving protection to the Sikhs. Troops had to be called in and the curfew order was enforced, against which the Moslems exercised "civil disobedience," which led ultimately to the disturbance of peace and consequential firing. This is a glaring instance of the results of the policy of showing favouritism to Moslems as outlined in the Communal Award, which has, and is bound to embitter the Hindus, Sikhs and Moslem communities still further. We can safely predict that the operation of divided electorates on religious basis and Ramsay MacDonald's communal award has endless difficulties and troubles in store for the government.

Colour Hatred.—It is most regrettable that an increasing amount of evidence is available on the question of colour hatred in England, Germany, Italy, etc. Recently, **Alderman Richards**, a Conservative member of Finsbury Council, London, passed an unbecoming remark against **Dr. C. L. Katial**, an Indian member of the Council, simply on the ground of colour. The majority of the members are Socialists and, therefore, the following resolution was passed by the Council:—

"The Council places on record its profound abhorrence at the action of Alderman Richards, involving a personal attack upon a distinguished citizen, Dr. C. L. Katial, and at Alderman Richards' refusal to withdraw his unseemly remarks . . .

"The Council unhesitatingly dissociates itself from the expression of Alderman Richards, which, in



Front Row H.H. The Maharaja of Dewas II being received by the President Mr. R. S. Nehru, Dr. M. L. Kalra, Mrs. Nehru, Mr. Rashid and Professor H. P. Shrivastava

Photo by Bernu

its opinion, militates against the maintenance of harmonious relationships between persons of different races."

When the Mayor of Finsbury, Councillor Simmons, read this resolution, the local Council passed it by 43 vote, to 11. The eleven represented the Tory Party.

Another instance was when two respectable Indian students, who had purchased tickets in London for a swimming pool on the outskirts of London presented the tickets at the entrance, they were refused admission because they were foreigners and coloured persons. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Home Office and India Office. In Germany they have objected to white Germans being addressed or lectured by Negro teachers and coloured lecturers.

We wonder where these hatreds by the white men would lead them to if the coloured people begin to retaliate on the ground of the colourless skin of the semi-civilized Europeans who simply pride themselves on the absence of the sun-resisting pigment in their skin.

Bernard Shaw at the conclusion of his South African tour gave as his considered opinion that the best way to avoid world-war and ensure peace was to encourage marriages between coloured and colourless races in large numbers.

Italy's Aggression.—Signor Mussolini believes in the supremacy of European races over negroes, backward peoples and savages. According to him it is the undisputed right of Europeans to conquer and rule over less materially developed races of the world. The following report of his

recent interview at Rome on the Abyssinian question proves him to be a firm believer in 'Might is Right'. The Duce said:—

"The true question with regard to Abyssinia was whether Europe was still worthy to carry out in the world the mission of colonization which for several centuries had made it great. If Europe were not worthy, the hour of its decadence had struck. Was it to place this fact on record (Signor Mussolini asked) that the League had been formed? Was the League to be the tribunal before which the negroes, backward peoples and savages of the world could arraign the great nations which had revolutionized and transformed humanity? Was it to be the Parliament in which Europe would succumb beneath the law of numbers and see its decadence proclaimed?"

"The moment of decision (Signor Mussolini continued) had come. He had mobilized two more divisions. He knew the risks and the difficulties, he had reflected, weighed and prepared with minute care. All he could say was that Italy was sure of imposing her will. Her work had begun well in Libya, on inhospitable soil and in the most difficult conditions, and it must continue. He (Signor Mussolini) thought for Italy as the great Englishmen who built the British Empire had thought for England, and as the great colonizers had thought for France."

India High Commissioner. The annual education report, drafted by Dr. Quale, the head of the Education Department, and submitted by the High Commissioner to the Government of India, is out. It is very encouraging to find that the officials



Top Table H.H. The Maharaja of Dewas II (in his simple princely costume in the centre), To his left Mr R. S. Nehra, President of the Society, Mrs. Kalra, Sir Ganen Roy, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, To his right Mrs. Nehra, Dr. M. L. Kalra, Hon. Sec. of the Society, Lady Bannerman, Mrs. Tatham
Photo by Beiny

have recognized the fact that the class of Indians coming to England for education is very satisfactory and is second to none. Formerly, this office was mostly pessimistic of our young compatriots, and was in great favour of discouraging them. The report makes very interesting and instructive reading, and conclusively proves the admitted impotency of the High Commissioner's ability to obtain technical training for Indians in certain trades and industries. We shall review the report in detail in one of our next issues and show how useless it is to retain the Education Department of the High Commissioner any longer. Undoubtedly, the actors in the play imagine they have produced something wonderful, but that is always the mentality of bureaucracy and its officials. The High Commissioner has no non-official Indian advisers to assist him because he perhaps believes that his employees are quite competent for everything. May we hope that with the dawn of democracy visualized in the new India Act, there may be some change for the better in the office of the High Commissioner as far as catering for education and technical training facilities for Indians are concerned. We suggest that the High Commissioner may form an unofficial body of a few resident Indians of London to meet quarterly and discuss and advise him on questions of importance re the admission of Indians. All kinds of talents are available in London for forming committees.

The present situation of European politics is far from satisfactory. Every nation is suspicious and jealous of the other and is straining its utmost to succeed in the armament race. Armies and navies and mechanical equipment are being added and rehearsals for defence from gas attacks are being organized in every country. Italy is likely to light the match to

start the conflagration. Mussolini is proving how dangerous dictators can be to world peace. There is plenty of talk for peace but in reality there is no change in the ways and psychology of the people from the time of the pre-war days. Greed, selfishness, thoughtlessness, wrong notions of patriotism and racial pride, hypocrisy and vice are as rampant in the West to-day as they have ever been. The religious priests are performing the blessing ceremony of the colours of the various regiments as before. Money is the only thing that matters and counts. There is very little respect for personal character and virtues of the heart. The Western civilization is at the edge of a crater; the obstinacy and superiority-complex of the Duce or Hitler might at any time blow it to pieces.

Holidays. August and September are the months of holidays in England. Law Courts, colleges, and schools are closed. Society has moved out of London—some to the various parts of the Continent, some to the pleasant seaside resorts in England. The schoolchildren are at the seaside playing with bucket and spade. It is one of the most pleasant and happiest sights to see the holiday spirit on the English seashore. The clerk of the weather has predicted a dry and sunny August. The clothing industry has made plans to provide the English custom-ridden public with light summer suits next year—nothing is done in steady England in a hurry.

"The Hindustan Review." — A monthly record and critical survey of Indian affairs, founded by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law of Patna in 1900. The June issue contains: Federal Finance and Indian States, The Joint Parliamentary Report, Parliament and the Government of India Bill, etc. Single copy, 10 ans.

THE CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

On Friday, July 26th, 1935, **Mr. R. S. Nehra**, the President of the above Society, and **Mrs. Nehra**, assisted by **Dr. M. L. Kalra**, the Hon. Secretary, and **Mrs. Kalra**, received His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas II and other guests at the Great Central Hotel, Marylebone Road, London, W.1. The guests numbered over one hundred. After tea, the proceedings started with a musical prayer sung by Swami Bon. Mr. R. S. Nehra read the following address:—

YOUR HIGHNESS,—

It is my honour and privilege as President of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain to welcome you amongst us. In so doing, I am deeply conscious of the fact that no words of praise from me will do adequate justice to the great part which you have played towards not only modelling the destinies of your own subjects, but encouraging the progress of Hindu culture and grandeur which distinguished us in the long past antiquity in the community of Nations.

By your personal example of devotion to what is admittedly the pride of our race and traditions, many a worker has been enheartened to carry the endeavour of ever illuminating the mighty Hindu heritage. Convinced as we are that to the cause of peace and prosperity in India, the culture of Hindus has done so much for centuries, the hoary existence of our Motherland is replete with instances to show that it is so; in like manner I am mindful of the fact that Your Highness is, without question, amongst one of the greatest standard-bearers of that great good which is Hindu Culture.

The interest which you have taken in art and literature of our country,
(Continued on page 4).

even during your stay in England, should convince the most sceptical that we may continue to hope that Your Highness's sympathy and moral support will be always at our disposal as a worthy beacon in our efforts to keep the torch ablaze in this foreign country. Our hope is that by co-operating with the English people, we may still be able to show the glories of the Hindu thought and culture to the West, and thus bring about a lasting friendship between the East and the West which is so necessary for the peace of the world. May I be allowed to thank Your Highness once again for so kindly honouring us by your presence, and by lending your great name to be so graciously associated with our endeavours for consolidating our aim for a better understanding amongst the nations of the world.

Professor Shastri spoke on the principal points of Hindu Culture and philosophy. Mr. Siraj-ud-Din Piracha—the President of the British Muslim Society—welcomed and expressed appreciation of the impartial treatment of his subjects by His Highness. Swami Bon was requested by the President to say a few words on Hinduism.

His Highness the Maharaja read the following speech in reply to the address:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I thank you very much for inviting me to this afternoon's reception and for doing me honour in the manner in which you have. I also thank you for the very eulogistic terms in which you have made reference to me and my work, but I must confess that I do not regard myself entitled to the praise which you have bestowed upon me. I am conscious of my capacities and abilities and I am not unaware of my limitations. Nevertheless, I will certainly admit that I have for a long time been interested in all movements and activities social, religious, socio-political, and others, and have offered my services in their cause.

Service of humanity at large, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, has been my guiding principle, and it is that offering alone which I have in the past professed and will ever in the future proffer at the altar of weal and welfare of mankind. I hope you will pardon me for this note of personal explanation, for I am anxious that no one should misunderstand my object

and motive. I have, during my present stay in this country, been informed of the existence of your Association and its work during the past two years. The present office-bearers are anxious to give it a better organization and bring it into greater prominence and publicity. Their desire is praiseworthy and deserves all support and sympathy. We have just been told by the Honorary Secretary how the Association took birth and the modest work it has so far been able to put in. The authors of the movement are great public men of note, and its aims and objects are in themselves not such that any exception can be taken to any of them on any account.

At this point I may allude to a question which might naturally suggest itself. The question is, where is the need and what is the justification for a movement like this under a Sectarian domination? This question, at this juncture more than at any other, seems more pertinent, since with the Federation almost on the point of emerging from the Houses of Parliament, a claim will be made for the Union of India under one and all comprehensive title of Bharat Bhumi. This being the motto of the day, it may be contended that Sectarian or Communal activities are out of time and discordant. While whole-heartedly subscribing to the doctrine of one and United India, I do not think efforts by the component parts for self-improvement and self-betterment can legitimately and necessarily be branded as running counter to the fixed objective. I, for one, think that there is a clear necessity for the different members of a body politic to achieve the full and healthy growth so that when joined into one organism they should give to it a common standard of development. Care, of course, has to be taken to always keep the common objective before one's eyes and to direct all endeavour towards the achievement of the common goal.

It is, I have no doubt, the very principle on which the work by our Mussalman Brothers is conducted, and I think we cannot do better than imitate their good example and like a real brother keep abreast of them and thus keep them company. Their work is characterized by oneness and intensity of purpose, unity and tenacity, and in these respects there is a lot we can learn from them. They are as much Indians as we are, and therefore

our and their aspirations in reality cannot but be one and the same. This is the School of Thought in which, during the period of seventeen years, when I worked as a high officer in the State of Gwalior under the great Ruler and statesman of world repute (His late Highness Maharaja Madhavrao Scindia), I have been educated. This is the School of Thought which has been left to me as the legacy by my late lamented brother, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Madhavrao Powar of Dewas, and it is this programme that I am, on a small and modest scale, giving concrete expression to by forming in my State a public garden with a Church, a Dargah, a Temple, a Gurdwara, an Arya Samaj Mandir, and a Theosophical Lodge and a Samadhi located within it as a Public Park under the administration of the local municipality.

This line of thought and this line of action was further indelibly impressed upon my mind by the erudite speech delivered by His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwar of Baroda, on the occasion of the All Faiths Conference held at Chicago.

There is one more reason which commends the formation of a Society like this. In these days of rush, hurry and haste, there is a clear and indisputable necessity for advertisement and publicity. Everyone is so engrossed in his own affairs that unless a special effort is made to attract attention either through eyes or ears, one is apt to sink into oblivion. Self-advertisement is becoming an integral part in modern times of the instinct of self-preservation; otherwise in the omnipotent reign and sway of law, judgment is likely to go against one by default.

This state of affairs, I am voicing no opinion as to its desirability or otherwise, is a fact which cannot be negated, and if one wants to live and make others know that one is living one must adopt the ruling passion and fashion. I make the above statement on my brief experience gathered in the capacity of an elected member of the Legislative Council of Bombay Presidency.

If the two afore-mentioned premises are granted, the conclusion automatically follows; and I am, therefore, in full sympathy with the working of this Association and would request all who are prompted by similar and (Continued at foot of col. 3, page 5)

THE FUTURE OF SHIPPING AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By **LORD MOTTISTONE**

(Lord Mottistone was formerly known as Major General the Rt Hon John Seely. At one time Under-Secretary for the Colonies (1908-10), he was between 1912 to 1914 Secretary of State for War. In 1919 he was made President of Air Council.)

Two very strange things have happened quite recently. One exemplifies the dangers of not being in close touch with the Dominion Governments, for it shows that they may take action which probably could have been avoided if we had been in closer touch—action which is undoubtedly inimical to our mercantile marine. The other shows the extraordinary lengths to which the policy of subsidies can be carried by another Power in efforts, whether conscious or unconscious, to drive the British flag off the sea.

The first is the case of South Africa. Not long ago, just before the present Government came into power, an agreement was come to between South Africa and the Kingdom of Italy by which the Italian Government were to pay a subsidy of £300,000 a year and the Union Government of South Africa a subsidy of £150,000 a year, making a total of £450,000, in order that Italian ships might carry South African produce. Of course, it is not for us to quarrel for a moment with the policy of Italy in giving this huge subsidy in order to carry South African produce to the Mediterranean or elsewhere. But when there is not the least doubt that the Empire depends upon maritime power—and I shall presently try to show in greater and greater degree—I am sure it will be conceded that it is very extraordinary that one of our own Dominions should enter into this arrangement deliberately to reduce the volume of our mercantile tonnage when, in the event of trouble, it is our fleet, as they have always willingly admitted, that is the only one that can protect those ships. It is very extraordinary. The venture in this particular case, I gather, has not been at all successful. Very few passengers have been carried, and very small quantities of produce. But it is going on for a little time yet. The contract was for five years, although I dare say it may be possible to shorten it. It is very undesirable that such a thing should occur, and I believe it would not occur if there were

somebody to keep us in touch, and in constant touch, with the Dominions.

The other case affects New Zealand. A New Zealand shipping line, for I do not know how many years, certainly fifty years, has been carrying passengers and goods and mails between that wonderful little Dominion and the west coast of the North American continent. Quite recently, the United States Government came along with a subsidized line, and the subsidy is so large that it looks as though this old and valued British line, flying the British flag, may be driven off the seas. You may ask what sort of subsidy is given. The High Commissioner has given me permission to make the statement that the subsidy is not a direct subsidy but is in the form of a mail subsidy, amounting to the fantastic figure of £10 a letter. When I asked the High Commissioner whether I might quote that if ever I had the chance: "Certainly," he said. It is indeed the fact. £10 a letter!

It is quite clear that we cannot allow that sort of thing to go on and do nothing, because the effect would be, not perhaps that our flag would disappear from the seas, but that it would appear in very greatly reduced numbers. That would be extremely bad for this country. I forget which of our statesmen it was who, when he had given some foreign concession which was unpopular at the time and was asked why he had done so said: "Well, you must have some friends." In the present state of the world it is more than ever essential that we should have some friends, and I will go so far as to say that we do not seem to have any at all except among our own Dominions and Colonies. We ought, therefore, to foster that friendship in every way we can. I have tried to show that these other methods, tariffs and quotas, admirably designed as they may be, have inherent difficulties which make it very difficult for us to proceed as far as one would wish on the lines of Imperial co-operation.

In the case of shipping, we can co-operate more easily, or with less difficulty. Moreover, not only is it more easy to get Imperial co-operation in that way but it is really more vitally important. Some people talk rather loosely of the air having made Britain cease to be an island. I do not know what they mean by that. Viewed in the larger aspect of Imperial defence, all that has been done in the way of modern invention, especially in regard to air power, renders sea-power for Britain not less, but more essential than it was before. I will not go into the reasons why, but I think the more one reflects upon this matter the more one feels that our fleet should be maintained, that that is of just as great importance as it was before air-power came along, not less. If that is so, is it not abundantly clear that our mercantile marine also must be maintained at full strength?

It is a self-evident proposition—that whether you are going to avoid the making of special contracts between the Dominions and other Powers, or whether you are going to argue with and, if need be, defy foreign Powers who try to drive our flag off the seas, we shall be in a very much better position if the whole Empire acts as one unit.

THE CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page 4)

generous sentiment and principle to extend a helping hand.

Hinduism is noted for its tolerance, universal Brotherhood and service to humanity at large, and this Association, therefore, would be well advised to live up to those ideals. Let their motto be "Ready to serve all and be grateful for even small mercies." I hope the Institution will steer clear of the rocks of either Superiority Complex or Inferiority Complex, the two Scylla and Charybdis of present-day existence.

I wish the Association the best of luck, and conclude my speech by assuring its promoters of my anxious concern for their success and welfare. Thanking you again for your kindness.

About a dozen new members joined the Society that afternoon. Amongst those who accepted invitations were the following:—

(Cont. at foot of cols. 2 and 3, p. 7)

THE INDIAN STATES



Standing, Left to Right H.H. The Ruler of Dhenkanal, his youngest brother, and the Prime Minister, who is well known for his Kaiser-like moustache)
Seated, Left to Right H.H. The Rani of Dhenkanal with the Prime Minister's son in her lap, and the Prime Minister's wife
The Party left for Vienna at the end of July for an operation on Her Highness
Photo by Betsy

INDORE

Sirdar R. K. Zanani, Home Minister, is officiating as Prime Minister during absence on leave of Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, C.I.E.

The Indore Life Assurance Companies' Act has now been put on the Statute Book. Under this Act, the insurance business in the State will, it is hoped, be well regulated henceforth.

The Indore Government has drawn up a Bill on the lines of the Indian Usurious Act of 1918, as amended by the Usurious Act of 1926, to ameliorate and improve the condition of the indebted agriculturists.

Mr. A. S. Ahmad, who was sent by H.H. the Maharaja of Indore for instruction at the Delhi Flying Club, has received the first Blind Flying Certificate.

ALWAR

It is understood that the exiled Maharaja will now be permitted to return to his State. He will, however, not be allowed to interfere with the present administration of the British Administrator.

JODHPORE

A scheme for lending money to the State employees for building houses was first launched in 1932. Up to date, Rs. 4 lacs (£28,000) has been so lent. The scope of the scheme has now been extended also to the low-paid officials of the State. It has helped to accelerate the development of Greater Jodhpore. Healthy and comfortable houses are sure to react favourably on the efficiency of the employees.

Jodhpore is leading the way among Indian States in the development of aerial services. The fleet of aeroplanes is now to be re-organized, and in this connexion the Maharaja's Pilot Inspector and Ground Engineer are both in England to examine new types of aircraft for the personal use of His Highness and for instructional use of the Jodhpore Flying Club.

Rao Bahadur Chain Singh of Pokaran, M.A., LL.B., Education Minister of Jodhpore, will represent the All-India Federation of Educational Associations at the ensuing World Conference of Federation of Educational Associations to be held at Oxford during this month.

HYDERABAD

The Co-operative and the Industries Department are trying to revive old industries and introduce new ones. Small factories under private initiative have been started at Lingumpulli, fifteen miles out of Hyderabad, with a view to manufacturing paints, oils, glass and woodwork. The equipment is most up-to-date. The factories are in the vicinity of a range of hills rich in quartz, ideal material for glass manufacture. Already the products of the new factories are preferred in the local markets.

We regret to record the death of the Nawab Waliud Dawla Bahadur during a pilgrimage to Mecca. The late Nawab held various portfolios in the Government and his services to the State will long be remembered. Nawab Akheel Jung Bahadur now holds charge of the Military and the Medical portfolios. The Education portfolio has, for the present, been transferred to Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Political Member. Raja Shamraj Rajwanti Bahadur, one of the premier Hindu nobles of the State, has been appointed Executive Councillor in place of the late Nawab Waliud Dawla.

The Government has appointed a Committee to consider the Muslim Marriage Relations Bill, framed by Mr. K. Zaman, a member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council.

A broadcasting scheme for the State has been inaugurated. Mr. Syed Mahbub Ali has been appointed Director of the newly-formed Department in charge of broadcasting.

Her Exalted Highness Daulen Padshah Begum, Consort of H.H.H. the Nizam, was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome on her return to Hyderabad from a Haj Pilgrimage to Mecca. She is the first member of the Royal Family to have performed this pilgrimage.

DHRANGADHRA

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has ordered a complete re-organization of the State Alkali Works which were started in 1925 as part of his plans for the development of the chemical industries in the State. A deputation of two scientists, Messrs. S. R. Oza and K. M. Sheth, is to undertake a tour in Europe and America to acquire first-hand information about the manufacture of the alkalis.

MYSORE

In the course of his Presidential speech at a recent meeting, under the auspices of the Mysore Graduates' Welfare Committee, Mr. Justice H. D. C. Reilly, Chief Judge of the Mysore High Court, exhorted the students not to be satisfied with humdrum careers opened by the examinations. He pleaded for research work, both in pure and applied branches of studies. Sir C. V. Raman stressed the value of research. He said that the spirit of research should be fostered not only in the Universities but in every walk of life. What is wanted is discovery and radiation of knowledge, not merely its absorption. The real purpose of education, he went on to say, is to bring out the individual and afford him opportunities for self-expression. Research work gives him a chance to think for himself and do something really significant.

In the next session of the State Legislative Council, the Government will introduce a Bill amending the Mysore Factories Regulation Act on the lines of the Indian Factories Act. One hopes that the example of Mysore will be followed by other States so that there may be uniformity in the working-class conditions throughout this sub-continent of India.

The receipts of the Mysore Railways rose during 1933-34 from Rs. 8.84 lacs to Rs. 5.87 (£40,000). There is wide appreciation of the good work done by the late Agent, Khan Bahadur A. A. Khan.

E

BARODA

The status of Hindu women in Baroda has been very much improved by the recent changes made in the Property Act by which a widow in a joint Hindu family becomes a coparcener and has equal status with any member of the family. The Hindu Divorce Act, which is in force since 1931, and this latest attainment of equal status, places women in the Baroda State in a far more advantageous position than women in British India or elsewhere.

A Secondary Teachers' College was started last June in Baroda. It is a new educational venture by the State and is in accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. R. Littlehales, late Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, who recently examined the educational system in the State.

TRAVANCORE

A non-official member will shortly introduce a Civil Marriage Bill in the Travancore Legislative Assembly. Part 1 of the Bill deals with marriage and its dissolution, and Part 2 with intestate succession. The marriage clauses are on the lines of the Indian Special Marriage Act, but the Bill prescribes the ages of 25 for men and 18 for women. It makes no distinction between the sexes in matters of succession and inheritance to property.

Another step forward has been taken in the Travancore State for its economic progress. A rubber factory on a capital basis of Rs. 128,000 (£9,350) is to be set up with efficient arrangements for marketing the produce.

An electoral reform controversy has been raging in the State for some time past. It is a new unfortunate development in Travancore. The Government is investigating the matter in an impartial spirit.

BHAWALPORE

H. H. the Nawab has been very liberally remitting land revenue, water rates, etc., ever since the agricultural depression started. During the last Kharif crop, handsome general remissions were granted. Now another remission has been granted for the Rabi crop of 1934-35.

THE CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

Lord and Lady Sinha; Prince Y. B. Pawar; Princess Alakandabai; Sahib Jadhav; Princess Sophia Duleep Singh; Sir B. N. Mitra; His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba; Sir Arthur and Lady Bannerman; Lady Pinhey; The Dowager Lady Boyle; Sir Ganen and Lady Roy; Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee; Sir Albion Banerji; The Nawabzada Muhammad Azim Khan of Toru; Rai Bahadur M. B. Sethi; Rao Bahadur K. Govinda Chari; Sardar T. Pawar; Sirdar Hardit Singh; Sirdar and Sirdarni Ikbali Shah; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ashton Street; Dewan Sharar; Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon; Thakur Pratap Singh of Kuchaman; Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Kalra; Dr. and Mrs. Hingorani; Dr. C. L. Katial; Dr. and Mrs. Post; Dr. and Mrs. M. P. K. Menon; Dr. Varma; Professor and Mrs. Shastri; Sheikh Abdul Hamid; Sheikh Abdul and Mrs. Latif; Mr. G. D. Birla; Dr.

RAJPIPLA

A scheme is being set on foot for the establishment of a State Bank to help the economic progress of the State.

KAPURTHALA

Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammed Said has been appointed Inspector-General of Police. He is a Bar-at-Law and was first appointed a Deputy Superintendent in 1906.

COCHIN

Due to the growing importance of the Cochin Harbour, it is proposed to construct a new lighthouse which will be visible for a radius of 16 miles and will afford ample guidance to the ocean-going vessels during bad monsoon weather.

PROHIBITION IN AN INDIAN STATE

Bhavnagar's Great Advance

That some of the Indian States are ahead of British India in matters of social legislation is proved by the declaration of total prohibition in the Bhavnagar State in Kathiwar. The credit of this measure is due, in no small measure, to the sagacious and prudent statesman Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani. We congratulate him and the state on adopting this progressive legislation.

and Mrs. Sarwal; Dr. Sambidananda Das; Mr. S. T. Sheppard; Mr. Ali Khan; Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau; Mr. and Mrs. Mather; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. J. Knaster; Mr. and Mrs. T. Fatechand; Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson; Mr. Theo Fielden; Mr. and Mrs. Kapur; Mr. M. R. Zada; Mr. Manohar Lal; Mr. Joseph Nissim; Mr. M. Joakim; Mr. F. H. Brown; Mr. T. C. Tandon; Mr. Hatim Attari; Mr. B. Linder; Mr. Q. M. Fareed; Mr. Walter R. Kitt; Mrs. Baxendale; Mrs. and Miss Cooper Ling; Mrs. Dorabjee; Mr. William Wallach; Mr. P. V. Subba Row; Mr. S. D. Piracha; Mr. Leonard W. Matters; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Tangri; Mr. J. M. Parikh; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Choudhury; Mr. P. C. Mahajan; Mr. C. L. Savara; Mr. Man Mohan Singh; Mr. L. N. Choudhry; Mr. B. N. Anantani; Mr. H. C. Mahindroo; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rashid; Mrs. Baxter; Mr. G. Baxter; Mrs. Lalita Mukerji; Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Bhandarkar; Mr. H. B. Edwards; Mr. Sunder Kabadi; Mr. S. R. Mehta; Mr. Francis Goodwin,

LOCAL INDIAN NEWS

Secretaries of Societies and Associations are requested to send us the reports of their activities for publication in our Journal

The Jamiatul Muslimin held a reception at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, the 18th of July, at 4 p.m., to meet H.R.H. the Amir Saud, the Crown Prince of Arabia. Sir Abdul Qadir, in his speech, welcomed the Royal guest to whom an Address was presented on behalf of the jamiat which was read in Arabic by Mr. Comah and in Urdu by Mr. Syed Fazl Shah. Mr. A. A. Puri also addressed a few words of welcome to the Crown Prince who, in his reply, which was translated in English, thanked the Moslems for their words of appreciation and welcome. The Prince, at the end, shook hands with all present.

On Sunday, the 21st of July, at 4 p.m., the **Crown Prince of Arabia** gave an "At Home," on the eve of his departure from this country, to meet his Moslem and other friends who numbered about 500, at the Hyde Park Hotel. Ministers of all Islamic countries, together with the members of their respective legations, were present. The Prince received his guests most cordially and moved amongst them with the least reserve. He also signed hundreds of autographs.

INDIANS AWARDED M.R.C.P. & L.R.C.P.

S. N. Ahmed, Osmania and Birmingham; D. Bhatia, Punjab and W. London; V. R. Damle, Bombay; G. C. De S. Gunasekara; M. L. Husain, Osmania and London; A. A. Khan, Hyderabad and London; B. P. Niyogi, Calcutta and London; J. G. Parekh, Bombay and St. Geo.; P. S. Patuck, London; J. H. Premdas, St. Bart.'s; S. A. Qadir, Osmania and Birmingham; B. K. R. Rao, Mysore and London; G. N. Sen, Calcutta and St. Bart.'s.

Single Diploma: V. R. Damle, Bombay.



A View of the Chief Table with the Officers and Members of the Jamiatul Muslimin Reception to the CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA at the Savoy Hotel Photo by Beirny



Another View—The CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA in the centre surrounded by his admirers Photo by Beirny

Special Awards: Undermentioned Diplomas were conferred jointly by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons:—

Tropical Medicine & Hygiene: L. N. Goel, M.B. (Lucknow); D. C. Lahiri, M.B. (Calcutta); P. D. Mahandirange, L.M.S.

Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery: P. K. Guha, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., R.L.Ophth; P. C. Munkodi, M.B. (Bombay); Miss V. M. Phelps, M.B. (Allahabad).

Public Health: B. Lal, M.B. (Lucknow).

Laryngology & Otology: R. V. Rao, M.B. (Mysore and Cent. London).

INDIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mr. P. K. Sen; Mr. Fonseka; Mr. Khandelwal-wacha.

INDIAN INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS

Mr. B. M. Bilmaria, Mr. S. N. Cooper; Mr. J. N. Dadhabhai; Mr. D. N. Dastoor; Mr. K. K. Dutta; Mr. J. H. Godalia; Mr. S. C. Javeri; Mr. C. R. Mucadam; Mr. S. K. Basu; Mr. P. M. Soor; Mr. K. R. Kaimal; Mr. D. V. L. Narasimharaj; Mr. A. V. Ramasubhyar.

MEDICAL DEGREES

F.R.C.S (London)—Dr. A. K. Sen, M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

D.P.H. (London)—Dr. I. M. Ram of Malay States, first Indian to have stood first in the examination.

D.O.M.S. (London)—Dr. P. K. Guha, M.B. (Cal.).

M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)—Dr. P. K. Ghosh; Dr. J. Dawn

Diploma in Librarianship from London—Mr. R. J. Nayudu, B.A. (Oxon), D.T.

Doctorate in English:—

Ph.D. (London)—Dr. A. S. Aiyer.

Ph.D. (Edinburgh)—Dr. I. Husain.

Doctorate in History:—

Ph.D. (London) — Sambidananda Das, M.A. (Cal.).

ARRIVALS

Sir and Lady Cook; Mr. and Mrs. F. Cowasjee; Sir and Lady J. N. Duggan; Mr. Z. Din; Mr. S. A. Hyadri; The Hon. Sir H. Mehta; Mr. L. P. Singh; H.E. Sir Reginald Stubb; Mr. T. H. Butt; Mr. Biswas; Mr. R. D. Motiwalla; Mr. S. A. Rahim; Mr. Ramchandani; Mr. K. N. S. Singh; Lord and Lady Strickland; Rai Bahadur Marwhan Lal, Bar-at-Law, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES

The Maharaja of Damraon; Mr. Bapat; Mr. V. Iswariah; Mr. S. M. Ali Khan; Mr. M. L. Nerekar; Mr. M. M. Qazi; Mr. M. R. Sakhare; Mr. Raghosaran Lal; Mr. Naimullah; Mr. Justice Niamat-Ullah; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hassan; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Sirivastava; G. D. Birla, Esq.

SOCIAL GOSSIP

His Highness the Maharaja of Devas, jnr., has hired a nice house in the quiet road of Heath Drive, near Hampstead Heath. A charming personality, possessing all the traditional princely refinement of manner, accompanied with high intelligence and keen intellect. It was a great treat to have had an informal chat with His Highness over a cup of tea in his study. The topics ranged from religion, international marriage, world peace, to difficulties of students visiting this country for education and professional training, the salient points of the Western modern civilization and the characteristic, peaceful nature of the Hindu philosophy. His Highness is a believer in the Hindu philosophy. The clear, dispassionate and practical way in which the topics were discussed showed the presence of a highly-cultured mind. His Highness is a very patient listener, and howsoever involved and complicated the argument may be, it takes him no time to come to the crux of the problem and put a pertinent, relevant and decisive question.

His Highness is staying for about a month or two more and then will take Her Highness to Carlsbad for treatment, and thereafter will return to London. After visiting various places in England and Scotland, the party will travel on the Continent en route to India, reaching their State in the month of November.

The private secretary of His Highness is a young intelligent man and unlike other private secretaries is very amiable, courteous and free from that blight which does not encourage Indians to be introduced to an Indian prince.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly is in London. I met him at the National Liberal Club where he has taken his friend, Mr. Yunus, the well-known practising barrister and business man of Patna to stay with him. To meet the Speaker of the Indian Assembly, you have to shake hands with his left hand. Sir Abdur is a very quiet and reserved man. After a word or two of greeting, one cannot get much "change out of him," unless he is his personal friend. He is man of

such strong determination that, in spite of his living in the National Liberal Club and the country with an ever-changing climate, you cannot hear any discussion about the weather from his lips. I wonder what has made him so popular as to be elected the President of the Assembly at Delhi! Undoubtedly, from his demeanour he is a very suitable man to be all ears and very little of tongue.

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London.**

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**For particulars see
inside back cover.**

The Hindustani Speaking Union is getting quite popular. On Sunday, the 7th July, over a hundred Indians and non-Indians enjoyed the hospitality of **Dr. and Mrs. Shakir Mohamedi**. **Mr. Rama Ram**, the Deputy High Commissioner for India, was quite busy talking with **Mr. M. A. Jinnah**. **Mrs. Rama Rau** enjoyed a cigarette with **Miss Jinnah**. **Atiya Begum**, the wife of **Mr. Rahamin**, the artist, was heard taking some people to task for not attending the display of paintings and the music and the dancing she arranged in the Aeolian Hall. **Sirdarni Mohan Singh** and **Mr. Nehra** enjoyed a glass of lemonade as neither of them like tea. **Miss Velinkar**, **Mr. Aftab** and **Dr. Lahiri** entertained the company with vocal and instrumental Indian music. **Lady Qadir** was very pleased to see **Lady Chatterjee**, who seldom attends Indian functions. **Sir Abdul Qadir** read a very humorous Hindustani poem. The recitation of **Miss Rohaina Mohamedi** was superb and perfect.

There is a regular epidemic of receptions and "At Homes" amongst the Indian population of London. New societies are being formed whose greatest pride is that they are arranging at least one "social" each month. The disease has caught the east-end population also in its grip. One of the new societies recently formed in the east-end is the **Hindustani Social Club**. **Mrs. Dutt** and **Mrs. Bhattacharji** are active sponsors of it. They take a great deal of trouble to try to make the life of the poor Indians in the east-end a bit pleasanter once a month. **Mrs. Dutt** paid the expenses

of one "social" held about a month ago. The last one was arranged by about a dozen Indian students led by **Mr. Keshavan** and **Mr. Aftab Hassan**. The King's Hall, Commercial Street, East End, was overcrowded with Indian seamen, pedlars, and their families. There was a number of small children and babies in the crowd. **Mrs. Rama Rau** was in the chair. She started the proceedings with the expression that there should be no feelings or ideas of superiority or inferiority amongst the Indians and that all of them should help each other. She said that **Sir B. N. Mitra**, the High Commissioner, would have been present but for his indisposition that evening. Songs were sung by **Miss Velinkar** and **Miss Sirvastava**, and instrumental music was played by **Dr. Lahiri**. **Swami Bon** gave a Bengali prayer-song on the harmonium. **Mrs. Bhattacharji**, in black mourning owing to the death of her husband in India a fortnight ago, recited a Persian poem learnt by her from her father and an Indian poem of **Iqbal**, "Hindustan ke ham hain, Hindostan Hamara," i.e., "We belong to India and India is ours." **Mr. Mitra**, Advocate of Patna, said that he was pleasantly surprised to see so many poor Indians in the East End who had formed a society of their own. **Mr. Suratali**, the Secretary of the Society, said that though he was pleased at the healthy condition of the newly-formed Club, as they have had seven socials during seven months, yet he did not see what good was being done by merely these socials. What real and lasting benefit is to the poor by having a tea once a month and listening to speeches and songs? He wished that some real good may be done for the amelioration of the position of the poorer Indians in London and elsewhere. The tune of the crying babies and children, as it was as late as 9.30 p.m., cut his speech short. The students and the ladies served the refreshments, after which the gathering dispersed.

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Mr K L Gauba and Mrs Gauba

"A lawyer a journalist, an author and a business man, and now legislator"—that sums up the career of Mr Gauba.

Mr. Gauba was in his 'teens when he ran away from home as a clerk to the Indian Press Delegation which visited the War Fronts in 1918. He entered Cambridge University (1919) and graduated with honours in Mathematics and Law (1922). Mr. Gauba was President of the Indian Majlis at

Cambridge (1920). He was called to the Bar (from the Middle Temple) in 1922. On his return, he (a Hindu) married a Muslim lady, the marriage creating an India-wide sensation. Started life, combining law with business, becoming director of several important public utility and other companies in the Punjab. Mr. Gauba has been President of the Punjab Journalists' Association, and a Director of the *Bande Mataram* and *Sunday Times*.

Of his books, "*Uncle Sham*," a reply to "*Mother India*," has had a sale running into 125,000 copies. Another of his famous books is "*His Highness*." In March, 1933, Mr. Gauba embraced Islam, and was soon elected Vice-President of the District Muslim Conference, and a member of the Managing Committee of the Islamia College. In 1934, he represented Muslims before the Kapurthala Enquiry Committee. "*The Prophet of the Desert*" was published in 1934 in India. Mr. Gauba has been elected to the Assembly from the most important constituency of the Punjab (Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Gurdaspore) spectacularly defeating the Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference by a vast majority. In the Assembly, Mr. Gauba made his mark early. He is one of the Whips of the Independent Party and is an elected delegate to represent India at the British Empire Parliamentary Conference being held in London since July this year.

The Nepalese Minister, Commanding-General Sir Bahadur Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana has left for the Continent en route to Nepal. Prior to his departure from London, he held an At Home on Friday, the 19th July, at the Legation at 12a, Kensington Palace Gardens. The house is a beautiful one and is really nothing short of a palace, with a nice lawn at the rear.

Besides the diplomatic dignitaries there were also a few resident Indians present. The India office was well represented.

As soon as I commenced conversation with Lord Zetland, he remarked "I hear the monsoon has been good and timely in India." Although the noble Lord spoke of the weather, yet his mind goes to India and its welfare all the time.

Sirdar Bahadur and Sardarni Mohan Singh were talking to Princess Sophia Duleep Singh.

The Medical Adviser, Dr. C. L. Katial and the Legal Adviser of the Legation, Mr. R. S. Nehra, were busy entertaining Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir and the few other resident Indians present, with ice cream.

The new Minister looks much younger than the retiring one, and is of very slender build. The Minister and all his staff speak Hindustani fluently.

The refreshments were excellent, and of the high quality usually available at Diplomatic functions.



Two of the Processions Advertising and Selling *The Indian*

Photo by Beiny

Mr. Yunus, Bar-at-Law of Patna, has been very busy in providing excellent opportunities to Indian and English men and women to meet each other. He gave one reception himself in honour of **Sir Abdur-Rahim**, the President of the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, at the Dorchester Hotel. The photo "A" shows a part of the gathering. The second "At Home" was organized by him, but in this he alone did not play the part of host. The chief guest was **The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, P.C.**, who left for



Photo by Beiny
Mr. Yunus and other hosts receiving
HH The Maharaja of Baroda

India were very well represented, both official and non-official.

Mr. P. C. Manuk, Bar-at-Law, and President of the Bar Association, Patna, did some very useful work. He was introduced to **Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.**, by **Mr. R. S. Nehra**. The photo "B" shows the group standing talking when Mr. Butler promised that he would speak to his chief as to why Indian barristers should not be given silk (K.C.-ship). The next proper person whom Mr. Manuk enlisted active sympathy from for this cause was **Lord Chief Justice Hewart**, who



Left to Right: Mr. P. C. Manuk, Mr. R. S. Nehra
(in white silk suit), Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Sir
James MacKenna Photo by Beiny

is seen surrounded by legal talent at the table in the photo marked "C." **Lord Blanesborough** came in but did not want his name to be announced. **Sir Shadi Lal** did not stand with the hosts at the entrance but was found sitting at the end of the room quietly talking to **Lord Hewart**. **The Rt. Hon. Sir John Wallis** and some other Judges of the Privy Council asked for their colleague—**Sir Shadi Lal**.

The Maharaja of Baroda is a charming and most unassuming Ruling Prince. He came in just like an ordinary man in ordinary dress and talked to ordinary people in an ordinary way. One marvels how can an

enlightened ruler of a first-class and one of the most advanced States be so simple and so friendly to untitled persons.



Photo by Beiny
Centre Table Marked. 1. Sir Abdur Rahim (the chief guest), 2. Mr. M. Yunus (the host)
3. Mr. Rama Rau, 4. The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, 5. Mr. R. S. Nehra, 7. Sir Abdur Qadir



Photo by Beiny
Sitting Left to Right: Mr. R. S. Nehra, Mr. Sadig Husain, Lord Hewart (the Chief Justice
of England), Sir Shadi Lal, Mr. Yunus, Mr. R. Zaman, I.C.S.



Photo by Beiny
Another Group at the above Reception with HH the Maharaja of Baroda

THE CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

President R. S. NEHRA, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer T. C. TANDON, Esq.
Hon. Secretary Dr. M. L. KALRA

OBJECTS

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INDIAN NEWS

Quetta Disaster. Of late, India seems to have been the chief victim to the fury of nature. First, there was the Bihar earthquake which carried away no less than 8,000 human lives. Now Quetta lies waste after a calamity unparalleled in the recent annals of history. About 50,000 people lie buried under the debris of what was once a prosperous city. Heroic efforts were made to save lives. And all those who worked for this noble purpose deserve the gratitude of the entire humanity. But for them, the casualties might have been still heavier. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the survivors in their untold sufferings. The nations of the whole world are as one in sending what relief they can to the refugees, who are mostly in Karachi, Lahore, and Delhi. In India, the Viceroy's Relief Fund is increasing daily. The princes and the people alike are contributing most generously. The Lord Mayor's Fund in London is also progressing well. In a recent meeting held at the Mansion House in support of the Lord Mayor's appeal, moving addresses were delivered by the Lord Mayor, the Marquess of Zetland, the Aga Khan, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Denys de Bray, and General Sir Torquhill Matheson. In India, the Congress is proposing to set up a widely representative All-India Central Committee on the lines of Bihar to which all funds received by the Sind Congress Committee will be handed over. Its function will be to organize immediate relief of the refugees in places where no regular organizations are working and to co-operate with those in existence in others.

Following upon the refusal of the Government to allow Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, to organize Congress relief work in Quetta, Mr. Gandhi had telegraphed to the Viceroy seeking permission to visit there. But his request has also been rejected. Babu Rajendra Prasad is in Karachi studying the situation and helping to organize relief.

We appeal to all to contribute to any of the various relief funds and thus help the numerous refugees.

Mr. Satyamurti Condemns the India Bill. In the course of a recent speech at the Congress House, Madras, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., spoke on "The Challenge of the Government of India Bill." He said that the Bill does not satisfy the Indian sentiment nor the national demand. The measure has no support in India at all. Provincial autonomy with safeguards is a contradiction in terms. The Federation scheme is anæmic, and unworkable and will break down at the very first touch. The financial foundations of the proposed structure are very weak. All schools of political thought in India are determined to wreck the Bill and replace it by a scheme based on agreement among Indians themselves. In view of the numerous safeguards for British trade, commerce and services, it is idle to talk, as Sir Samuel Hoare did recently, of the self-sacrifice of the British in framing the Bill. The Bill deserves the fate of a constitution built for one country by another. During its passage in the Commons, the Bill has undergone two or three radical changes in fundamental matters. There has been a continual surrender by the British Government to the princes, the landowners, vested interests and communalists. The people of India do not want the Bill. The Congress has gone to the polls on that specific issue and got an unequivocal mandate to reject the scheme.

Now, there are many alternatives to the Bill. First, there is the *status quo*. India's progress towards Swaraj will be quicker under the present conditions. Another alternative was the scheme put forward by the Aga Khan and eighteen others of the British Indian Delegation. None of the amendments suggested by them was accepted by Sir Samuel Hoare. Major Atlee's draft was yet another alternative. The Congress had suggested summoning of a Constituent Assembly for framing a Constitution. The Congress abides by it and will never accept the India Bill . . .

The Commonwealth of Australia has donated the generous sum of £10,000 for the relief of Quetta sufferers. H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad has given the handsome sum of Rs.65,000 (about £5,000). It is a pity that the Indian population in London has not done anything towards the fund.

The India Bill. The House of Lords has concluded the Committee stage on the India Bill. In its last sitting, the Marquess of Zetland's amendment to the first schedule making the election to the Council of State direct, was agreed to. With respect to the nature of the electorate, the noble Lord declared that it would be very similar to the electorates for the Upper Chambers in some of the provinces and suggested that, when possible, it would be a much simpler course to have the same electorate for both the provincial Upper Chambers and the Council of State. As regards the allotment of seats to the various communities, he said that the House will consist of 150 seats, of which 75 were to be general and of the rest, 19 seats will be given to the Moslems, 6 to the scheduled castes, 1 to the Sikhs and 6 to women.

Now, it will be noticed that, as was pointed out by the Marquess of Salisbury in this connexion, while the Lower Chamber is considered to have greater popular authority, the Upper Chamber is the only Central Authority which would be directly elected, however small and select its electorate might be. The Marquess of Lothian, while accepting the amendment, gave voice to a very wide-spread feeling when he said that Liberals would have preferred to make the Lower Chamber a directly representative body for the whole of India as such and the Upper Chamber an indirectly elected House representing the Provinces and the States. Lord Snell brought forward the Labour objection that the workers would have no representation in the Upper House.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the **India Bill**. The amendments introduced into the Bill by them necessitate another consideration by the House of Commons, after which it will be put on the Statute Book.

The Council of State. H.E. the Governor-General has extended the Term of the Council of State until the end of the Budget Session of 1936.

The Corporation of London has contributed £525 to the **Lord Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Fund**. The Government of Italy has announced a contribution of £1,000; Switzerland, £130; Germany, £125; Roumania, £40.

ASSAM

The question of the establishment of a separate University for Assam has given rise to a considerable controversy among educationists and others in the Province. Those in favour of it point out the vital necessity of a University on grounds of the advent of a separate autonomy for each province under the new Reforms. Those who oppose the scheme do so on account of the financial difficulties of the province.

Village Improvement Plans. Assam's share in the Central Government Grant for improving the village conditions is Rs. 500,000 (£35,000). The Provincial Government has completed its plans. A committee is to be set up in every district to work the scheme. Rs. 3 lacs are proposed to be spent on rural water, 1 lac on village roads, 40,000 for discretionary grants for public utility, 40,000 on village sanitation and 20,000 for irrigation purposes.

BOMBAY

Progress in Education. The Education Department Report for the year 1933-34, published recently, shows steady progress in education for the Province. The number of pupils has increased. New colleges have been started. A department of chemical technology has been opened. Total expenditure of the Province on education now amounts to Rs. 3,98,10,000 (£2,800,000).

There is much opposition to Mr. Desai's Bill (relating to the adoption of a son by a Hindu widow in a joint family) which will come up for discussion in the autumn session of the Provincial Council. The opposition is being led by Dr. Krishnabai Khadye, President of the Poona Women's Council. The Bill seeks to set aside a recent decision of the Privy Council allowing a Hindu widow in an undivided family to adopt a son without the consent of her relatives.

Bombay Congress. The Bombay Provincial Congress Campaign for increasing its popularity has been closed. The results show that its membership now stands at 20,000.

Parsi Textile Mill in Iran

A joint enterprise of a few Indian Parsees and Iranians has been registered in Iran as Khusravi Textile Mills, Ltd., with a share capital of Rs. 15 lacs (£105,000). The promoters of this venture are the Persian Industrial and Trading Company whose

(Continued in column 2)

Sind and Orissa. In view of the Budgetary convenience, Sind and Orissa will not be constituted separate provinces before the 1st of April, 1936. As provincial autonomy will be introduced in January, 1937, the new provinces will have sufficient time to adjust the provincial machinery.

Indian Statute Book. After consultation with the Provincial Governments, the Government of India has appointed a Draftsman to revise the Statute Book. His duties will be to revise all the laws in force in accordance with the India Bill.

BENGAL

A memorial in the form of a mausoleum, erected on the site where the remains of the late Mr. C. R. Das were cremated, was recently opened in Calcutta before a large and distinguished gathering by Sir Nilratan Sirkar. High tributes were paid by various speakers to the revered memory of the great leader.

SANTINIKETAN

The Sino-Indian Cultural Society has received a donation of 250,000 Chinese dollars from the President of the Education Department of the Chinese National Government in addition to a previous donation of 10,000 Chinese dollars for the Chinese Library at Santiniketan, Bolpur. A portion of this money is to be devoted to building a Chinese hall.

Jute Scholarships

The Indian Jute Mills Association has decided to award twelve four-year scholarships each of Rs. 150 annually for the purpose of the technical education of the Jute workers at the Calcutta technical school.

The population of Bengal is increasing. The figures of mortality show a tendency of decreasing, thanks to the efforts of the rural public health organization on which the Government spends Rs. 10 lacs (£70,000) a year. The rural health scheme, it will be remembered, owes its inception to the late Mr. C. R. Das.

Bengal Council

In view of the impending constitutional developments, H.E. the Governor has extended the Term of the Legislative Council until June, 1936.

(Continued from column 1)

object, among others, is to encourage and improve relations between the merchants of India and Iran.

BIHAR

The Union Boards and Panchayets are growing in popularity. There are 147 Union Boards and 118 Panchayets in the Province. Because they are generally fair in their judgments and dispose the cases quickly and without heavy expenses being incurred by the parties, they are gaining public confidence. There were few appeals from their judgments last year.

During the course of his Presidential address to the First Orissa Peasants' Conference held recently at Cuttack, Mr. Mohanlal Goutam suggested abolition of landlordism. He exhorted the kisans to join the Congress and establish a kisan raj in India. He said that the India Bill can never be accepted by the peasants as it does not recognize their interests. He said an All-India Peasants' Conference will be convened next year.

Agricultural Marketing Scheme

The Government of Bihar has just completed an agricultural marketing scheme. Mr. B. N. Sirkar has been appointed Senior Marketing Officer. Rice, wheat, groundnuts, tobacco, hides and skins, which are the chief products of the Province, are to receive the greatest attention. The aim is to establish better economic relationship between the producer and the consumer to the mutual advantage of both, by making the commodities easily and cheaply available to the consumer and giving security to the producer.

MADRAS

The Government had appointed, some time back, a special Engineer to investigate the road-rail competition in the Presidency. His report is now available in which he suggests an elaborate scheme of Rs. 6 or 7 crores (£50,000,000). He proposes an expenditure of 1 crore on major bridges, 50 lacs for small bridges and culverts and 20 lacs for bridges on trunk roads. Suggestions relating to the construction of feeder railways and roads also form part of the scheme which will, in order to avoid wasteful expenditure, have to be scrutinized by the Railway authorities. The report also recommends a vigorous measure of road development in rural areas. As regards financing the scheme, the Engineer suggests a Government Loan to be repaid from the Petrol Subvention amounting annually to Rs. 16 lacs. The Government may refer the report to the Road Board.

Madras is to have a Broadcasting Station in the latter half of next year.

The Government expert has submitted a scheme for erecting a 20 kilowatt medium wave station. His proposals for developing broadcasting in the Presidency which have been submitted to the Government of India are estimated at Rs. 500,000 (£35,000).

The Malabar Political Conference recently held at Madras passed a resolution moved by Mr. A. R. Negun-gadi to the effect that India will not take part in any future war. The motion of Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar, M.L.A., forbidding the Congressmen to accept office under the new Reforms Scheme, was rejected. Another resolution passed demanded an immediate dissolution of the present Madras Legislative Council as it did not represent public opinion to which the recent bye-elections are an evidence.

The Rt. Hon. Srinavasa Sastri has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalia University.

Athletic Conference

High tributes were paid to the ancient Indian system of Physical Exercise at the first Madras Provincial Conference recently held at Trivaur.

New Telugu Types

Mr. K. Ranguswamiah, Managing Director of the National Type Foundry, Bangalore City, has invented printing-types for the Telegu language.

N.W.F. PROVINCE

The construction of a hydro-electric power station has been commenced by the Government on the site of the upper Swat Canal. The main object of the scheme is to supply electricity to the public generally throughout all districts within range of transmission. In addition to this, the energy will be made available, as far as possible, to meet agricultural requirements such as in lift irrigation, drainage, flour-milling, chaff-cutting, sugar-cane crushing, etc. The estimated cost of the first stage of the scheme is Rs. 52 lacs (£346,000) and supply of energy is expected towards the end of 1937.

(Continued from column 3)

Lucknow, made a very practical suggestion to the effect that libraries should be housed in the Hindu temples as they are not only places of worship but also centres of Indian art, architecture, music, dance, drama and decorations of various kinds, or at least they were so in the past. Moreover, they have large incomes which could be utilized for maintaining libraries.



Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh of the Allahabad High Court with his wife and children who are at present travelling in England. He is leaving his two eldest boys for further studies in this country.

Photo by Bemg

THE U.P.

Rural Development Scheme

The U.P. Scheme for improving the rural areas provides, among other things, a sole buying agency system to develop marketing facilities for handloom products. The weavers are too poor to keep their stocks against adverse markets and are obliged to sell goods either directly on finishing or, in some cases, during process of completion. The efforts of the Co-operative Department to induce them to deposit their manufactures with sales organizations on a sale and commission basis have not met with much success for the simple reason that the weavers need immediate cash. The Department of Industries has drawn up a scheme by which reliable firms are to be subsidized to undertake to buy all products in a particular line. They will, however, be free to make such arrangements for selling them as they like. The subsidy will be on a sliding scale basis depending on the value of goods bought by each firm. India's prime need is not production but distribution. The question of distribution has assumed extraordinary importance with the linking up of the world by the most advanced means of communication. Marketing methods in India are still far from satisfactory. The All-India Marketing Board, started at the end of 1934, is, however, giving the problem its most serious attention.

Carnegie Scholarship

Dr. M. Saha, Professor of Physics at the Allahabad University, has been awarded the Carnegie Scholarship for research in America, where he has just gone. Dr. Saha is a physicist of world-wide reputation for his work on nuclear physics. He was President of the 1931 Indian Science Congress, and was recently appointed corresponding member for India of the German Academy of Sciences.

The Province is faced with a deficit of Rs. 30 lacs (£210,000) in its finances. Temporary measures to reduce expenditure by Rs. 1,500,000 or more in the current year are being taken. A forecast of normal revenue receipts and expenditure shows that, even allowing for the usual growth in existing sources of revenue, permanent economies amounting annually to at least Rs. 30 or 40 lacs (1 lac is equal to £7,000) are required to balance the Budget.

Institute of Population Research

A new society for the purpose of stimulating population research in different provinces has been formed at Lucknow at the initiative of Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor of Economics at the Lucknow University. The Institute will shortly hold a Population Conference at Lucknow.

Professor K. S. Srikantan, in his paper read before the All-India Library Conference, held recently at

(Continued in column 1)

TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY

Miss Sheila Lambah (centre) celebrated her 21st birthday at a party at the Black Horse Hotel, Wolverhampton. She is seen seated between her parents, **Dr. V. M. and Mrs. Lambah**. In the back row are Mrs. Pardhy, Mr. Paul Lambah and Lady Crane. The gathering numbered 140 and consisted of the Mayor and Mayoress and Deputy Mayor and Mayoress of Bilston, the Mayor and Mayoress of Wolverhampton, the Chief Constable and his wife, Sir Edmund and Lady Crane and Miss Crane and a number of Indian students from London and Cambridge.

The Servants of India Society.

The Society recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. Its founder was the late Gokhale. It has done immense political and social services to India. Among its leaders it has always counted some of the best talents of the country.

Advisory Board on Education. The Government of India have decided to revive the Education Advisory Board abolished in 1931 as a measure of retrenchment. It will consist of the following: Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Chairman), the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, six nominees of the Government of India, of whom one at least shall be a woman, one nominee of the Council of State, two nominees of the Legislative Assembly, three members nominated by the Inter-University Board and a representative of each Local Government, either the Minister of Education (or his deputy) or the Director of Public Instruction (or his deputy). The Secretary of the Board will be appointed by the Government of India. The recommendations of the Board will be purely of an advisory nature and not binding on the Provincial Governments. The first meeting is expected in October.

Asiatic Labour Congress. Membership of the Asiatic Labour Congress is going up. The latest country to join it is Palestine. The first session of the Congress was held at Colombo (Ceylon) in May, 1934. The following are its office-bearers:—President, Mr. Bunzi Suzuki (Japan); Vice-President, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (India); General Secretary, Mr. U. Youekubo (Japan).

Sir N. N. Sirkar, Law Member of the Government of India, has been appointed Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council.



New Plans for Education. The question of unemployed graduates is assuming alarming proportions in India. Each year the Universities turn out graduates in large numbers who cannot be absorbed under the present economic system. Higher education in India is mainly based on English culture and is suitable for the learned professions and the Government services only. In Britain, the bias against the University men entertained by the business community has hardly gone yet. The Universities, however, are trying, to the best of their ability, to adapt their curriculum of studies to the needs of industry. The Appointments Boards attached to the Universities are proving a valuable agency for securing employment of their graduates. We hope the Indian universities will also attempt to adapt themselves to the changing conditions.

Health Insurance. A scheme of insurance for industrial workers is contemplated by the Government of India. The Royal Commission on Labour had recommended alleviation of hardships due to absence of sickness insurance. They had suggested tentative schemes applied to single establishments, and also suggested an inquiry into the whole matter. The Government has now invited views of the commercial community and the employers on the feasibility of instituting specific inquiries on lines suggested by the Commission or alternatively, on building on the experience already gained in operating small experimental schemes.

Indian Hockey Tour in New Zealand. The Indian Hockey Team is scoring uninterrupted victories. New Zealanders are very much impressed by the Indian excellence in hockey. *Hawkes Bay Herald* says, "In all respects, play of the Indians is a revelation. Combination of Dhyan Chand, Wells and Rup is most wonderful." The Tour is also proving a very useful medium for cementing friendship between India and New Zealand. Some members of the Team are so hopeful of a future good relationship between the two countries that they are of the opinion that, with proper negotiation, Indians may be allowed to settle in New Zealand free from any such restrictions as Australia enforces against them. The Team is composed of: Messrs. Blake, P. Das, Mohamad Husain, Copalam, Masood, Moahamad Naeem, Davidson, Wells, Dhyan Chand, Rup Singh and Hari-bail Singh.

Football. An All-India Football Federation to be formed. Football, despite its popularity and importance, is the one game in India, which has not got an All-India body. There are provincial Associations and the Indian Football Association of Calcutta enjoys a supreme position amongst them. There is a realization on all hands of the need for a central organization on the lines of the Cricket Board and the Tennis Association. If the proposed visit of an Indian Football Team to Australia and Italy materializes, there are good prospects of an Indian Team for 1936 Olympic Games. A representative Chinese Team is expected in Calcutta and may tour in other parts of India. There is a possibility of an Indian Team going to the British Malay and the Dutch East Indies. All these engagements make the formation of an All-India Football Association a vital necessity. The Provincial Associations have been asked to express their opinion and the *Maharaja of Dumraon*, who at present is in London, has invited representatives on the occasion of the Dumraon Shield Competition to consider the proposal. With the Maharaja's patronage the proposal is sure to materialize.

Famous Tennis Players to Visit India. A team of famous tennis players, consisting of Menzel, Caska, Artens and Bawarowski, is to visit India in 1935-36 at the invitation of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.

TRADE and COMMERCE

INDIA'S TRADE FUTURE

Of late there have been many discussions in Press and on platform on the Ottawa agreements, restrictions on Indian trade and need for bi-lateral trade agreements with other countries. The Government of India has suddenly found an interest in trade matters which is engaging its serious attentions. The balance of trade is showing disturbing signs of moving against India, for as against Rs. 91.96 crores for the year ended March, 1934, it dwindled to 78.1 crores for the year ended March, 1935. There has also been a marked fall in railway earnings on account of the unsettled situation in Germany and Central Europe and declining exports of oil-seed, groundnuts, etc., in which India enjoys a virtual monopoly. Uncertain

Correspondence and enquiries about Trade matters should be sent to—

THE TRADE MANAGER,
The Indian,
112 SEYMOUR PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

movements of salt and Rumanian exports of salt and crude oil have all been responsible for the decline in India's exports. It will be no use trying to check imports as it will result in diminishing customs revenue which is the mainstay of the Government of India's finance. There are many who feel, and openly assert, that Ottawa agreements have been detrimental to India's trade and strongly recommend the conclusion of bi-lateral trade agreements. There are others who do not think that bi-lateral trade agreements are the last word on the subject.

Our task here is not to settle this controversy. But we do urge most strongly that the Government take immediate steps to remedy this serious state of affairs. India being a raw material producing country, demand for which has hardly diminished, it is strange that her trade should thus decline. If other countries are shutting off India's goods by

trade barriers, quotas and tariffs, India can just as well give them a lesson by restricting the entry of their goods to India.

Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement.

The first year's working of the Agreement shows very favourable results for India. By the terms of the Cotton Protocol embodied in the Agreement, Japan can export to India 325 million square yards of cotton piece-goods in one year on the condition that she buys 1 million bales of Indian cotton. Her maximum export to India has been fixed at 400 million square yards of piece-goods provided she buys 1½ million bales of Indian cotton. The Agreement came into force in January, 1934. India exported 182,565 tons of cotton to Japan in 1933-34, and imported 300,682,248 square yards of cotton piece-goods. In 1934-35, her exports increased to 359,033 tons to Japan and imports from there to only 335,671,020 square yards. Thus India's exports of raw cotton to Japan have doubled while the imports of Japanese cloth have hardly increased. The balance of trade vis-a-vis Japan is definitely in favour of India. India's first Trade agreement with any country other than the United Kingdom has unquestionably been to her advantage.

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**SALE OF GOODS ON AGENCY BASIS
UNDERTAKEN.**

Cotton. Prospects in the cotton industry seem to be a little brighter now. Already the pre-depression level is in sight. The good effects of the quota system against unrestricted goods from Japan are showing themselves in a remarkable way. The imposition of protective duties on non-

British goods has resulted in an all-round improvement in the cotton industry. The Home Market is definitely improving and Indian manufacturers are beginning to replace those from abroad.

The rapid development of staple fibre industry in Japan is yet another serious menace to the Indian cotton industry. Staple fibre is a good substitute for cotton which Japan has to import from abroad, quite considerably from India. The cost of production in its further processes also works out cheaper than that in cotton textile manufacture, since general processes necessary for the latter can be dispensed with.

Five mills with huge capital assets have been started for producing staple fibre. In two years Japan will flood still cheaper goods of staple fibre. The imports of Indian cotton yarn have already decreased. There is a danger that with the development of staple fibre they will decrease still further.

There is a definite need for Government protection to the Indian cotton. In future agreements with Japan the Government should adjust Japanese Textile imports to India to the value of Indian cotton yarn purchased by Japan.

Tata Works. The profits of the Tata Iron and Steel Company amounted to Rs. 305 lacs last year. (1 lac is equal to about £7,000).

London University B.Sc. (Economics) Results — Indians Successful:—

Internal: Second Class (upper division), M. Narsingrao; Amiya Kumar Sen; and Tarlok Singh (all from the London School of Economics).

Second Class (lower division), Bal-thena Shiavex Sorabji; Ganesh Vasudeo Deshpande; Tehmuras Darashaw Doongnji; D'Souza; Mohammad Abdul Khadar; Akbar Ali Ghulam husen Vazir; and Mijai Vittal Pai (all from L.S.E.); and K. M. R. S. Reddy from the University College.

External: Second Class, K. V. Mehta (University College).

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Sugar. The present year seems to have been an unfortunate one for the sugar industry in India. Bad season and pests have been largely responsible for the loss of 60,000 tons of cane. The United Provinces were chiefly affected by this catastrophe. The introduction of new improved variety of canes from Coimbatore requires better cultivation and manuring, which the unfavourable distribution of monsoons has not permitted. Yet there are some relieving features also. There has been a gradual decline in the imports of foreign sugar. The number of factories has gone up from 115 last year to 138 during the present year. It is a pity that bad season and pests should have darkened the otherwise bright prospects of the industry. We hope the Government of India and the Agricultural Research Council will put into effect the scheme drawn up in 1933 by the Sugar Entomologists' Committee for eradicating the evil of pest.

Indian Motor Car Industry. The project for establishing the industry in India is making satisfactory progress. Sir M. Visveswarayya, who is the prime mover of the idea, is on a tour in Europe to study conditions in motor factories. He will proceed to America from there. Before sailing by the S.S. *Victoria* recently, he said to a Press representative in Bombay that he was very optimistic about this new venture. He saw no reason why it should not flourish in India when it is doing so in other countries. He was confident that India can produce cheaper cars than other countries. It is hoped that the Indian cars will be placed on the market before the end of four years. The Government of India is being approached for giving encouragement to this infant industry.

Coal. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India had recently recommended to the Government of India an increase in the import duty on imported coal to reduce the depression in the coal industry. The Government replied that it cannot take any action until the Tariff Board had considered the matter and that no case had been made out to necessitate reference to the Board. The Chamber's demand for a conference of representatives of provincial governments to go into the question of agricultural indebtedness was also rejected.

Indian Stores Department.—Supply of Air Lift Pumping Plant required for the Military Engineering services at Lucknow.

The Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Store Department (Engineering section), Simla, invites tenders for the stores detailed below :—

Tender No N—4971: 2 sets of A C motor-driven compressors each capable of working simultaneously two air lift pumps in 8 inch tube wells complete in all respects.

Alternatively, 3 sets of similar compressor sets each capable of working either well separately with suitable controlling apparatus to adjust for the difference in working water levels and deliveries required. Successful tenders should be prepared to carry out erection and test of the plant at site.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs 3 (4s 6d.) per set (not refundable). Payment should be made in cash or by money order, quoting tender number and remitter's address on the coupon. Cheques and stamps are not accepted. Omission to follow these instructions will result in delay in the issue of tender forms.

Tenders will be received up to the 6th August, 1935, and opened on the 7th August, 1935. I.S.D. standard specification P.I /114D. (saleable, will supply).

Gold Bill. The Government withheld sanction to the Gold Export Bill to move which Mr. Aiyangar, Congress member of the Assembly, had given notice. This decision was actuated, we are given to understand, by the desire not to disturb the bullion market by raising any false hopes of the passage of the Bill. The Government has no misgivings about the necessity of export which has maintained a favourable balance of trade. Due to special conditions in Germany and Italy, there has been a substantial fall in India's exports. A favourable balance of trade is not easily possible in the future. Export of surplus gold must, therefore, remain the prime item in the trade accounts. So long as high prices of gold and silver rule, India will continue to export one or both. In the present international monetary situation when there is an intense struggle going on between the gold and the non-gold countries, India will have the advantage of being the storehouse of gold.

Jute. The Restriction Scheme has worked successfully in the Jute industry. A few months ago, the Government advised reduction of crop to nearly three-fourths, holding out the prospect of a rising price-level. Weather conditions helped the assiduous propaganda carried on by the Government in favour of restriction. Late rains made sowing of jute impossible and in Eastern Bengal crops suffered heavily from dearth of rains. All this is an indication to this year's crop which may not be more than three-fourths of the previous year. Output is, therefore, likely to be normal unless, of course, rains get delayed longer, in which case the crop will be shorter still and high prices will benefit the cultivator. Prices are already rising and shares going up. Mills are unwilling to sell at low prices, which helps the home price up. This they are enabled to do because the mills are assisted by the increase in foreign demand.

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Bengal, however, is opposed to the scheme of restriction next year, as, according to it, the scheme is not likely to benefit the cultivators and the manufacturers. The restriction scheme and the reduction of hours of work to 54 per week, in order to keep a profitable price-level for manufacturers, will, it is feared, serve no useful purpose, for it would result in the establishment of more factories in neighbouring provinces of Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Northern Circars and the States. Manufacture of jute is not the monopoly of Bengal, for, due to the high profits of mills in the last decade, many new mills in Europe, South America, Japan and Iran have been set up. Competition is growing intense. The Jute Committee wisely suggest that fresh uses for jute must be found out. Markets lost to foreign competitors must be regained by producing more goods at competitive prices. The Chamber points out that most of the new mills are Indian and hence must not be discouraged by the restriction scheme. World demand for jute is nine million bales a year. Production should not be allowed to exceed this. Prices should be left at a level where it pays Bengal to grow jute. The Chamber concludes that by legislative restriction the Government will bring prices down to uneconomic levels. It recommends the continuation of voluntary restriction, hitherto operating with success.

WOMEN'S PAGE

American Heiress's Views on Saris

Mrs. Cromwell, an American heiress to a large fortune, was very much attracted by the picturesqueness of the *saris* on her arrival in Calcutta recently. She thinks they will become as fashionable in New York as they already are in Paris. Speaking on the Indian Women's Movement, she said that, with increase in freedom and attainment of the status of equality by Indian women, the mental and physical stamina of the Indian people will greatly improve. She is of the opinion that the American and the Indian civilizations can be made richer if each adopted the best features of the other.

Orissa Lady's Service to Her Sex

Miss Das's work as member of the Patna University Senate has been most remarkable. In the University Regulations, there is a chapter entitled "Female Education." Miss Das introduced British Universities' example and in the teeth of opposition had the title changed into "Women's Education." She was also responsible for the introduction of music and domestic sciences in the curriculum of the University as approved subjects for women students.

Purdah Dying

Mrs. Iqbalunnisa Husain, of Bangalore, has recently returned after her Education Diploma at the Leeds University. She is the first Muslim lady of Mysore to have publicly defied the Purdah Convention. She took a prominent part in the International Girl Guide Conference at Adelboden (Switzerland), in the 12th International Congress of Women for suffrage and equal citizenship at Istanbul, and in the International Women's Conference in London. For her Diploma, Mrs. Husain obtained distinction with a thesis on "Girl Guiding in India." Her success made the authorities select her for the examination of the M.Ed. degree.

GENEVA

Three Amil girls—Miss Mohani Malkani, Miss Devi Malkani and Miss Jehti Sepahi Malani, of Hyderabad (Sind)—have come to Geneva to attend the Women's Educational Conference.



EGYPTIAN LADY'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIAN WOMEN

In a special interview with our representative, the Egyptian poet and journalist, Miss Hancina Khouri, who is in London since the Jubilee celebrations, gave her impressions of the women of India and other oriental countries she has visited. She began her travels in 1928 and has since visited India, Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, East Africa, Abyssinia, South Africa and many other countries. In each of these, she has studied the educational and social problems and particularly those related to women. In India she travelled in the whole of Northern India and delivered lectures in many towns. One thing very interesting about her travels is that she almost always wore the national dress of the country or town she visited. For instance, in Bombay, while addressing the Parsee Society, she put on the Parsee dress, and in Lahore she wore the Punjabi dress. Her album which contains hundreds of photos of this kind is most fascinating. She expressed her delight at the great progress the women of India have made in the short time since the inception of the All-India Women's Movement. Referring to the social customs and habits, she was glad to see the barriers of caste breaking down. As regards Purdah, she expressed a wish that the process of its abolition may continue unchecked and Indian women may enjoy the same status of equality as their sisters in Turkey or Egypt have acquired. She was very much impressed by the hospitality of the Indians. In matters of education

she was pleased to see women teaching men in Madras and the existence of co-education in universities and colleges, and even in the schools, in Sind.

She also visited many Indian States and at Patiala and Kapurthala she was honoured by the Maharajas who gave her gold medals for reciting poems in the Durbars.

In Abyssinia she was received by the Emperor, who, on the occasion of his coronation, awarded her a gold medal for reciting a poem in Arabic. She is soon publishing a book on her Oriental travels with special chapters on Women's Movement in each of the countries visited by her. Miss Khouri will be leaving shortly for Berlin from where she will return to Alexandria (her native town in Egypt).

Educational Tour for Indian Women Students and Teachers

For the second time, Mrs. S. K. Datta has organized a tour to Europe for a group of 19 Indian women students and teachers this summer. The tour is run under the auspices of the International Student Service (Headquarters 13 Rue Calvin, Geneva). About half the group are students and the other half, teachers, and they come from Bombay, Delhi, Punjab, United Provinces, Cochin, Travancore, and Sind.

Landing in Venice on June 3rd, the group have already visited Vienna, the Tatra Mountains, Praha, Dresden, Berlin, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Louvain, Bruges, and London. The tour further includes visits to Scotland, Paris, Amsterdam, Utrecht, attendance at the Conference of the International Students' Service at Woudschoten, in Holland, and a week in Geneva. The object of the tour is to provide Indian students and teachers with an opportunity of meeting students and teachers and of seeing something of educational and social institutions and work in other countries.

IRAN

Going West. Iran is to follow the example of her highly-westernized neighbour, Turkey. Reza Shah has spoken the last word to this effect. Iran is realizing the necessity of emancipating her women who will in future share in the efforts to bring about progress in the land. The Shah's two daughters are leading the way by discarding the veil and riding in "Rotten Row" habits.

HEALTH PAGE

Information based on latest and most reliable scientific experiments that is conducive to the preservation of physical and mental health will be given in these columns. Many eminent English and Indian doctors will contribute special articles of interest to our readers. Questions on health, clothing, diet, and exercise will be answered free of charge

Books and Magazines on health will be reviewed and announced

Frozen or Chilled Meat

Sir John Russell, F.R.S., Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, in a very interesting lecture recently delivered, described the important difference between frozen and chilled meat. He said the frozen meat is kept some degrees below the freezing-point, consequently its cells and muscle-fibres are burst owing to the freezing of the cell-juices. When this really frozen meat is thawed and cooked, a great deal of the nourishing juice escapes before the process of cooking is completed. The chilled meat is kept at 35° F.—just cold enough to prevent bacterial action and yet not so cold that the juices are frozen. This chilled meat has not the peculiar, rather flavourless, taste of frozen meat. Chilled meat keeps for about thirty-five days, so that if voyages are longer than that, the method of chilling cannot be safely employed.

Tannin in tea is the cause of tea being forbidden by the doctor. Tea without tannin is a wholesome and refreshing drink. To get all "the good" out of the leaves before the tannin has begun to come out, prepare the tea in this way: Put the tea-leaves into a small receptacle (circular or cylindrical), pour on it the boiling water, and then after a time withdraw the container, thus the tea is made all at one time, and no progressive extraction of tannin is permitted.

Escape Lightning! It is dangerous to shelter under a tree in a thunderstorm, because the wet tree is a good conductor of lightning. Avoid standing or sheltering near a wire fence as the metal is a very good conductor. Keep away from a chimney as the soot

is a good conductor. In the tropics the thunderbolts are frequent. Very often a tree is found hit and a snake curling round is burnt. Never shelter under a tree.

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, in his article "A Summer Health Code," in *The New Health*, advocates vegetarianism for summer months. He says that, in general, the basic principle of summer dieting is to eat an abundance of fresh fruit and green vegetables, and to substitute as far as possible dairy products for flesh foods. He recommends loose and light clothes for summer and says that tight collars, no matter whether hard or soft, are most harmful.

No wonder the tropical people, particularly the Hindus of India, are vegetarians and are fond of dhoti and other loose garments which the Westerners mostly laugh at. No tropical country has any use for a collar of the type which is now being inflicted upon us by the Western modern methods of dress.

THE BLIND CAN READ

With this New Mechanical Eye

A mechanical eye, which enables the blind to read ordinary print, has been invented at the Institute of Physics, Kiev, Ukraine.

A specially designed microscope and a photo-electric cell produce electrical impulses differing for every letter in the alphabet.

These are transmitted to the brain by an amplifier fitted in the ear.

Tests have shown that blind people of average intelligence can read without difficulty after a short training.

THE NEW HEALTH SOCIETY'S THIRD SUMMER SCHOOL AND CONFERENCE

Will be held at
MARGATE

From Saturday, August 31st, to Saturday,
September 7th

Following upon the success of the Summer School in Malvern last year a large attendance is anticipated. If you are thinking of joining us in Kent's most famous coast resort, early application is advisable.

The full programme of courses and lectures will appear in the June issue of "New Health," but it would be of great help to us in completing arrangements to have as early as possible a list of prospective visitors to the School and Conference.

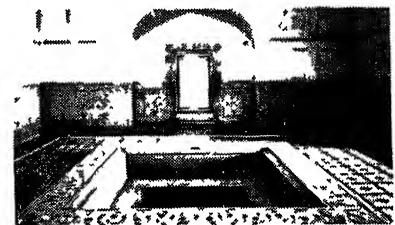
Please get into touch with us at the earliest opportunity: it will help us materially in meeting your needs in regard to accommodation, travelling, etc.

Margate offers to all the greatest variety of entertainment and interest, and the bracing, invigorating quality of Margate air is unique. A September week in Margate is a fine insurance for winter health, and it is said that a holiday in Margate is worth two anywhere else.

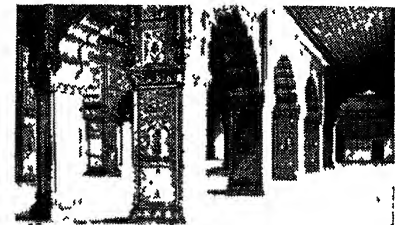
The courses and lectures are open to everybody, irrespective of age or sex. You need not be a member of the New Health Society.

For full particulars write to the General Secretary, New Health Society, 39 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Museum 8444).

VIEWS OF DELHI FORT



The Royal Bath to which purified and perfumed water was supplied by means of a system of water works, whose mechanism even the most distinguished modern engineers could not succeed in understanding.



Another View of the Audience Hall, called Diwan-i-Khas

"New Health."—A very useful monthly magazine covering about 56 pages, edited by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bt., C.B. July issue contains: A Summer Health Code, Intestinal Indigestion, Alcohol in Social Life, Barbarities of the Nursery, etc. Single copy, 6d.

TRAVEL BUREAU

Readers wanting advice relating to travel in any country are invited to make use of this column. Envelopes should be marked "Travel Bureau" on the top left-hand corner.

No charge is made.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We are compiling a Directory of Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Families in London, Great Britain, Continent, America, India, and all other parts of the world, that genuinely welcome Indians, Colonials, and other foreigners. By patronizing our list you will ensure avoidance of gratuitous rebuff or insulting treatment. Places where vegetarian food is available will be specially pointed out.

A new air service from Rome to Paris and back in a day has just started.

Italy. The rates of hotels, pensions and Alpine huts are fixed. Everywhere there are good hotels ranging from 10s. or less per day to 12s. 6d., and the very first-class for 17s. 6d. per day.

London. Many tourists either spoil their holidays or cut them short by unwittingly going to some very expensive hotels in London. For 7s. 6d. per day one can get a decent bed and breakfast. Cheaper—but good class—accommodation and food is available in the numerous boarding houses, either at daily or weekly rates.

CHEAP TRAVEL FOR STUDENTS

It appears that many students are not aware of the students' concession available by the P & O. Steamship Company, both ways from India to London and London to India. For £34 or £35, a first-class passage from London to India can be had. The Indian Travellers, Ltd., the only Indian travel agency in England, are in the happy position to arrange these special cheap travelling facilities for *bona fide* students. Those students who consider travelling to England would be well advised to get in touch with this agency and thereby ensure the most perfect and cheapest arrangements for ocean, rail, air travel and accommodation en route and at the destination. We can thoroughly recommend this agency.

FOR NEW TOURISTS

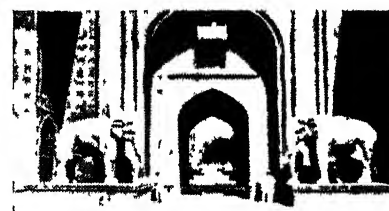
The best way to travel to England and the cheapest way to visit the Continent is to first go direct to London, either via Marseilles or all the way by sea by P & O Line or any other British line. The chief advantages of travelling by P & O. are that first of all there is no language difficulty; secondly, the food is excellent as the company buys plenty of fresh fruit, etc., from India, unlike the Italian line that is compelled to buy everything from Italy regardless of the fact whether the fruit is tasty enough, or it may or may not last for all the time from Italy to Bombay and back, thirdly, those Indians who cannot get accustomed to foreign food, can have all facilities to get real Indian food on board the steamer as there are excellent Indian cooks carried by the company for the benefit of its large Indian crew, e.g., lascars, waiters, and engine-room workers; fourthly, reasonable amount of luggage can be carried without the bother of transshipment and the heavy expense thereof; fifthly, by having seen England and been used to the West and its ways for a few days one can travel over the Continent much more comfortably and with ease of mind arising out of the experience gained in the country of which you know the language.

TOURISTS TO INDIA

Those who really wish to see real India by meeting Indians during their stay in the various parts of India, should make use of the only Indian travel agency working in London. A mere visit of the places is of little use without meeting and knowing Indians and their home life. This agency is in the position to give you introduction to Indians in different provinces who will be glad to meet you and provide opportunities for you to study their ways, their thoughts, and the Oriental philosophy working and influencing the daily life of the mystic Orientals. Best individual attention and advice regarding the best time of the year to visit different Provinces and the suitable clothes to wear is available through the medium of this agency.

Delhi and the Glories of Moghul Architecture

The great Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan gave to the admiring posterity, not only the incomparable Taj at Agra and the great Juma Masjid at Delhi, but yet another exquisite emblem of the enchanting power of his genius for architecture. This is the gorgeous **Red Fort** where the Emperor himself lived at **Delhi**. There can be no estimate of the value of the precious jewels and metals which the interior of the Fort in its hey-day displayed. Most of them have disappeared, though the Fort itself, with its numerous blocks of buildings, each in their own way beautiful, remains wonderfully intact. The Diwan-i-Khas is supposed to be the gem of this massive but marvelously designed royal residence. Here are some of the views from it:—



One of the Main Gates of the Fort



One of the Audience Halls

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

(II)

By B. K. KESAVAN

THE O.T.C. AND INDIAN STUDENTS

Let me take you back to an October day five years ago. I had just then joined my college and, what is more, had paid my fees for the coming session without waiting for polite communications from the Senior Tutor asking me to see him at a particular time in the near future. After that sordid transaction between me and the treasurer of the College I was given the keys of the union, games room, library, etc., when he had made sure of the returnable deposit on them. With these keys dangling in my pockets I strode into the college with a proprietary air about me, fully conscious of the fact that as a student of the college I was entitled to each and every privilege which that college afforded its students. Being well aware of the sort of relationship that existed between the rulers and the ruled at home, I was pleased and grateful that I should have the opportunity of moving on terms of absolute equality with the students here. I felt that my self-respect was unimpaired in dealing with those around me. While thus occupied with my thoughts I chanced upon a huge poster which shouted out to me the fact that if I really intended to enjoy student life in college, the best way of doing so was to join the O.T.C. "Join the O.T.C. and see the world," said the next poster. The fact that a wag had inserted the word "next" between "the" and "world" did not come home to me just then. Near these posters, sitting at a table, was a uniformed person of huge proportions but with a disarming grin. He had, scattered before him, several illustrated pamphlets depicting the glories of camp life with the O.T.C. Despite the fact that I was the pet aversion of the military instructor of the University training corps at home, because my incorrigible slovenliness in rifle drill, I took courage and asked our Hercules for an enrolment form. With an automatic action he gave me one and, after the fair friend who had engaged him in conversation had gone away, he turned to me in a more leisurely manner and looked me over. Suddenly something seemed to dawn upon him and he became profusely apologetic, requesting me at the same time to return the enrolment form.

"I say, old boy," he was saying to me, "I hope you don't mind my asking you to give back that form to me, but you know, it is not really intended for you." All this was said in the most charming manner and he seemed relieved at the readiness with which I complied with his request. I then gazed at the poster which invited all students to join the Corps, at the pamphlets which said the same thing and being very puzzled I asked him why I was not allowed to enrol. He explained to me that the regulations forbade any but British subjects of pure European descent to join the Corps. In other words, though I was a British subject I was ineligible because I was an Indian. My colour came in my way. My elation at what I thought was a state of equality with my fellow English students had to give place to despondency. All my ideas of unimpaired self-respect were illusory. Curious to know the reasons why the War Office had placed this invidious ban on us, I consulted the regulations and found the following: "Since the primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to train potential officers for the Supplementary Reserve of officers and the Territorial Army admission is restricted to students who are British subjects and of pure European descent . . . In the case of the Junior Division, exceptions are on occasions made at the discretion of Headmasters concerned." I will now give the comment made on this by the Indo-British Student Conference about which I gave full details in my last article. It is as follows:

"An Indian educated in this country may therefore be admitted to the O.T.C. while he is at school, but will find himself rigidly debarred when he enters the University. Apart from this anomaly the reason given by the Army Council is complete so far as it goes. It does not, however, go very far. It does not, for instance, explain why students from the Dominions, who can hardly be regarded as potential officers in our Territorial Army, should be admitted to the O.T.C.; and it does not touch the point which particularly interests Indian students, namely, that His Majesty's Government has given an explicit promise to expedite as much



Mr. Kesavan

as possible the Indianization of the Army in India. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Indians educated in British University O.T.C.s, were such training allowed, would be suitable candidates for commissions in the new Indian Army."

You might ask what the English students themselves felt about the whole matter. They were as much surprised as I was when I first heard about my ineligibility to enter the Corps. "The Conference was assured," I am quoting from the report, "that where this bar is known it is resented by English students almost as much as by Indians."

There is another aspect of the question. Those among you who are pacifists might ask me why I should bother about admission into the O.T.C. which, because of its professed military aims is worthy of boycott from all peace-loving people. Even providing that I agree with you about your view of the O.T.C., it is still obvious that from the point of view of discrimination against an Indian student joining a University activity, this objection is in the nature of a red herring.

The Conference recommended "that efforts should be made by means of a delegation to impress the authorities with the desirability of changing the regulations so as to remove this discrimination." The only "snag" about this very proper recommendation is, as far as my knowledge goes, that nothing has been done about it, though it is now nearly two years ago.

OUR STUDENTS

Parents, and Students intending to visit England and other countries for study, may write to us for any information of interest to them. We undertake guardianship of Students if desired by the parents. Students are invited to write to us if they are treated unfairly, unjustly or harshly anywhere, by any authority or institution.

Hints for those intending to leave their Motherland for Studies Abroad

The next Sessions in all the English Universities will begin in October next. Every student should arrive in England by the beginning of September—if not earlier.

Clothes.—Do not buy or bring many suits with you from India, because they will not be used in England owing to their inferior cut and poor material. It is cheaper to get suits made in England than elsewhere. One or two pairs of shoes would be sufficient until your arrival in England. If possible, wait until you arrive here before you purchase your overcoat. You may buy a waterproof. A navy blue Burberry will serve the best purpose because it can be used for evening wear in the summer when going to theatres and cinemas. Six pairs of socks would be quite enough for the journey. You must have two sets of woollen underwear with you to start with. Never hesitate to keep them in reserve even if it be too hot to wear them when you commence your journey. Half-a-dozen sets of cotton underwear are very useful for the journey. For the boat, arm yourself with two pairs of grey and one pair of white flannel trousers and a sports jacket. Any cheap felt hat will do but you can safely leave that until you land here.

It is best to have at least one dozen ordinary cotton shirts as they will always be useful. Made-to-measure shirts are very dear in this country, especially white ones. During my last trip in India I had two dozen shirts made and they will last me quite a long while. Select good, durable material as the cheap cloth will not stand the laundering in England. Try to learn some of the ordinary manners and customs of England before you embark. If you cannot get a book in

(Continued foot next column)



Photo by Benay

**Dr. Mian Tasadduque Husain
Khalid, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.),
Bar.-at-Law, F.R.Econs. (Lond.)**

Dr. Husain, one of the greatest scholars of Western and Oriental cultures, comes from the historic town of Batala (Punjab). He is the second son of Mian Muhammad Bukhsh, the head of the "Mutawalli" branch of the famous Mian family which wields an immense influence in the Punjab.

After a brilliant academic career, Dr. Husain competed for the Punjab Civil Service in 1924 and secured record marks, standing first in almost every paper. He was a Magistrate 1st Class for seven years, and retired from service in 1932 on the reduction of the cadre. Immediately after, he proceeded to this country where he soon made himself felt and was the first student, European or non-European, to be elected the Deputy-President of the Union of the School of Oriental Studies. The School owes its magazine to Dr. Husain's initiative. An ambassador of inter-racial and inter-cultural understandings to the West, Dr. Husain delivered a number of enlightening lectures during his stay in this country and was invited by the Oxford Majlis and the Philosophic Society of Great Britain to address them.

Dr. Husain has made the most valuable contribution to Urdu Literature by his thesis on "Hali, as poet, artist and biographer, and his influence,"

(Continued in next column)

India, write to us as we are preparing a special booklet for the use of our countrymen, giving everything in full detail. You may reserve a copy.

Try to avoid buying in Continental countries as owing to your lack of the language and customs, you may pay much more than you should. For a newcomer, it is better if he made a straight journey to his destination and not bother about sight-seeing on the way. There would be plenty of time and ample opportunity later on prior to the return home.



Photo by Benay

Dr. Pyare Lal Anand, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (London), is the first Indian to have qualified, after less than two years' work, at the London University in Marine Ecology. The subject of his thesis for the Doctorate which he recently obtained was "An Ecological and Taxonomic Study of the Algæ of the British Chalk Cliffs." Since 1926, Dr. Anand has been a Professor at the Lahore S.D. College, to which he is now returning. He is a charming person and is very much devoted to his researches in which he has done some very brilliant work.

(Continued from previous column)

both by the display of original critical faculty and the discovery of new facts. We wish that an institution like the Osmania University, Hyderabad, may take up its publication.

Dr. Husain is also a poet of great merit and his new love-lyrics and nature poems in verse libre have revolutionized Urdu poetry. There are many to-day who consider his poetical genius to be of a far higher order than that of Iqbal. He has also written about a dozen books during his stay in England.

Dr. Husain belongs to Lincoln's Inn and is one of the very few who completed legal examinations in the very first year, obtaining passes in many papers.

He is going home in the beginning of July and will start practice in the High Court of Judicature, Lahore. We wish him a happy journey and a successful career.

I.C.S. LAW MATRICULATION

Coaching by expert Tutors for the above examinations. Individual tuition can be arranged under guarantee of success. Guardianship undertaken, if desired. Particulars from—

**The Principal, Tutorial College,
Yasin House, 44 Charleville Road,
London, W.14**

INDIANS OVERSEAS

SOUTH AFRICA

SIR SYED REZA ALI, Agent of the Government of India, who received a Knighthood on the King's Birthday, said in the course of a Press interview: "I am very grateful for the honour bestowed upon me, and particularly because it comes from His Majesty the King. At the same time, I would willingly give up both the Knighthood and the C.B.E. and return to India happy if I could obtain municipal franchise, even in the Transvaal alone, for the South African Indian community."

Sir Abe Bailey's recent article, entitled "South Africa To-day," in the *Empire Review*, shows most clearly that he has changed his opinion about the colour bar. He thinks that the white people should initiate a more favourable policy towards the coloured peoples in South Africa. Sir Abe makes a distinction between the coloured peoples (amongst whom he counts Indians) and the natives—the original inhabitants of the country. He is in favour of the coloured peoples, but not the natives, having the franchise throughout the Union. He, however, acknowledges the debt the white people owe to the native labour which has brought prosperity to them. He pleads for an improvement in the position of the natives, for he prophesies that the European, in the long run, will not maintain his superiority by repression. One hopes that Sir Abe's action will agree with his utterance.

Mr. J. E. Gardee, of Johannesburg, has given a handsome donation of £3,000 towards the cost of building an Indian ward provided that the provincial administration or the City Council contribute a similar sum.

NATAL

There is no medical inspection for non-European schools in Natal. There are 104,000 schoolchildren there, of whom 54,000 are non-European. We hope that the Superintendent of Education will attend to this matter and provide medical facilities for them also.



Dr. R. S. Grewal



Mr. Joshi, contributor
of our South African
Letter

Sardar Sahib Dr. R. S. Grewal, L.M.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), of Burma, left Victoria Station this morning (Sunday, 14th July, 1935) for Marseilles, to catch the S.S. *Stratford*, homeward bound. He came to England for higher medical studies two years ago. He has taken his Fellowship in Glasgow after acting as Clinical Assistant to Prof. John Henderson, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), the Senior Physician at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. He took Forensic Medicine as his special subject and is the first Indian to work under Prof. J. Glaister Regius, Prof. of Forensic Medicine, at the University of Glasgow. He has specialized in the examination of hair with regard to detection of crime, special blood-stains and the use of X-ray in medico-legal work. Besides these, he has taken courses in administration of hospitals. He has also passed in Criminal Law and certain other subjects of Part 1 of the Bar Examinations.

PRETORIA

Mr. Pranlal Mohanlal Joshi, of Boom Street, Pretoria, has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths for the Pretoria District.

Indian Emigration

The Indian Colonial Society is contemplating the celebration of the centenary of the Indian Emigration this year. Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, editor of the *Indian Colonial Review* may go to the Mauritius Colony to establish there a national school, a free medical dispensary for the poor and an emporium for the display and sale of Indian manufactured goods. He will also go to other Colonies, such as the West Indian Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, British and Dutch Guiana, Canada, Fiji, etc., to study the life and conditions of the Indians there. A report of his investigations will be published in a booklet form.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

FLOOD PERIL IN NATAL Sir Syed Raza Ali's Activities Indians and the Union Government

From our own Correspondent

While the Indians in South Africa were greatly shocked to learn of the catastrophe in Baluchistan, and the fund was already started in Johannesburg at a memorable meeting presided over by the Minister of the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr), the startling news came from Natal of the terrible floods in the rivers and the great damage done to 2,000 poor gardeners—all Indians who lost their all—at Clairwood in the district of Durban. Governor-General Lord Clarendon, who was visiting Natal at the time, was prompt in arriving at the scene of disaster and inquiring about the damage done to life and property. Sir Raza Ali also hurried to Durban and did not lose time in organizing the relief for the suffering Indians. *Natal Advertiser* wrote a very sympathetic article and called upon the Municipal corporation to rush to the succour of the flood-stricken people. Important merchants of the community have come forward to subscribe to the Relief Fund and it is expected that efforts will not be spared to impress upon the Municipal Council its duty to help the poor Indians.

Sir Raza Ali's Critics

Sir Raza Ali has been creating a good impression among the Europeans as an original thinker. Speaking on the racial conflict at the local University under the auspices of the Bantu Studies Circle, Sir Raza Ali gave vent to his conviction that "Religion seems to have had its day." This statement has been criticized vehemently by the prominent missionary leaders. Rev. J. Bruce Gardner of the Presbyterian Church says that the fact that the various sections of the Christian religion are seeking co-operation is the proof that religion is opening its eyes to a new day of vitality, power and influence. The Rev. William Meara of the Methodist Church contends that no nation or race has ever embodied the principle of the religion of love in human affairs as they apply to our national and international life, and therefore we are not justified in saying that religion seems to have had its day. The Very Rev. W. A. Palmer declares that the Christian Church stands foursquare for the value of the individual,

and it is in those hands where man has no individual value, but is just a cog in a machine, that religion for a time seems to have had its day.

Johannesburg Mayor's Speech

At a reception in honour of Sir Raza Ali organized by the Indo-European Council and attended by a distinguished gathering, Mr. Freeman, the Mayor of Johannesburg, made a remarkable speech in favour of equality for the Indians in South Africa. He said "I hope great strides will be made towards equality, politically speaking, of the different sections of the people inhabiting the country. As I see it to-day, the Indian problem does not exist as it appeared to exist a few years ago. It is becoming narrower and smaller every day. It is an anomaly that an individual Indian is prohibited from purchasing property and can only do so when he forms a limited liability company."

Mr. Pirow on the Indian Question

Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Railways and of Defence has made two important pronouncements on the Indian question recently. Replying to a questioner at Ermelo, he said that he personally had always felt and still advocated, that legislation should be passed to prohibit European girls from accepting employment under Asiatics. The trouble was that all the members of Parliament did not share the view with him. It seemed to him that it was really a matter for public opinion. He added that the public should settle also the matter of buying from Indians. That, too, was not a matter for the Government, but South Africa was a nation without organization and without discipline.

Speaking at Carolina, he referred to Asiatic trading and said that it was a matter that had to be dealt with by the Provincial Council. He doubted whether the Provincial Council had the powers to deal with the problem as a whole, but the way then lay open for that body to approach the Central Government. It had always to be borne in mind that the Free State had no Asiatic problem and the Cape hardly any, so that the whole country did not appreciate the difficulties in Natal and the Transvaal in this respect.

Ovambo Tribe and India

Three well-known investigators consisting of Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, president of the Indian Welfare

Association and a well-known archeologist, and Professor P. R. Kirby and Dr. A. Galloway, who recently visited Windhoek in South West Africa to study the little-known Ovambo tribe of natives, have brought a number of specimens of the native arts and crafts which will form a striking addition to the Witwatersrand University Museum. Speaking generally of the Ovambos, Mrs. Hoernle said that many of them had extraordinary beautiful features, very Indian in type. Whether the long ropes of fibre hair as worn by some of the women were a last remembrance of some Indian or Malay blood was not yet known. But there are many things that hinted the Malay Peninsula and India.

The specimen of arts and crafts include a complete smith's outfit, pottery, basket ware, wooden thistle, examples of women's headdresses and of their ostrich-egg beading.

Coloured Peoples' Commission

The Commission appointed last year by the Government to study the question of the position of the coloured peoples of South Africa has begun its proceedings in Kokstad. Dr. Abdurrahman, M.P.C., is a member of the Commission.

DURBAN

The Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Association has recently been formed at Durban to protect and promote the interests of the Indians employed by the Municipality. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. M. D. Pellay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. M. Hoosen, A. Chengiah, G. P. Nair, Sannasi and S. V. Natar; Hon. General Secretary, Mr. S. L. Singh; Hon. Assistant Secretaries, Messrs. T. S. John and V. Chengiah; Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. V. M. Naicker and S. B. Maharaj.

An important point was raised by Mr. T. B. Turner, who appeared on behalf of an Indian appellant at a licensing appeal hearing before the Durban Town Council recently. His client, who possessed licence to sell jewellery and fancy goods, had applied for a general dealer's licence. This was refused by the Borough Licensing Officer. The licence form, originally granted to him, did not have any conditions stated upon it, so that he could have carried on the business of a general dealer, had he chosen to do so. The Town Council

upheld the Licensing Officer's decision and refused the general dealer's licence.

EAST AFRICA

There are three important issues that deserve prompt consideration of the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, whose appointment has been universally welcomed. He is young, active, has strong liberal sentiments and brings a fresh mind to these questions.

The Land Alienation Ordinance in Zanzibar is racial in character and detrimental to the interests of the Indian community in particular. The Ordinance must be repealed. The Kenya Highlands must not be finally reserved for European occupation by an order-in-council which cannot be revoked. It is proposed to increase the area which is subject to this exclusion. This also must be stopped. The new policy of cutting out the Indian small trader by placing African produce under a monopoly based on invidious distinctions is likely to be very harmful to Indian interests and must be discouraged.

A Cruel Malacca Incident

Under instruction from the Chief Police Officer, a Malacca Police Inspector shot an Indian dead who had taken refuge on a tree and refused to come down after having assaulted a comrade. At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide," with the rider that the Inspector should not have carried out his Chief's orders. The Government of India ought to take immediate steps in the matter and see to it that such cruelties do not take place again.

TRANSVAAL

The work of collecting funds for the relief of the Quetta earthquake sufferers is going ahead splendidly, thanks to appeals made by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer, Minister of the Interior, Sir Syed Reza Ali and the Red Cross Society. More than £1,000 has already been collected.

Mr. Ahmad A. Rahman, son of Mr. A. R. A. Gani, the well-known merchant of Western Transvaal, is in England to study for the I.C.S. Examination.

Mr. A. C. Moola, of the well-known firm of Messrs. M. M. Amod & Co., of Ladysmith, is back home after a pilgrimage to Mecca and an extensive tour in the Eastern countries.

THE MAKERS OF FEDERAL INDIA



Major the Hon Edward Cadogan, M.P., was a prominent member of the Simon Commission which was the starting point of the Indian Constitutional problem now solved by the India Act



The Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a member of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the Indian problem



The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who took a very keen and sympathetic interest as a member of the Joint Select Committee



Mr. Morgan Jones, Labour M.P., who took a prominent part in the debates during the various stages of the India Bill

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"The Indian," on London 'Buses.

Some of our past contributors are:—H. G. Wells, J. A. Luckhoo, K. C., of British Guiana, B. N. Anantini, of Zanzibar, Sir Norman Angell, Dr. H. B. Morgan, ex. M.P., The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Rev. Frank Miller, The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Rev. A. E. Garvie, M.A., D.D., D.Th., Mr. J. Isaac Foot, M.P., The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., Viscount Cecil, Lord Davies, Mr. Nagendranath Gupta, The Marquis of Zetland, The Hon. Edward Cadogan, C.B., M.P., H.E. Ali Mohammad Khan, the Afghan Minister; Senator Borah; The Marchese Marconi; Professor A. M. Low; The Duke of Sutherland; Rev. S. J. Cowdy.

Some Appreciations of "The Indian"

The Rt. Hon. Earl Peel says:

"I am much obliged for the copy of *The Indian* newspaper, which I see from the front page has a wide circulation and thus forms a valuable link, not only between India and this country but between India, the Dominions and other parts of the Empire. Your journal is, I am sure, performing a valuable public service in supplying a large public with accurate information about India, and in discussing with fairness and accuracy the many problems which those interested in India have to consider at the present time"

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, formerly Secretary of State for India:

"The Secretary of State asks me to say that he is always interested in the copies of your paper which have been brought to his notice."

Yours faithfully,
Signed, L. W. HOMAN.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, formerly the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Sir John Simon asks me to acknowledge your letter of the 26th April, and to thank you for sending him from time to time copies of your journal, *The Indian*, which he is very glad to have."

Yours faithfully,
Signed, D. ROWLAND EVANS,
Private Secretary.

Earl Winterton says:

"I shall read with interest the copy of *The Indian* which you were good enough to send me."

Yours truly,
Signed, WINTERTON.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., says:

"I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of your magazine *The Indian*. I think it most useful and informative."

Among other distinguished personalities who have expressed their liking

and appreciation of *The Indian* are the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, The Marquis of Lothian, The Rt. Hon. Mr. M. G. Ormsby-Gore, The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Sir Stafford Cripps, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. R. A. Butler and Major Attlee.

We are very grateful to the distinguished leaders who have very kindly favoured us with a copy of their photograph with permission to reproduce the same in our journal. We have commenced a series of "The Makers of Federal India," and each issue of the journal will contain the photographs of these distinguished British and Indian leaders and makers of the India of the Future.

The "Indian Views," a weekly Journal published in Durban for the last 21 years, and South Africa's most largely circulated Indian paper, says: "We are grateful to you for a copy of *The Indian* received by this week's mail which we find to be very interesting and must congratulate you for the general get-up as well as the selection of reading matter."

Mr. Sachdanand Sinha, M.L.C. of Patna writes:

"I expect to receive by the next mail, the bundle of your well-conducted journal, *The Indian*. I am anxious to have a complete set of it and to keep it bound in my library. If, therefore, any issues are still wanting, I shall be grateful to you by your kindly taking the trouble to obtain them if possible. Wishing your journal the success it so richly merits."

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Ex-Secretary for Mines said:

"*The Indian* is a most admirable paper, having for its object, amongst others, the promotion of healthy co-operation and understanding between India and Britain which is essential for any amicable settlement of the great problem of future government of India. It is a very cosmopolitan paper as its pages are open to all parties and sections of opinion."

Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the Council of Secretary of State for India, London, says:

"*The Indian* is an excellent paper, very nicely got up and illustrated, containing many features of interest and importance to India. It aims at serving the cause of India, which it does most admirably. It provides a medium of expression for Indians all over the world and serves their interests in all possible ways. It strives for better understanding between India and England and for co-operation and friendship between the two countries. It is an excellent journal and the only one of its kind published from London. We cannot praise it too highly. All Indians and those interested in India should make a point of supporting it"

Sir Courtney Terrell, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court says:

"It is an excellent paper and I like it so much that I will be a regular subscriber to it. It must be a great boon to the many Indian students and visitors in this country to have *The Indian* as their valuable guide and medium of expression. I know the Legal Section in it will be very much welcomed in India. A journal like this is a vital necessity as it brings into closer relationship both the Indian and the British peoples."

Mr. Justice V. P. Rao, of the Madras High Court said:

"*The Indian* is a most useful link between India and Britain, providing as it does, a wonderful opportunity of contact between the people of the two countries. I like the paper very much and I think it is the bounden duty of all interested in India to support it. Kindly enrol me as a regular and permanent subscriber."

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-Law of Patna says:

"I am very pleased at the success *The Indian* has achieved in such a short time. It is rendering great services to our compatriots and is a most excellent link between India and her nationals abroad, be they in this country, in the Colonies, or in any other part of the globe. Please enlist me as a regular subscriber."

REVIEWS

OH! YOU ENGLISH

By D. F. KARAKA. Published by Frederick Muller, Ltd., 29 Great James's Street, W.C.1.

The writer is an Indian graduate of Oxford, and has the distinction of being the first Indian to become President of the Oxford Union. The book is divided into nine chapters, covering 144 pages in all. He calls himself "Barbarian" because he thinks that the civilized people of England dub Indians and others with a different culture as barbarians. The heading of the chapters, *eg.*, "God's Chosen People," "Their Sophisticated Symphony," "Their Attitude to Sex," "Their Thirst for Sensation," "Their Politicians and Prime Ministers," "Their Craze for Sport," "Their Neglect of Famine Alley," and "Should we Wreck it?" prove what different aspects of the English civilization he has attacked. The condemnation is a moderate one. At places it is written in the style of a fiction and at places the book contains serious writing. To a great degree it reflects what an Indian sees and thinks of England and its civilization. Mr. Karaka appears to have seen a lot and noticed enough of Mayfair and Piccadilly, and pens it very cleverly without using offensive language. Indians will like the book because it is written from an Indian point of view, the English because it shows what others, particularly Indians, think of them.

In the political section, Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd and their policy regarding India and other dependencies is criticized. In the journalistic world the name of Mr. James Douglas is mentioned. Karaka says, "For years the peoples of India have acquiesced in the dumping of Western ideas on their country, which has been steeped in the culture of ancient civilization and which has reverberated the finest thought that has ever struck the mind of man. They have been tried by standards of civilization entirely foreign to them, and to which they have no attachment of race or blood or religion. When they have complied, without any protest, they have been called 'apes,' and when they have resisted they have been classified as uncouth barbarians."

He pays a homage to the really good type of Englishmen in these words on page 14, "Englishmen of the more refined type, whose outlook on life is as cultured as it is human, will pardon me if I omit to eulogize that part of civilization which they represent. They know, that in spite of everything, they still will command from us the same great respect as they themselves in their turn have voluntarily paid to us as their fellowmen."

In the last chapter, "Should we Wreck it?" the following sentence shows how educated Indians feel when the offensive and insulting *pukka sahibs* or thoroughbreds or Eurasians talk of the good they have done to India. "It may have brought to us the Sukkar Barrage and other such great achievements of science and engineering, it may even have made Everest accessible, but it has never treated us as human beings. The finer the education of the barbarian and the more refined his culture, the more reason has he to resent the patronizing attitude of civilization to his people. His faith in himself is shaken and even when most sure of himself his manner is somewhat tentative. It causes a bitterness in him which he carries all through his life."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Karaka sets out with the injured pride of an Oriental who looks down upon the materialistic and soulless civilization of the West, which, according to him, is rapidly sowing lusty seeds of self-destruction at the hands of the most destructive war, towards which England with its proud civilization and the rest of Europe are precipitating. From many points of view, the book provides one hour's interesting and useful reading at the moderate cost of 5s.

Reviewed by R. S. Nehra.

"The Cornhill Magazine."—The August number contains as usual many interesting features. Iceland: II. In Practice . . . is a pictorial description of his travels in that country of surpassing beauty by F. L. Lucas. The very opening sentence, "The journey to Iceland, like its Sagas, alternates poetry with prose," at once arouses one's imaginative curiosity. And the description is replete with such an appreciation of nature and man as reads almost like poetry. About the Icelanders, he says, "No country on earth can produce less fuss per square mile." Surely an enviable trait of character! The article is not only interesting but

instructive. There are many good short stories in this number of which "The Six" by Nugent Barker is delightfully short. "Thackeray and the melancholy humourist" by Col. C. B. Thackeray is a threadbare condemnation of the genial art of debunking, which is the key-note of the daring New Style in Biography epitomized in Mr. G. U. Ellis's monograph on Thackeray (Duckworth's Great Lives). Mr. Ellis contends that Canon W. H. Brookfield (1809-74), Tennyson's 'man of humorous melancholy mark,' a much-liked and respected figure in Victorian society, was the 'original' of that egregious, slimy person, Charles Honeymoon of the Newcomes. Col. Thackeray shows very convincingly how Mr. Ellis has preferred to ignore all evidence, putting his faith in a laugh, an innuendo or a sneer in which W. M. Thackeray took his revenge on Brookfield who had severed, after twenty years, his friendship with him. But Mr. Ellis should have known that all this was a sudden outburst of passion on the part of W. M. T. who knew himself to be at fault. The article is a strong defence of a man wrongly condemned by the New Biography craze. "Hair: A Harlequinade," by C. E. Lawrence is a very caustic satirical article showing the importance of hair and the advantage or otherwise it has given to the past generations of poets, writers, painters, grandees and other gentlemen. Lord Gorrell's poem, "At Lords," is a noble piece of patriotic emotionalism to which the venerable editor of the *Cornhill* is stirred on that Mecca of Cricket world. Another poem, "In the forest," by R. Locke, is a highly contemplative understanding of nature. Other contributions are: "The Miracle at Winklebeach," by G. R. Malloch; "The Unrelenting North," by C. C. Vyvyan; "Flower pot end," by R. H. Mottram; "Philida," a story of Cape life by Olga Racster; "Suppression, the story of a leghorn," by E. Lloyd Barritt; "Long Odds, v. Sand," by Richard Fitzgerald Findlay—all stories; "Morphia," a fantasy by J. N. Goldsmith; "Tintagel," a poem by M. Sinton Leitch; and "The running brooks," reviews of current books by M.E.N.

The Cornhill, published by John Murray, 50 Abemarle Street, London, W.1., is a really good magazine. Price 1/6 net.

Reviewed by Q. M. Fareed,

"Parents."—The August issue of this very useful and excellent monthly magazine contains the following articles, amongst others "How to keep baby well and happy," "Baby's first-year teething," "Travelling with toddlers," "Child psychology within the home," "The importance of the third and fourth years," "Recovery Exercises for the post-natal months," "Dressing children in the hot weather," "Why growing boys worry their parents," "Choosing a career," "Essential books for the home," "Replies to readers' queries," etc. Single copy, 6d

"Indian Cricket."—A beautifully got up and well-illustrated monthly magazine, published in Bombay, deals with all sports but prominently with cricket. An interesting journal. Single copy, 8 ans.

"Inner Culture."—East - West magazine, published by Self-Realization (Yogoda Sat-Sanga Society) of Los Angeles, California, S. States, America; a nicely printed magazine of 32 pages, devoted to the healing of body, mind and soul. Single copy, 25 c

CONTEMPORARY INDIA

This review of Indian affairs is a new quarterly journal. The second number is out. It contains articles amongst others on the Reserve Bank of India, the Tragedy of Indian Colonists, Nationalism, Imperialism and Internationalism, etc., etc. The get-up of the paper is nice and the printing is good. It contains about 158 pages and is published at Lahore. The editors are Mr and Mrs Bedi, both educated at Oxford.

The annual subscription is Rs. 2.8 or 4 shillings. A very interesting journal (available in our reading room).

"The Tourist."—A well got-up and illustrated monthly holiday and travel magazine and visitors' guide, published in London. Single copy, 6d. Contains many interesting articles and descriptions of places with plenty of advertisements.

"The Indian States Gazette."—An illustrated monthly journal published in Madras, exclusively dealing with Indian States topics, especially in the interests of Indian Ruling Princes and Chiefs, contains a good deal of interesting information.

WHAT THE INDIAN PRESS THINKS OF US.

"The Hyderabad Bulletin," published in Secunderabad, in its issue of July 13th, 1935, writes:—

The Indian, published by the Indian Travellers, Ltd, 112 Seymour Place, London, W 1. Price 6d

We have pleasure in acknowledging the Silver Jubilee Number of *The Indian* for April-May. The journal aims to serve as "a link between Indians overseas and the Mother Country." Printed on fine art paper and most artistically got-up, its production leaves nothing to be desired, while the price, considering the high fare served to its readers, is reasonable. The first article is devoted to our own State, and we are glad to find that a fairly accurate description of the Nizamsagar Reservoir is included in this article. The Afghan Minister in London, His Excellency Ali Mahomed Khan, contributes a splendid article on "The Afghan Economic Vistas," and assures the world that "Afghanistan of to-morrow, as of to-day, wishes to progress on peaceful lines, and help in the maintenance of world peace at all cost by co-operating with other nations in all efforts towards the restoration of peace and plenty for mankind." Four pages are devoted to "Local Indian News," and readers who have friends in London will appreciate the "personal" news appearing in these columns. Prominence is given to the India Bill debate, followed by the cream of Indian news. Sir Hari Singh Gour, writing on "India in England," stresses the necessity of an Indian Club for the benefit of Indians paying a visit to England. A special section is devoted to Trade and Commerce, and there is also a Colonial section containing much useful information. The legal profession in India will welcome the section devoted to "The Privy Council." Few papers in this country are in a position to publish even the important rulings of the highest court, and the enterprise betrayed by *The Indian* is highly commendable. The journal is profusely illustrated, and being the only Indian illustrated monthly published in London, will serve the Indian population in Great Britain by bringing them together, promoting their common interest and giving them a homely feeling away from their home.

(Cont. on page inside of back cover)

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JUDH

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3 Kunwar Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh and others
v.
Thakurain Balraj Kuar and others | Whether the widow of a taluqdar took an absolute or life estate under her husband's will.
A. T. L. Wilson & Co.
R. Barrow, Rogers & Nevill |
| 8 Bhagwan Bakhsh Sing and another
v.
Mahesh Bakhsh Singh and others | Legitimacy of the first Appellant. <i>Special leave to appeal granted</i>
A. Harold Shephard.
Ex parte. |
| 7. Ballabh Das and another
v.
Nur Mohammad and another | Dispute with reference to a graveyard; powers of the Chief Court on second Appeal. <i>Special leave to appeal granted</i>
A. Harold Shephard.
R. T. L. Wilson & Co. |

PATNA

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Devendra Prasad Sukul and others
v.
Surendra Prasad Sukul and another | Suit for cancellation of a sale deed.
A. Watkins & Hunter.
R. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |
| 9. Thukerain Kusum Kumari
v.
Rai Bahadur Debi Prosad Dhandhanania and others
(Consolidated Cross-Appeals) | Suit on a mortgage; interest <i>pendente lite</i> . <i>Special leave to appeal and cross-appeal granted.</i>
A. Watkins & Hunter.
R. Clarke, Rawlins & Co. |
| 10. Ghanshayam Das Jagnani, since deceased (now represented by Girdhari Lal and another)
v.
Ramnarayan Ganesnarayan (a firm) | Alleged infringement of patent in respect of a machine for removing husks, etc., from pulse and the like; competency of Appeal.
A. Watkins & Hunter.
R. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. |

RELIGIOUS SECTION

Articles, Reports, News and Books on
Religion for Review are welcomed in
this Section

SPIRITUAL INDIA

By **Tridandi Swami B. H. BON**

*Preacher-in-Charge of the
Gaudiya Mission in Europe*

The Absolute Truth is a Living Person with initiative, eternally manifesting Himself through the transformations of His power obeying His Will. There is, accordingly, a constant influx of the redeeming energy into this world by the perfect and full activity of the Divine Will. This overflow of redeeming energy into the mundane world constitutes the activities of pure souls, visible in this world. There is an eternal chain of the visible leaders of these activities and the historical record of their doings. The Absolute also directly intervenes in the affairs of this world from time to time. India possesses a vast body of records of these spiritual events and a living tradition of the succession of the saviours. The Vedic literature (Scriptures of the Hindus), in its true sense, constitutes the record. The succession of the Acharyas (Spiritual Teachers) or transcendental servitors of the Absolute supplies the unbroken chain of the leaders and guides of all spiritual activities. The service of God is available by submission to His principal agents. Every saviour announces his next successor. Unless a person is so announced he is not an authorized and infallible teacher of religion.

Just as there have been visible saviours in the shape of human beings at all periods, in the same way the servitors of God have also been appearing in other forms for the spiritual deliverance of eclipsed souls. There is really such an entity as the spiritual realm. The holy places of India have not been invested with the reputation of sanctity by the exuberant fancy of a highly emotional people. Those holy places are agents of God for curing our earth-hunger by making their service, as agents of God, available to us.

Lord Buddha, Sri Sankara, Sri Ramanujaa, Sri Madhva, Sri Vishnudevami, Sri Nimbarka, and Sri Krishna-Chaitanya were born in spiritual India



Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon

and won recognition of teachers of the service of God in conformity with the records and traditions of spiritual India.

It has been only from a comparatively recent date that the reality of the spiritual heritage of India has begun to be suspected in Europe and America. This awakening of interest in spiritual India cannot be said to be due to the researches of Western Indologists trained in the modern method of historical and philological investigations. The Baconian method has been strikingly successful in the sphere of physical and mental research. But it is not suitable for settling the proper interpretation of the Scriptures of the Hindus. For this reason the conclusions regarding the spiritual contents of the religious literature of India, that have been reached by the modern method of investigations, have proved utterly disappointing. The subject has got to be treated by the method that is properly applicable to the case.

“**Book of Ram,**” by Tulsidas, translated by **Mr. H. P. Shastri** (reviewed by **Mr. Q. M. Fareed**).

The Book of Ram is justly called the Bible of India inasmuch as teeming millions of Hindus draw their inspiration from, and give their reverent devotion to, Ram, the Eighth Incarnation of God, whose life and teachings will for ever remain an unfailing guide to them in particular and mankind in general. It is his life-story and teachings that this book of Saint Tulsidas, the great disciple and companion of Ram, sets forth. The

book under review is translated by Mr. Hari Prasad Shastri, who, besides being a Sanskrit scholar of great eminence, is a philosopher and religious thinker whose many original works on many aspects of Hindu Culture and religion have gained wide recognition in the past. His rendering of the Book of Ram from Sanskrit is most appropriate to the spirit of the subject-matter. In a style full of literary graces and in a diction which is nervous, the periods skim before one's eyes as clear as daylight, and to the ears their inward music sounds very comforting, so much so that one begins to feel that the soul is being spoken to by the Avatar himself in notes of the clearest and most moving strains. The simplicity, and yet the depth of the ennobling thoughts with which the book abounds, makes it an indispensable book. It is intelligible even to those not very familiar with the Hindu philosophy of religion.

Comparing the drama of the life of Ram to the Passion Play in Christianity, Lotus Dudley says in his introduction: “Would it be possible to evaluate the motives, purposes and objectives of Ober-Ammergau if you had never read the New Testament and knew nothing whatsoever of their Passion Play and its Hero, Jesus Christ, on whom their devotion is centred and their lives patterned? How then, if we have not read the Book of Ram, can we properly evaluate or understand the 250 million Hindus of India who perform the Passion-less Play of their Saviour Ram's life every twelve months and gather to witness it in remembrance of Him? . . .”

The secret of “this unfeigned and dynamic reverence” can be unfolded to the reader of this book. In a foreword the translator says: “The Book of Ram is the very heart and soul of India, and it is, therefore, essential that those who desire to understand India, both ancient and modern, should grasp the import of Ram's personality and teachings, whereby devotion to God and divine revelation were renewed upon earth.” It is the word of Ram himself uttered by Tulsidas. It is also the message of India to the rest of humanity.

The book is divided into 32 chapters and consists of 144 pages. Neatly got up and attractively bound in gold cover, this interesting and highly inspiring book can be had at Messrs. Luzac & Co., the publishers, 46 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY AGAINST WAR

That the problem of collective security against war had achieved such dimensions and had become such an obsession in modern minds that it might be called the key-stone of modern diplomacy, was the opinion of a strong conference of experts on international relations that met recently in London under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This meeting was a study conference on collective security and was attended by representatives of institutes of international law and relations all over the world. Delegations from the leading European countries were present, as well as from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America.

The Conference showed an overwhelming majority in favour of the view that collective security was the only way to secure peace. The views of the advocates of collective security were summarized as follows by M. Bourquin, the Rapporteur of the Conference:

"Individual security as sought through armaments and alliances had failed to preserve peace. In fact, through leading to a race for superiority, it had promoted war.

The problem took on a new light in view of the changed conditions of the modern world. The war of to-day was very different from the war of yesterday; moreover, the world had grown smaller and the nations economically and socially more interdependent than in pre-war days. Hence the possibility of localized war grew daily more unlikely. There was a growing risk of affecting victor and vanquished, belligerent and neutral alike; in other words, of threatening the whole of civilization. The collective resources of the whole world must be ranged against this danger.

The exigencies of modern international life were no longer compatible with the absolute sovereignty of States. The question was, Would this sovereignty disappear by violent means or voluntarily, progressively, and by way of concession and agreement? The choice of one or other of these methods was inevitable. The second, the desirable, method of its very essence involved the organization of collective security."

By collective security was meant

the obligations and machinery contained in the Covenant of the League and treaties concluded since the League came into existence providing for the peaceful settlement of all disputes, for the renunciation of war, and for collective action against a State resorting to war in violation of its obligations to keep the peace.

The Study Conference discussed a number of the technical and administrative problems arising out of the attempt to organize collective security. It was pointed out, for instance, that the obligation to cease all trade and financial relations with an aggressor had to be universal in order to be effective, and was essential, but that it would not always suffice. In addition, there might have to be an obligation to put an end to a breach of the peace even by military means. But such obligations, by their very nature, could be organized only on a regional basis.

On the principle that prevention is better than cure, particular stress was laid on machinery and obligations for settling disputes peacefully, and in this connexion the problem was discussed of how to provide for peaceful change in the *status quo*, and particularly for revision of treaties.

Various other problems arose, such as by what means it should be decided whether or not aggression had occurred necessitating coercive measures against the aggressor. On the one hand, treaties defining aggression had been proposed and accepted by some nations to meet this difficulty. On the other hand, the Council of the League had certain powers under the Covenant which seemed to make it the requisite central body. But how should the Council decide—unanimously without the parties, or by a majority or a qualified majority—what should be the status of the Council's decisions for States not represented on it, and so forth?

It was agreed that the crux of the problem was psychological and that the necessity to create the will to apply sanctions was more important than devising their nature and mechanism.

One delegation, the Italian, denied the whole conception of collective security—that is, of putting force behind the law instead of the litigants. The Italian view was that a State could only by its own means satisfy the natural need of security which it felt, either by increasing its forces

or by concluding alliances with other States whose interests coincided with its own. The general obligation extended to all, or nearly all, States to take arms against an aggressor, according to this view, constituted something "anti-historical" and "anti-human." It involved "artificially immobilizing history at a given moment of its perpetual development." It involved the universal extension of local wars and it implied that peoples were forbidden "to make war according to nature"—i.e., for their national interests—whereas they were bound "to make war against nature that is for reasons which had nothing to do with their national interests."

The Italian delegate emphasized that his criticism of the conception of collective security was not to be understood as meaning that "the task of trying to avoid war should be abandoned." It was possible, in his opinion, if not to prevent war entirely in the future, at least to make it more and more rare. But he believed that this end must be sought by other means, chief among which he placed means to permit peaceful change of the *status quo*. On this latter point, the ideas of the Italian delegate coincided with those of a very large number of partisans of collective security.

Sir Austin Chamberlain told the Conference that he had been converted to a belief in the practical value and necessity of the League of Nations and its system of collective security by his experience as British Foreign Secretary and chief British delegate to Geneva for several years. Before that he had been sceptical and thought that the whole idea was a beautiful but unsubstantial dream. But experience had radically changed his view and made him realize that the League was a necessity. He insisted that the only way to prevent civilization foundering in another world war was to make the League of Nations strong.

CORRECTIONS

The Hon. Sir Zafrullah Khan is the Commerce, and not the Education, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council as, we regret, appeared in our last number.

* * *

We regret the mistake in Dr. M. L. Kalra's name in our June number.

WORLD NEWS

The League of Nations

The Council appointed Mr. R. M. CAMPBELL as corresponding member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations until September, 1936. Mr. Campbell is economic adviser to the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

The financial position of the League on May 31st showed that current contributions were 7% higher in 1935 than at the same period the year before. Contributions in respect of arrears were somewhat less, as was to be expected. The total contributions, however, stood at 47.88% in comparison with 44.14% for the year before.

Mandates

The Permanent Mandates Commission met in Geneva for its twenty-seventh session from June 3rd to 18th. The Commission considered the annual reports for 1934 of the mandatory Powers for Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon, Tanganyika, South West Africa, Nauru and New Guinea. It also considered a number of petitions relating to the various mandated territories.

As its report to the Council will be made public simultaneously with the publication of the Minutes of the session, it will be necessary to refer to the conclusions of the Commission in a subsequent issue.

World Trade

During the first quarter of 1935, the quantum of world trade amounted to about 76.5% of the 1929 quarterly average, and showed an increase of about 1.2% as compared with the first quarter of 1934.

In April 1935, the gold value of the world trade showed a slight seasonal decrease to 32.7% of the 1929 level. As compared with April, 1934, world imports were about 1% and world exports less than 1% lower.

Trade Balances

Graphs on trade balances reflect a tendency towards equalization of imports and exports in many countries.

In France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria, the import surplus was considerably reduced in 1934; only the United Kingdom maintained her import surplus at the level of previous years.

Reciprocally in Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Australia, India and Canada, the export surplus was reduced in 1934; in the case of Germany, the previous export surplus was turned into an import surplus.

Only in the U.S.A., the Argentine and Czechoslovakia did the percentage that exports constituted of imports increase in 1934.

The World's Meat Trade

The League of Nations is paying attention to the interests of the importers and exporters of meat. A Committee of Experts met under the auspices of the League Economic Committee at Geneva at the end of June to see whether an international agreement could not be reached for facilitating trade in meat and meat preparations. It had before it a number of documents and a programme of discussion prepared in consultation with various authorities on the subject, including the International Refrigeration Institute and its special committee for the inspection of frozen meat destined for export, as well as the remarks of the national authorities that were consulted by this Institute.

The programme of discussion suggests, in the light of the information that has been gathered, that the basis for an international agreement encouraging trade in meat and meat preparations might be found in a guarantee to be given to importing countries, that the meat and meat products were duly inspected at their place of origin in the exporting country under conditions that afford every safeguard to health, and that they do not constitute a danger of disease. The methods of applying this principle are set forth in the programme: clear proof to be afforded that inspection has taken place; guarantee of inspection by efficient veterinary services; general directions for the drafting of regulations to provide that every precaution is taken in the various stages of handling meat and meat preparations, etc.

Industrial Production

Industrial production during the first three or four months of 1935 has increased in almost all countries in comparison with the same period in 1934: by 25% in Italy, 16-17% in the U.S.S.R. and Chile, 11-13% in Japan, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Hungary and Canada, and about 6% in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Norway and Greece.

There was also a slight increase in Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, while industrial activity dropped by 3% in Belgium and about 10% in France and the Netherlands.

Compared with the average for 1928 = 100, the most recent indices of industrial production are: Poland 67, Belgium and Czechoslovakia 68, Netherlands 71, France and Austria 73, U.S.A. 78, Canada 83, Germany 87, Italy 107, Hungary 108, United Kingdom 111, Sweden and Finland 114, Norway 115, Greece 122, Denmark 130, Chile 147, and Japan 159.

During the month of June, 27 treaties and international engagements were registered with the League of Nations according to Article 18 of the Covenant, bringing the total so registered to 3,684.

THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS

The new (Eleventh) edition of the *Armaments Year-Book* has just been published. It contains information on the organization of the army, navy and air force of 64 countries, not counting colonies. As regards most of these countries, the information stops short at May, 1935. Effectives and national defence expenditure are given for 1934 or 1934-35 and budgetary estimates in some cases for 1935-36.

Details of the organization and military status of mandated territories are given for the first time in this edition. They are to be found in the monographs relating to the respective Mandatories.

A place is also given for the various organizations that have recently been set up in many countries for the passive defence of the civil population against chemical warfare from the air.

Mention must also be made of the chapter on preparatory military training of the young and the organization of training outside of the army.

To enable a clear view to be obtained of the development of the armed forces of countries mentioned in the *Year-Book*, the chapters on effectives and on national defence expenditure cover not only the latest but also previous years—generally ten years for military effectives and six years for national defence expenditure.

A chapter on world expenditure on national defence shows that this ex-

(Cont. in col. 3, page 36)

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor: R. S. NEHRA

The Trinity Term Sittings ended on July 30th. The total number of appeals for hearing were 33, out of which the Indian appeals were 19, Australian 3, Canadian 8, and Crown Colony 3. The majority of the Indian appeals (11 in number) could not be heard and consequently have been carried over to the next term, the list of these is given in the following pages. Only one Canadian appeal has been carried over. Besides the appeals there were 11 reserved judgments from the last term and all of them have been delivered.

In the history of the Judicial Committee, it is the second time that a division of the Committee sat in the Committee Room of the House of Lords because the Privy Council Judicial Committee sat in three divisions in order to try to finish the work.

There were many important special leave applications during the term. Some of them are reported in the last and this issue and the rest will be reported in the September and October issues.

BOMBAY

MR. GANDHI AND MR. ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

were mentioned in three special leave applications before the Privy Council. The applications were:—

1. The Advocate General of Bombay.

v.

Minocher Rustomji Masani.

2. District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Kolaba.

v.

Pitamberdas Gokuldas Mehta.

3. District Government Pleader, Broach.

v.

Motilal Hargovandas Vin.

The above three petitions were heard together at the same time on June 27th, 1935. All the three were drafted by Mr. A. M. Dunne, K.C. and Sir T. J. Strangman. Each of them is about eight or nine pages long brief, some with two exhibits—the exhibit A is the 95-paged blue book called "East India" (Emergency Measures), presented by the Secretary of State for India to Parliament, in February, 1932, and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. The second exhibit



Mr. Ragho Saran Lal, Advocate of Patna, who was recently here in connexion with a Privy Council Special Leave Application. Photo by Benu

is a 20-paged foolscap, tome typed manuscript containing the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and other proceedings in the case in Bombay. The history of the civil disobedience movement is sketched in 14 or 16 paragraphs of each of these petitions.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan are together mentioned in the third paragraph, but Gandhi's name recurs in paragraphs 4 and 5 wherein the telegraphic communication of January 1st, 1932, by him to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy and his reply is fully reproduced and also the resolution of the working committee.

The last paragraph of each of the petitions runs as follows:—

"That Your Petitioner in presenting this Petition whilst not pressing that any severe measures should be taken against the Respondent is desirous, in the interests of the Profession, of supporting the view taken by the various High Courts in India before the judgment in question of the High Court was delivered, viz., that conduct such as that of the Respondent is deserving of censure, and further that the Respondent should be dealt with accordingly."

All the three petitions were dismissed. Their Lordships subsequently gave written reasons thereof, which are reported on page 35.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCES

Sultan v. The King-Emperor

That at the end of the hearing before the Judge of First Instance there did not exist any reliable evidence as to the identity of Your Petitioner upon which a capital conviction could be safely or justly based.

Petition dismissed.

BANGALORE

Kaniyara Monna

v.

The King-Emperor

Grounds:

That the prosecution have not proved intention on the part of the Petitioner to cause the death of the said Thangu and have given no evidence as to how the injury in Thangu's abdomen was caused as was their duty under Sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code and that the omission on the part of the learned Sessions Judge to ask questions on the points arising out of the evidence for the prosecution was in violation of his statutory duty to comply with the mandatory provision of Section 347 of Criminal Procedure Code and that his trial was in consequence null and void and that he is entitled to acquittal.

Petition dismissed

LAHORE

The Commissioner of Income-Tax for the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces

v.

Nawal Kishore Kharaiti Lal (a firm)

That the questions sought to be raised are of great public importance inasmuch as the view taken of the effect of Sections 31 and 13 of the Act in the judgment from which it is sought to appeal -

(a) renders doubtful the validity of past assessments upon persons assessed under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act in all cases in which notwithstanding that such persons had an opportunity of being heard by the Income-tax Officer as to their liability to be assessed, no formal order was made declaratory of the intention of the Income-tax Officer to treat them as being assessable under the said section;

(b) affects the future assessment of profits and gains of all non-resident persons brought under charge by the provisions of Sections 12 and 13 of the Act.

Petition granted.

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THE INDIAN STATES GAZETTE
Srirangam, Madras (S.I. Ry.), India

**IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL
ON APPEAL FROM THE HIGH
COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
ALLAHABAD**

Between

- 1 **Kapil Deo Malaviya**
- 2 **C. Y. Chintamani**
3. **Krishna Ram Mehta**

(Appellants)

and

**The Honourable the Chief Justice
and the Judges of the High Court
of Judicature at Allahabad**

(Respondents)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,
THE HUMBLE PETITION OF KAPIL DEO
MALAVIYA, C. Y. CHINTAMANI AND
KRISHNA RAM MEHTA

*(Continued from the July issue in
which the first 12 paragraphs were re-
ported.)*

Sheweth :—

13. C Y Chintamani, the 2nd Petitioner in his affidavit admitted that he was the Chief Editor of *The Leader* and ultimately responsible for the insertion of the article in question and, inter alia, stated that it was never his intention to bring the Court or any of its judges into contempt or to lower their authority and that the article in question would never have been allowed to be inserted if it had seemed to him to impute any unfairness to the judges or to challenge or throw doubt upon their judicial integrity, impartiality or competence and added that questions relating to the legal profession in the Province, the exercise by it of the right of voting at the Bar Council elections and its relations with the judiciary were matters of public interest on which various persons had written from time to time in his newspaper as issues of the newspaper which he annexed showed.

14. Krishna Ram Mehta, the 3rd Petitioner, in his affidavit admitted that he printed and published the article in question and said he did so because it did not seem to him to imply any reflections upon the fairness or the judicial integrity, impartiality or capacity of the Court or any of its Judges.

15. On the 9th October, 1934, the High Court (Thom and Harries, J.J.) after considering the said affidavits and hearing arguments of Counsel for Your Petitioners and the Government Advocate in support of the Rule, pronounced its Judgment.

16 In the course of the argument in the High Court, Counsel for Your Petitioners contended, inter alia, that

(a) The High Court has no jurisdiction to proceed by summary process where the contempt in question does not relate to a particular Judge or particular Bench or to any pending or decided case committals for contempt of Court by scandalizing the Court itself having become obsolete and it can take cognizance of such a contempt only on Criminal Information by the Advocate General under Section 194 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure which empowers the Advocate General with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to exhibit to the High Court informations for all purposes for which His Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England

(b) The article in question did not amount to a contempt of Court, and in opening his case, invited attention to the fact that the Notice was issued on the Civil side in the exercise of original jurisdiction.

17. The learned Judges, in their Judgment, inter alia, held

The cases of *In the Matter of a Special Reference from the Bahama Islands* (1893) A.C. 138 and *McLeod v. St. Aubyn* (1899) A.C. 549 relied on by Counsel for Your Petitioners were "no authority for the proposition that proceedings for contempt do not lie where the aspersion on the Court is not against a particular Judge or Bench in connexion with a particular case" and in so holding, held, the observations of Lord Morris, who delivered the Judgment of the Board in the latter case, viz., "It is a summary process and should be used only from a sense of duty and under pressure of public necessity, for there can be no landmarks pointing out the boundaries in all cases. Committals for contempt of Court by scandalizing the Court itself have become obsolete in this country" were "obiter and as clearly erroneous" and referred to *R. v. Gray* (1900) 2 Q.B. 36 and have found that since 1900 there have been a number of cases where proceedings against persons who have scandalized the Court have been instituted."

18. With regard to the contention that proceedings should be under the Code of Criminal Procedure the learned Judges held :

"We are unable to agree with

this contention the fact that proceedings may be directed against a person who has defamed the Court generally is no reason for holding that he may not be proceeded against for contempt of Court Criminal proceedings as well as contempt proceedings lie against a person who has committed contempt of Court by indulging in illegitimate criticism of the conduct of a particular Judge, and we see no reason in principle for holding that where a Court generally has been defamed proceedings for contempt of Court do not also lie against the delinquent. We would further observe in this connexion that proceedings under Section 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code are initiated by the representative of a Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government. It is for the Government to decide whether such proceedings be instituted or not. If the contention of the opposite parties is sound, then the High Court would be powerless to protect itself in a case where the grossest allegations against the Courts have been made, but where the Government refused, it might well be for purely political considerations, to sanction a prosecution"

19. On the question whether the article in question was a contempt of Court the learned Judges held :—

"The main question for consideration therefore is whether the article in question contains an unwarranted defamation of the High Court likely to lower its prestige in the eyes of the public and to shake their confidence in its capacity to administer justice . . . Upon the face of it, it would appear that Mr. Malaviya in the course of the article has gone out of his way to make a deliberately offensive observation as to the constitution of the High Court . . . The offending passage in our opinion clearly conveys that in recent years lawyers lacking in capacity or character or in both have been elevated to the High Court Bench . . . The expression 'a comparatively undeserving lawyer' is a particularly offensive one. It connotes a lawyer who is lacking either in capacity or in character or in both, and to say that the elevation of such lawyers to the High Court Bench is a fairly frequent occur-

rence in our judicial history is clearly to defame the High Court and to injure its prestige in such a way as to shake the public confidence in its ability to administer Justice. We are unable to accept the innocent interpretation which the learned Counsel has suggested. We are clearly of opinion that the words in the passage convey unwarranted and defamatory aspersion on the character and ability of a number of Judges of the High Court who have recently been elevated to the Bench. The remarks of the writer of the article cannot in any sense be regarded as legitimate criticism of the High Court or of any of the Judges of the High Court in the discharge of their duties. The passage in question does not contain a fair criticism or comment. It is nothing more or less than an insulting reference to the character and capacity of His Majesty's Judges in an article in which any reference to the High Court was entirely out of place. That the reference amounts to a contempt of Court we have not the slightest doubt."

20. The learned Judges did not, in their Judgment, refer to the fact that the Notice was issued on the Civil Side or consider the consequences of the Notice having been so issued.

21. An application under the Civil Procedure Code by Your Petitioners for Leave to Appeal to Your Majesty in Council was dismissed by the High Court (the Chief Justice and Bennet, J.) on the 11th February, 1935, the High Court holding, *inter alia*, as follows:—

In the Order directing Notice to be issued (to Your Petitioners) as signed by the Judges there was no suggestion that the Notice was being issued in the exercise of any Civil Jurisdiction. The Notice was to show cause why they should not be convicted and punished and was *prima facie* in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. A mere misdescription in the Notice issued by the office could not make the proceedings one of a civil nature. The proceedings were in the exercise of the inherent jurisdiction of the courts and of a criminal nature. Whether the allegation amounted to a contempt or not the Division Bench had exclusive jurisdiction and its Order is final.

22. Your Petitioners humbly submit that—

(a) The article in question did not contain anything which amounted to a contempt of Court.

(b) If the article contained anything which amounted to a contempt of Court, the trial of Your Petitioners by summary process was without jurisdiction for the contempt did not relate to any particular Judge or proceedings; and

(c) the Notice to Your Petitioners in the proceedings having been issued under the heading "Civil Side, Revisional Jurisdiction," the High Court has erred in holding that it was not acting in the exercise of its Civil Jurisdiction in the said proceedings and has erred in trying Your Petitioners by summary process.

AND PRAYING YOUR MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, to grant Your Petitioners Special Leave to Appeal from the said Judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, dated the 9th October 1934, or for such other Order as to Your Majesty in Council may seem fit.

C. SIDNEY SMITH

The article complained of was as follows:—

A SCANDALOUS SITUATION The Bar Council Election

The constitution of the present Bar Council furnishes a melancholy commentary on our incapacity to elect proper men for the proper place where the choice lies completely in our hands. The Bar Council legislates for the legal profession. It interprets and enforces the rules governing the conduct of legal practitioners. It also sits in judgment over the members of the profession. That such a body should be composed of the best available men in the whole profession cannot be doubted. That at the present moment its constitution does not conform to this description is equally free from doubt. In this connexion, it is amusing to note that when a comparatively undeserving lawyer is raised to the Bench, which is a fairly frequent occurrence in our judicial history, it is generally claimed that if the Bar were asked to make the choice it would have performed that function with better results. But inferior deeds belie our superior claims. We must, in candour, confess that we have betrayed a woeful lack of discrimination and character in the elections to the Bar Council.

Two considerations are largely responsible for our dismal failure to

make the right choice. Firstly, in many cases, votes are cast by caste. Secondly, the insistent and even debasing importunities of some candidates become too pressing to withstand. The former is an exhibition of contemptible narrow-mindedness utterly unworthy even of men of far inferior status and intelligence than ourselves. The latter constitutes a grave peril to the working of democratic institutions in general and to the legal profession and the administration of justice in particular. A junior practitioner in the High Court may find in this circumstance a valuable contrivance to secure work by appealing to the moffussil lawyer's weakness to yield to the pressure of his importunities. Indeed, it is notorious that some High Court practitioners go about touring the districts and meeting lawyers on the ostensible pretext of securing votes for their or their friends' candidature while they are really securing work for themselves. The moffussil practitioner owes a moral and professional duty to the client whose work he sends to the High Court. If he recommends a High Court lawyer on considerations other than those of comparative merit or demerit he makes a profane abuse of the confidence which his client reposes in him and for which he also pays him. And what character and sense of duty would one expect from a High Court practitioner who goes about begging for work from door to door and district to district?

Again the moffussil practitioner's vote in favour of a junior member of the High Court Bar carried with it a slanderous implication which appears to have been overlooked. Does every junior who practices at the High Court Bar, *ipso facto* become superior to all the learned, experienced and eminent advocates practising in the districts? Why then should he aspire to a seat in the Bar Council to the exclusion of all the senior gentlemen in the moffussil? An unintelligible sentiment of self-effacement or perhaps a wholly unwarranted inferiority complex has led district Court practitioners to vote for junior members of the High Court Bar in preference to the far superior men among the seniors of their own bar. Besides, the needs and problems of the district bar require the guidance of its own members. It is only fair, therefore, that out of the ten elected seats on the Bar Council, five should be filled by the most eminent and senior members of

BOMBAY

Advocate General of Bombay (*Petitioner*)

v.

Phiroz Rustomji Bharucha and Another (*Respondents*)

Minocher Rustomji Masani (*Respondent*)

District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Kolaba (*Petitioner*)

v.

Pitamberdas Gokuldas Mehta (*Respondent*)

District Government Pleader, Broach (*Petitioner*)

v.

Motilal Hargovandas Vin (*Respondent*)

Reasons for the Reports of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal.

Present at the Hearing: LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD MACMILLAN, SIR LANCELOT SANDERSON.

Delivered by LORD BLANESBURGH.

Their Lordships after hearing these petitions came to the conclusion that in none of them were the circumstances such as to justify them in advising His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal, and they gave expression to that conclusion.

Their Lordships now propose to state in a few words certain considerations which were present to their minds in reaching their decision.

It is plain that the learned Judges of the High Court held that the fact that the advocates concerned had been convicted of a criminal offence was evidence of their misconduct within the meaning of section 10 (1) of the Bar Councils' Act and that this misconduct, though not committed in their professional capacity, entitled the Court to take disciplinary action against them. With this view their Lordships agree. The learned Judges, in the exercise of their statutory discretion, then proceeded to consider whether in the circumstances the misconduct so proved called for any disciplinary action whether in the nature of reprimand, suspension or removal from practice. The learned Judges decided that it did not. So interpreted, the action of the High Court in thus exercising their discretion is not such as His Majesty can be advised further to consider.

But to avoid all misapprehension, their Lordships think it right to add that in so advising His Majesty they must not be taken to endorse all the views which are expressed in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice and his colleagues. In particular, their Lordships do not think that it was incumbent on the Advocate General to adduce evidence of the grounds on which the convictions were based. It was for the Court to decide whether conviction of having been a member and having assisted and managed the operation of an unlawful association having for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order and constituting a danger to the public peace was evidence of such misconduct on the part of an advocate as to render him unfit for the exercise of his profession, or to call for the Court's censure. It was for the impugned advocate to adduce any considerations which might induce the Court to refrain from taking disciplinary action.

Their Lordships do not, however, find that the learned Judges misdirected themselves in law as to their powers in the exercise of their discretion and, that being so, it would not be fitting to express any opinion by way of agreement or otherwise on the considerations upon which they proceeded in deciding to refrain from any disciplinary action.

These observations apply equally to the case of the pleaders.

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the district bar, while the other five should be assigned to the eminent seniors of the High Court Bar. Out of the seven divisions in our province we can surely select five gentlemen of outstanding ability and character who would endow the Bar Council with a prestige and usefulness which it does not at present possess. The remaining seats should be filled by senior members of the High Court Bar of the eminence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Sen, Dr. Katju, Mr. Banerji, Dr. Asthana, Mr. Dar, and the like of them.

A lot of nonsense has been invented and circulated about the resignation of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. O'Connor from the present Bar Council. These two legal luminaries must have had some very good reasons for tendering their resignations. If we know nothing about those reasons, we know enough of these gentlemen to credit them with being just, reasonable and unselfish. At all events, we all know that they were not satisfied with the constitution of the Bar Council though this may not have been the immediate cause of their resignation. We now hear that Mr. Pyarelal Banerji also does not intend to seek election to the Bar Council. They may all be too polite to publicly say that the Bar Council, composed as it is of by no means the best material available in the profession, carries very little weight and prestige, that its decisions are often reversed by the High Court, and that it is not worth while seeking election to it. But we all know that if we sent to the Bar Council the right sort of members, these leaders of the Bar who are at present eschewing the Bar Council would be only too glad to be there to do their best for the profession. The insidious argument tactfully exploited by junior aspirants to seats in the Bar Council, that "Seniors" have no time to devote to the affairs of the Bar Council, or a self-complacent allusion to some futile or cheap resolutions moved by "Junior" members of the Bar Council as evidencing their activities on that body, are too palpable as vote-catching devices to deserve serious notice. It is manifest that a Bar Council in the Province of Agra without these worthy seniors, especially Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, would be like the play of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark in it.

KAPILDEVA MALAVIYA
Georgetown, 22 Lowther Road,
Allahabad—7/6/34.

THE INDIAN

List of cases that were not heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the Trinity Sittings, 1935, and have been carried over to the next term, viz., Michaelmas.

Cause	Subject and Solicitors
ALLAHABAD	Claim by reversioners to an estate. Proof of pedigree
16 Bhoiraj v. Sita Ram and others, Musammat Gomti and others (Consolidated appeals)	I Hy S L. Polak & Co R T L. Wilson & Co. <i>Ex parte.</i>
BENGAL	
13 Surendra Krishna Roy, since deceased (now represented by Birendra Krishna Roy and others), and another v. Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others	Claim to possession of land; alleged fraudulent purchase. I W. W. Box & Co. R Francis & Harker
BOMBAY	
2 The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited v. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden	Disputed assessment to income-tax I. E. F. Turner & Sons. R The Solicitor, India Office.
6. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden v. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited (as Agent of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad), now in liquidation	Disputed assessment to income-tax I. The Solicitor, India Office R. T L. Wilson & Co.
18. The Gujrat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad v. Motilal Hirabhai Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad	Dispute with regard to the use of a railway siding. I. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. R. T. L. Wilson & Sons.
LAHORE	
15. Hem Singh and others v. Mahant Basant Das, since deceased, and another Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee v. Ram Parshad and others Same v. Fauju Ram and others (Consolidated Appeals)	Dispute between Sikhs and Udasis with regard to the control of a religious institution I. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. <i>Ex parte.</i> I. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. R. Nehra & Co. A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. R. Nehra & Co.
MADRAS	
12. Sri Raja Inuganti Venkatarama Rao v. Sri Raja Sobhanadri Appa Rao Bahadur Garu and others	Validity of a sale deed; registration; limitation. I. Douglas Grant & Dold R. Nehra & Co.
14. Raja Somasekhara Royal, since deceased (now represented by Raja Vira Basava Royal), and others v. Raja Sugutur Mahadeva Royal and others	Validity of the adoption of a married man. A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co. R. Nehra & Co.

(Continued on Page 28).

SOME MORE APPRECIATIONS

Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for India said to Mr. Nehra:

"I like your paper very much. I read every word of it from one end to the other. It is a very interesting and useful journal."

The Efficiency Magazine, (London) writes:

"I congratulate you on your magazine, *The Indian*. It is plainly in every way a first-class magazine."

WORLD ARMAMENTS

(Cont. from page 31, col. 3)

penditure has risen from 3,500 millions of gold dollars in 1925 to 4,900 millions in 1934 and that the real increase has been considerably greater in view of the fact that the gold value of most currencies has fallen a great deal more than their domestic purchasing power between 1925 and 1934.

A further annex consists of conventions and treaties concluded by various countries and still in force for the limitation of armaments (demilitarized zones, reduction of effectives, etc.). Tables are given showing the chief characteristics of the armies of the different countries and the male population by age groups; also a series of comparative tables relating to the navies of the chief sea Powers, etc.

DELIMITING THE FRONTIER BETWEEN BURMA & CHINA

The President of the Council of the League of Nations, Dr. Tevfik Rüstü Aras, has appointed Colonel Frédéric Iselin, a Swiss engineer, to act as the neutral chairman of the Joint Anglo-Chinese Commission for determining on the ground the undemarcated part of the frontier between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan. The appointment was made at the joint request of the Chinese Government on the one hand, and the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India on the other. The Joint Commissioner is to begin its work on the spot early in November.

Colonel Iselin has previously served as chairman of the Commission of Enquiry on the delimitation of the frontier between Iraq and Syria and in the subsequent Boundary Delimitation Commission.

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WHAT THE INDIAN PRESS THINKS OF US

(Continued from page 28)

"The Kaiser-i-Hind," the well-
known Bombay paper, comments:—

The Silver Jubilee number of *The Indian*, a monthly journal published in London, contains several interest-
ing features. The journal is meant to
serve as a link between Indians over-
seas and the Mother Country in order
that political, social, economic and
general welfare of Indians all over
the world may be protected and
strengthened. The Jubilee Number
has an article on the Hyderabad State
giving useful information about the
recent developments introduced by
the Nizam. The Afghan Minister in
London writes about the economic
future of Afghanistan. The social
and personal columns tell us about
what is going on in London, especi-
ally in the Indian circle. The section
on Trade and Commerce deals with
foreign markets for India and the pos-
sible scope for their development.
The journal is well illustrated and
those who want to keep in touch with

affairs in London would find it useful
to buy it.

"World Peace," an international
fortnightly, Calcutta, writes in its
issue of July 17th, 1935:—

"The Indian."—We acknowledge
with thanks receipt of the Silver
Jubilee Number of *The Indian* (Vol.
II, No. 4), which is intended to serve
as "a link between Indians overseas
and the Mother Country." It gives
an account of the activities of Indians
abroad, their social functions and, for
the benefit of English people, gives
information about India and Indians.
It aims at protecting, strengthening
and furthering the political, social,
economic and general welfare of In-
dians everywhere. It advocates fur-
ther development of Indian political
institutions on constitutional and evo-
lutionary lines. It contains a Privy
Council Section, which gives reports
of Indian cases decided by the Privy
Council.

"The Evening Mail," an English
tri-weekly paper published in the
Model State of Mysore, in its issue
of July 18th, 1935, writes:—

"The Indian," May, 1935—Silver
Jubilee Number: 112 Seymour Place,
London, W.1. Price 6d.

The Indian is to be heartily wel-
comed specially because of the posi-
tion it occupies in the journalistic
world of Britain. It is a magazine,
existing in England for the sake of
India to interpret her ideals and as-
pirations more so because of the great
constitutional changes that are in
store in the years to come. The jour-
nal contains quite a good lot of in-
formative material on matters of
current interest to India. It is a
journal well worth going through by
Indians in India, as at long last, after
years a journal of the kind has been
started by friends of India to present
her case in Britain. We congratulate
those responsible for this much-
needed venture which has filled the
void created by the Congress discon-
tinuing its organ *India*, in England.
Now that *The Indian* has been
started to serve, as is stated in
the magazine as "a link between In-
dians overseas and the Mother Coun-
try," we wish it a patriotic and useful
career.

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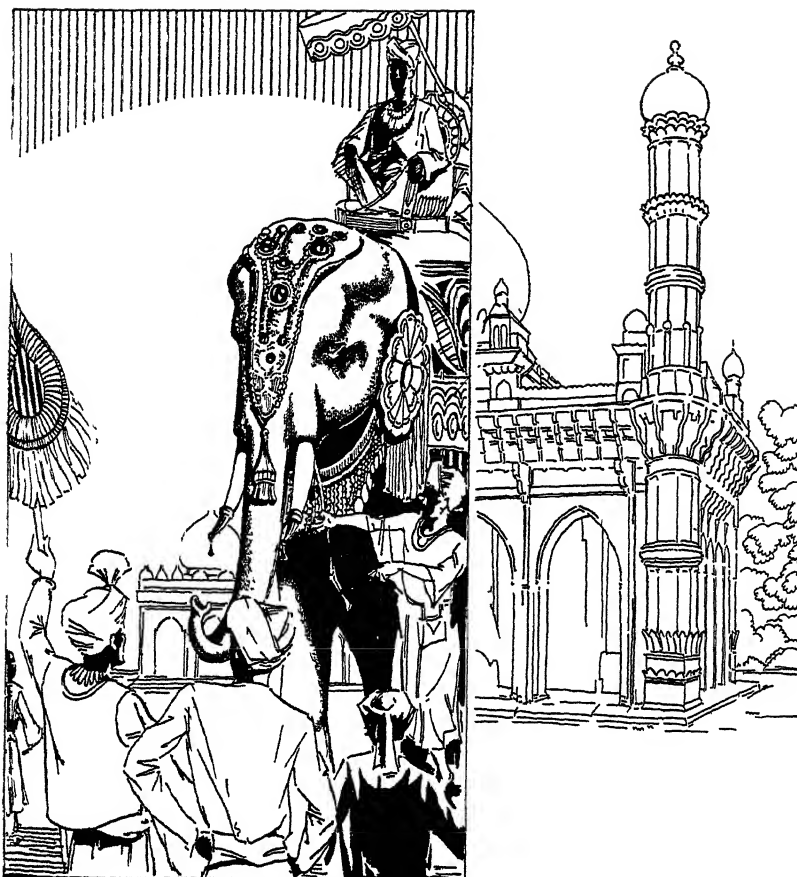
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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Indian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. All letters must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender (not necessarily for publication). The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general, special or local interest affecting the political, social, economic or religious relations of Indians. When payment is desired, the fact should be stated. In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "The Indian" belongs to the publishers.

The Editor will be always pleased to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Indian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned. Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for or to be forwarded.

EDITORIAL

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Race Hatred.—The issue of the 26th July of the weekly paper "Answers" contains an article written by Randall Carr and well advertised by posters headed "*Colour menace in our ports.*" The writer believes that he is advocating common sense and not race-hatred when he advises His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to make effective arrangements in the Colonies not to issue passports to black people and exhort shipping lines not to employ African seamen on the ships. He commends to them the example of the Germans, who do not employ any coloured men on their ships. We wonder if he really wants England to follow Germany and meet the same fate as Germany, which has no colonies at present. This brave writer forgets that the Empire was not built by race and colour haters and cannot last if it be run by men holding his opinion. The greatest pain under which Mr. Randall Carr is smarting is the fact that these Africans have come here, married white girls and have produced 1,500 coloured children. His superiority complex has been hit hard. He is such a highly educated democrat of broad mind that his knowledge of Anthropology has made a deep impression upon him of the fact that it is an unmixed virtue if a dock labourer of little education but white pigment marries a girl of the dock labourer type with white pigment in her skin. He cannot tolerate mixing of colours. Should

one follow the world-known writer *Mr. Bernard Shaw*, who recommends mixed marriages, or this apostle of white democracy? He forgets that these white girls, though poor and rough, have the same freedom of choice and independence to select a spouse of different countries and colours as he has to do so of his own colour and country. This narrow-mindedness and colour bigotry is a veritable poison for the solidarity of the Empire. We are happy in the reflection that the events of the world cannot allow a heavy and speedy recruitment to the views expressed by Mr. Carr.

Bengal—High Court Judge Upholds Free Speech: Mr. Justice Lort Williams, sitting with Mr. Justice Jack at the bench of the Calcutta High Court, set aside the conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Mr. K. K. Sakar by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on a charge of sedition in respect of a speech delivered by him under the auspices of the Bengal Youth League. His Lordship condemned the judgment of the lower court on the grounds that it penalized a speech which merely asked young men to join the League and carry on propaganda for Communism. It is, according to him, absurd to call such speeches seditious.

Hopetoun House,
South Queensferry,
Scotland.

The Managing Director,
The Indian.

Dear Sir, 12th August, 1935.

I am directed by the Marquess of Linlithgow to thank you for your letter of the 7th August and for your kind congratulations on his appointment as Viceroy designate of India. His Lordship greatly appreciates your good wishes.

Yours faithfully,
RUBY HILL,
Secretary.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

This journal is a link between Indians all over the world. The more they know of each other, the better for all concerned. We have contributors all over the world.

To protect, strengthen and further the political, social, economic and general welfare of Indians everywhere. To advocate the further development of Indian political institutions on constitutional and evolutionary lines.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN

What Does It Mean?

IMPERIALIST DOCTRINES FOR INDIA

By **SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS.**

Sir Stafford Cripps is one of the leading political authorities in Great Britain. From 1930 to 1931 he was Solicitor General in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government. Today his views are supported by nearly one third of the people of Great Britain.

At home we find the same fundamental conditions ruling as in other capitalist countries. I say fundamental because the surface phenomena in any capitalist country will inevitably differ from time to time according as this or that country may be benefitting temporarily by the follies of its neighbours or suffering from the excesses of its own peculiar stupidities.

The latest unemployment figures show little change, in spite of the expansionist tendencies which the extravagance of the Jubilee spirit and the re-armament programme were hoped to develop.

On the other hand the profit boom has continued in this country, as it has in America, and as was to be anticipated from the measures taken by the National Government to increase profits whatever the cost of the workers.

The temporary withdrawal of the Unemployment Assistance Board regulations has for the moment eased the situation for the unemployed, and it may be that the new National Government will be afraid to embroil themselves afresh in these difficulties until after a General Election.

The stage is now set for a fresh appeal to the People, with a re-organised cabinet still dressed up to look nationalist but if possible more decisively Tory than its predecessors.

The 25-year Jubilee celebration, for where there is no precedent in the history of one Country, have been made use of to stir up the nationalist feeling of the electors, and are openly boasted as an aid to the National Government in their propaganda. If the National Party attempt to make any great use of these celebrations they will, I believe, be disappointed in the result.

More important in its possible affect upon the electorate is the armament propaganda which the Government have launched by the trebling of our

air force. The old cry of patriotism—for King and Country—will again be used in the attempt to delude the workers into the support of the political party which stands for their exploitation.

More than ever is it essential that the people should be made to realise the inevitability of war within a capitalist and imperialist community of Nations; the futility of fighting against armaments, as armaments; and the tragedy of the powerlessness of sentiment, religion or emotion when matched against the overwhelming economic forces which in fact control foreign and domestic policy.

It would be of little service to make any detailed examination of the acts or omissions of the National Government in this or that sphere of our national life. Within capitalism the power of accomplishment, even if there be the will, is so limited that criticism, to be real or effective, must be aimed at the economic and social structure itself. Criticisms based upon the hypothesis of an alternative Government could do much more than follow along the general lines of the present Government. Were it to embark upon a large and expensive programme it would soon find itself in the dilemma of either curtailing its programme to maintain capitalist confidence, or imposing such a burden on the system as to imperil gravely the whole basis of capitalism and imperialism as it exists in this country and the British Empire.

Were it to go to this extent it would meet with defeat at the hands of the capitalists and would provide in this country, as it has done in others, all the arguments and propaganda for some form of Fascist regime. Fascism arises, not as the opposing force of communism, but rather as the outcome of the failure of reformist social democracy.

There has been a very marked advance in this country towards the

ideology and indeed the actual creation of the corporate state. The growth of subsidies, the encouragement of producer control, the disciplining of the unemployed, the tightening up of the law and procedure against so-called sedition, the growing drive for militarisation and many other steps that have been taken, indicate a movement in that most undesirable direction. It was in order that these dangerous tendencies might be observed of the people in this country that we of the League published this year a pamphlet on the subject. It is only too easy to overlook the slow but steady advance towards Fascism, especially when its leaders are dressed in the ordinary clothes of English country gentlemen.

A great deal of Parliamentary time has been occupied with the so-called solution of the Indian problem. In this as in the rest of their colonial policy the Government have naturally based their action upon the imperialist doctrines to which they, like other capitalist countries, give wholehearted support. The Indians may be permitted that measure of democracy which is inconsistent with the continued economic supremacy of the British, but no more. What democracy they have must be imposed upon them in a form which will ensure that the workers have no effective voice. The landlords and the money-lenders will rule, it is for the workers and the peasants to obey and to be exploited. With such an attitude no socialist can rest content. Self-determination which has been the key-note of socialist policy in imperial matters, must find a fuller and more real interpretation in our policy than has yet been the case.

The Irish question remains unsolved, and even when the Irish Republic is declared, as no doubt sooner or later it will be, the Irish worker will still find himself the subject of a

(Continued on page 5)

THE PLACE OF LANGUAGES IN BUSINESS

By SIR DENISON ROSS, C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

Director of the School of Oriental Studies, and Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of London

The success of a nation that lives largely by its export trade must depend upon the training of the men who conduct this business. A hundred years ago, perhaps, Empire making depended upon soldiers and civil servants. To-day, fostering trade within the Empire and obtaining business with countries outside the British Commonwealth of Nations is a matter for business men, and if they are to be successful, they must be efficient.

I think that the Englishman has at last abandoned his idea that foreign languages are of no importance. It may still be true that in commercial circles you can always find someone who can speak English, but how can the business man working through an interpreter compete with a rival who speaks the vernacular? In India, in South America, in Egypt and in fact in almost every country, it is the man who has put himself to the trouble of learning languages who has ultimately succeeded.

The heads of British businesses are awaking to the importance of this question of languages, and in these days of keen competition, it is certain that they will definitely choose to represent them abroad, young men who have had the wisdom to master one or more languages.

To use the language spoken by a customer is to flatter him. Even the astutest business men are open to subtle flattery, and it is natural to say, an Egyptian merchant should argue in his mind, "This man had taken the trouble to learn my language. The probability is that he is a painstaking fellow, who realises that salesmanship means service, and that he will take the trouble to learn my exact requirements and peculiarities."

It is not fair to suspect every man, regardless of his nationality, to learn English as a matter of course. While a large number of foreign business men do learn English, I believe that they would still prefer to speak their own language. Any feeling of suspicion that mistakes may arise through a misunderstanding, is absent and you start with your customer's goodwill.

I do not want to suggest that the importance of languages in commerce has only just been realised. French, German and sometimes Spanish have been taught in many public schools

and all commercial schools for a number of years. Our mistake has been to think that these three languages were only ones that mattered. To-day, every "educated" English boy has a fairly sound knowledge of French and a smattering of either German or Spanish. But vast markets exist where these languages are not spoken. It is a matter of tradition, rather than commonsense, for instance, that German is taught generally and Arabic never. Certainly from a commercial point of view it is probably more useful to the ambitious young man. For every man who can speak Arabic there are a hundred who can speak German. Yet Arabic is the language of many millions of people, belonging to nations who are only just beginning to feel the full effects of the industrial revolution and therefore of great importance to the exporter. There are about some hundreds of millions of Moslems in the world, belonging to various nations, but having in common a great faith.

The Englishman who can talk to a Moslem client in his own language will get a sympathetic hearing. If he can push home his points with an apt quotation from the Koran, he will probably make a friend for life. But he *must know* the language. A smattering will result in unpardonable blunders, and create a worse impression than a profession of complete ignorance.

Arabic, is, of course, only one of many Oriental languages which are becoming increasingly important to commerce. The average English boy, who has not been abroad finds something frightening in Oriental languages, but with a few exceptions they are not more difficult to learn than Western languages, especially with a native teacher. To learn an Oriental language is to mark yourself as a specialist, a mark which in these days is not so easily acquired with European languages.

I have heard some business men express the opinion that their employees would be able to "pick up" the languages when they arrived in the foreign country. In my opinion they are wrong. A young man, going abroad for the first time, has much to distract him, and he will have to be of exceptional character, if he is going to devote the leisure hours of his first

year to learning the vernacular. Far better, in my opinion, to get a sound theoretical knowledge before leaving home, together with some practice with a native teacher. The knowledge will give the young man confidence, and it is probable that it will fascinate him to such a degree that he will actually give some of his spare time to improving his knowledge. Learning a new language is sometimes tedious to begin with. Once a certain stage has been reached it becomes very fascinating and the student is not likely to slack through lack of interest.

Are these languages difficult? Linguistic ability is stronger in some men and women than in others, but in my experience there is not a language in the world—not even Zulu—that cannot be learned by the Englishman who will apply himself to the task. The Englishman's lack of linguistic ability is a fallacy put forward, in many cases, to support his lack of effort. Of course, Chinese is a difficult language, but is by no means beyond the power of any man of average intelligence. Other languages are much easier, and I have known men while on three months leave acquire a wonderful grip of some comparatively easy language.

Personally, I would like to see the heads of big businesses with interests abroad encouraging their employees by a system of bonuses for linguistic ability such as exists in the Army and Civil Service. After all, it is to the interest of the business that its employees should be as efficient as possible and even if in these hard times it may not be possible to give bonuses when a language is mastered, it should at any rate be possible to offer payment for courses of instruction.

Knowledge of a language should, of course, include knowledge of its literature. An Englishman would not be flattered if a foreign salesman walked in, and speaking bad English, professed that he had never heard of Shakespeare! It is surprising how many young men master a language, but do not trouble about its traditions or literature. It is because of our traditional prejudices about the literature of certain languages that the average Englishman thinks every Moslem is a polygamist, or even that polygamy is part of the Moslem creed. Mistakes like this do nothing to further international understanding and they lead to ill-feeling, sometimes with serious results.

OPEN LETTERS
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
WITHOUT FEAR FAVOUR OR MALICE

Lady Houston,
Editor,
"Saturday Review,"
London.

You are a clever woman. Being one of the wealthiest women in the world, you are strong enough to start a political fight with **Mr. Baldwin**, our Prime Minister. No doubt you like publicity and have gained enough of it by financing the Everest expedition and the exciting Schneider trophy races. You think that such exciting news events do much good to the solidarity, contentment, peace and prosperity of the world. May be that the whims and fads of wealth are beyond criticism.

Did you publish **Sir Michael O'Dwyer's** article with a view to do good to India or England? The writer of the article does not seem to be correct in his facts. **General Sir Umar Haiyat Khan** was **NEVER** a governor of any province, while the writer alleges he was. If you wish the British public to be fed on this incorrect knowledge you will not do much good to anybody except satisfy your fancy of having encouraged reactionary views. We know your sympathiser is the **Duchess of Atholl** as she asked many questions for you in the House of Commons recently. We know what unfavourable views the Duchess holds about India and her ambitions. Is this what women are capable of doing when they come to public life? Is that how the world is going to gain by the entry of the fair sex into public life? The gentler nature of women was supposed to be conducive to promotion of peace and contentment.

If you are a real humanitarian and anxious to do good to India, why not extend your generosity to poor Indian women and children by founding some educational, maternity or hospital institution in India? You have plenty of money and you can easily do real good to the fellow human beings if you only care to do so.

The Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN SIMON,
Home Secretary,
LONDON.

Dear Sir,

You have read of the recent notice regarding **THE COLOUR BAR** issued by the Southern Railway in London, that no combined tickets for train and swimming pool will be issued to coloured people.

Are you going to tolerate this insult to the fair name of Justice of the British Race? Are you going to take it "lying down" while the coloured fellow subjects of His Majesty are being insulted by some petty minded owners of some swimming pools? What steps are you going to take? You know that an American State has recently brought in legislation making it illegal and punishable to refuse admission to Negroes into hotels and restaurants. Why can you not do something like this? Two Indian Student ticket holders were recently insulted by a swimming pool Manager! You must not forget that Indians constitute three-quarters of the population of the British Empire and one-fifth of the World. Although Indians are weak at the present, yet they do resent such gratuitous insults very bitterly. You are an astute lawyer and can easily find an effective solution to such difficult but dangerous problems.

NAWABZADA MUHAMMAD
AZIM KHAN OF TORU,
LONDON.

Dear Sir,

We have been following your social activities. You have entertained and fed many persons of the creed of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Lloyd—well-known anti-Indians and reactionaries. You were a guest of Lord Lamington for a week-end, which fact you advertised in the announcement columns of "**THE TIMES**."

These people believe that Moham-medan should seek the help and support of the British against the Hindus. Lord Lamington is a President of a Society whose aim is to promote friendship between Muslims and British. This aim by

itself is very laudable indeed as long as it does not create a distance between Hindus and Muslims.

We wonder what is your object in feeding these persons? We know you are the son of a Nawab, but do not yet possess any title yourself. But do you know that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and men like him are a spent force as they have no power now to recommend you for any honours whatsoever they wish to do so.

Your services and money in the Quetta District would have been much more useful to achieve any object for honours that you may have. We do not think that you are doing all this in London for the sake of honours, but may we suggest that you may utilise your money and time in a more profitable manner and do more good to your people and country by giving scholarships to deserving students and thus encourage education and doing good to the world.

TO THE NEW ARRIVALS,
LONDON.

Dear Newcomer,

We welcome you to the Metropolis of the Empire and the largest city in the world.

You are bewildered at your new environments and if you do not find enough encouragement and advice from the official quarters, please do not despair. Remember, officials are not meant to solve all your problems. They are there to assist you as far as they can, but you may at the beginning need friendly help and advice. Come to us and we will supplement what you miss at the hands of the officials. We have organised a voluntary unofficial committee of resident successful business men, professionals and literary people for your benefit, who are willing to help you with advice and sympathy. Write to us if you need such help. SEE PAGE 33.

The Rt. Hon. SIR SAMUEL HOARE,
Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs,
LONDON.

Dear Sir,

The way you have handled the present foreign situation is admirable.

You must have been informed that the Italian Government in Etruria has arrested a few British Indian Merchants on the plea that they had cabled to their associates in Aden not to ship any more goods to them.

(Continued on page 35)

SCIENCE LAUGHS AT THE SNOBS

By PROFESSOR A. M. LOW.

Science is securing the end of perhaps the most objectionable type of man in the world—the snob. It is showing the folly of every type of snobbishness, and we may expect that after the next fifty years when scientific education will become general, the only type of snob left will be the man who prides himself on not being snobbish.

The man who is a snob because of his position in society has already been effectively dealt with. Experts, whose qualifications are complete, have shown that there is not one of us can trace his ancestry back to William the Conqueror with certainty. I do not know why we should want to do so, but many people have prided themselves on their supposed "blue blood." Well, now we know that the blood is red, and much the same blood as anyone else's. If a further cure is required, I suggest the pedigree hunters go back beyond the Conqueror, and reveal to the snobs their ancestors of a few million years ago, complete with hairy bodies, sloping foreheads and grimy claws. Our ancestry is a thing of which we should only want to be reminded to show what a little distance we have travelled!

The science of genetics is showing that to possess "high born" or even brilliant ancestors is by no means necessarily an advantage. Each one of us is the produce of some thirty-two ancestors, but unfortunately there is yet no way of forecasting how much the new born babe takes after his brilliant father and how much after his great grandfather, who spent his life in prison!

The snobs of art are being equally effectively disposed of. They are the men and women who say how profoundly they are moved by some dirty old master, and who profess horror at modern reproductions made by mechanical processes. Science is showing that at least some of these old masters that have been so greatly treasured for years are forgeries, and that the picture admired as the work of a great artist is really nothing but a painting by one of his inferior pupils. There can be doubt about the question of taste and style. There is no doubt about the chemical analyses of pigments and the story told by X-rays.

The snobs of the art world are very closely allied to the snobs of wealth. They do not really admire the pictures, but the sum it is supposed to be worth. Let the scientist come along and tell them that the picture they suppose is a Rembrandt was painted not more than fifty years ago, and immediately the "beautiful work of art" has no value at all and is cast into some cellar!

Science has shown that these people do not know a good picture when they see it—they only know a valuable picture. How many of the universally admired "masterpieces" hanging on the walls of our galleries are genuine? Probably only three people in the world could pronounce with certainty. Yet they are admired by thousands, just because they are told they ought to be admired!

And what about the sporting snobs—the men who will shoot grouse but not rabbits, catch salmon but not herring, who try to show their great superiority by talking about a horse as a mare? Well, science is showing that all blood sports, regardless whether the blood is that of a fox or a rabbit, are stavistic, and snobbery is the greatest blood sport of all. War will disappear now that science has made certain the Generals and the Majors will be in as much danger as the conscript.

Then we have the men and women who are snobs about their dogs and cats and pride themselves on the pedigrees of these animals. They do not love the dog, but his ancestors. And here again they are wrong, for science shows that all the different breeds are variations, and incidentally that the purest bred dog is not necessarily the best. In any case, is the ancestry of a dog a legitimate source of pride for a presumably intelligent human being?

The club snob which is almost the same thing as the club bore, is already the butt of humorists. I understand that some clubs are so exclusive it is considered an honour to be black balled! And the snobs are not only the members. There are those who spend hours discussing the fact that Miss Golightly van Hunstein visited the Boozan Club with a party of friends, for the sole reason that they wish to destroy the quite unnecessary inferiority complex which

(wrongly) tells them that they could not have been at the Boozan Club themselves.

But above all, I hate the lying snob. Science has shown that telling lies is not only morally, but also technically bad. What excuse then has the snob who tells his children innumerable stories all starting "My boy, when I was your age . . ." or "My boy, when I was at school . . ." ? If the goals kicked and the sixes scored in the imagination of these snobs were real, there would be no need to have Test Matches or Internationals! Science is teaching children to despise these types or regard them as "silly old buffers" and so we may expect to find them disappearing in the next generation, which will not rate ability according to the number of goals scored or sixes hit, but according to the useful work performed.

Thank heaven this is one department in which vanity is of no account.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN.

(Continued from page 2)

reactionary government. The whole problem of the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations with one or more Socialist Governments amongst its members requires much more attention than has yet been given it by the Labour movement in this country. The possibility of a British Union of Socialist Nations deserves exploration from the constitutional as well as the economic point of view, and it is time that the socialist parties in all the Dominions got together to think out their problems and decide upon a joint policy if a basis for agreement can be found. One can hardly imagine that such a basis could be less secure than the Ottawa agreements which provide many elements for disruption between capitalist countries.

Imperial, Colonial or domestic we in this country are no nearer the solution of our difficulties. For the wealthy, the profit boom has brought some relief allowing a more free expenditure on luxuries and the piling up of further unused credit resources. For the workers things are much as they were, except that, with the ever-growing productive capacity, their position and standards, in comparison with what they might be, appear more tragic than ever.

THE INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad—Silver Jubilee: Preparations for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H.E.H. the Nizam, to be held during the week, December 28th, 1935, to January 3rd, 1936, are being made by an influential Jubilee committee under the distinguished presidency of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Prime Minister of the state. These 25 years have been a period of unprecedented progress in all branches of administration, particularly Education, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Added to this are the Nizam's great concern for the welfare of the state and his personal example of thrift and toleration which has endeared him to all his subjects. There is a great enthusiasm for the Jubilee throughout the State.

The great Wireless Scheme. A big broadcasting scheme estimated to cost Rs. 13,00,000 (£100,000) has been launched by H.E.H. the Nizam. A community Wireless set is to be installed in every village. Three powerful broadcasting stations, each transmitting programmes in three different languages are to be built. Mr. S. Mahboob Ali, Director of the Government Wireless Station, and Mr. M. S. Shareef are at present in London studying broadcasting and television with a view to organising the service in the state.

Kashmir — Constitution on national lines: Some political leaders of the Jammu and Kashmir state wish to introduce a constitution based on nationalistic lines. Under the constitution, which is now being drafted, responsible Government with H.H. the Maharaja as head of the state is proposed to be established. The sponsors of this scheme are said to be S. M. Abdulla; Mian Mohammad Yar; Pundit Jai Lal Kiln; Pundit Keshup Bhonda; Lala Mulk Raj Saraf and Sardar Kanaya Singh.

Relief of agricultural products. Potatoes imported into the state for seed purposes have been exempted from customs duty on the production of a certificate by the importers from the Agricultural Department.

Mysore.—Public Health in the state for the quarter ended 31st March 1935, appears to be satisfactory from a Government review of the report of the Department recently published.

A new Malaria Research Station, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation was opened at Gargeswari, T. Narsipur Taluk.

Acting Resident of Mysore.—Mr. L. G. L. Evans, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States at Bharatpur, is to act as Resident at Mysore and as Chief Commissioner of Coorg during the absence on leave of Lt.-Col. Plowden with effect from the beginning of November.

Encouragement of indigenous systems of Medicine has been decided upon by the state. Private practitioners in Unani and Ayurvedic Medicines will be given all sorts of support.

Baroda—The Diamond Jubilee of the reign of H.H. the Maharaja Gaikwar, who is at present in England, will be celebrated at the end of this year on his return to Baroda. His reign has been a most brilliant one. Fifty years ago, H.H. emancipated the Depressed Classes, and forty years ago he introduced free and compulsory primary education. Other features of this memorable reign have been important social, political and economic reforms.

Bill Against "Mismatched Marriages" is to be enacted soon. The sub-committee investigating the matter have thus defined a mismatched couple: (1) a couple such that the bride below 18 years of age is proposed to be married with a man 25 years older than her; (2) where such a bride is to be married to a bridegroom younger in age than her; or (3) where either of the marrying parties will be suffering from consumption, leprosy or any similar diseases or will be suffering from any permanent physical defect or will be a lunatic or idiot. In cases of such marriages being contemplated, Courts will grant an injunction against them.

Transport Board: A central communications Board and district Boards have been constituted to advise the Government on all questions relating to means of communications and transport.

Rajpipla — A new Montessori school has been opened in Rajpipla. Mr. Manubhai of the Bhavnagar Montessori school is the head of this institution, which already has 50 boys on its register.

The Bank of Baroda, one of the most successful banks in the Indian states, has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum free of income tax on the paid-up capital.

Morvi.—New Dewan: The new Dewan of the state is Mr. Muljibhai Solanki, a former Dewan of Wankaner.

Cutch—New Dewan: Mr. Krishanlal Krisparam Thakore, retired Sessions Judge of Khaira and until now Judicial Commissioner, has been appointed the Dewan of the state.

Rupal — New Ruler: Shirman Takhtsinghji, a near relative of the late Thakur Sahib of the Rupal state, has been selected to succeed to the Gaddi.

Travancore—New Chief Justice: Rao Bahadur K. A. Verghese, District and Additional Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, has been appointed Chief Justice.

Bhavnagar — Loans to several states to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and 36 lakhs (£952,000) were advanced by the Bhavnagar states during the year ended October, 1933.

Rampur.—Education in the State is making steady progress. The annual grants for scholarships to Students going to different Universities, Colleges and Schools have been increased. Education in the High School is free and the state grants scholarships for poor and deserving boys.

Idar—Rural Development: There are vast possibilities of developing irrigation and cultivation facilities in the state. It is proposed to establish co-operative societies and an Agricultural Industrial Bank. A Central Agricultural Committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman has been already constituted with a view to village uplift and agricultural improvement. Public opinion in rural areas is being educated in favour of concerted measures for improving the village life and raising the productivity of the soil. Marketing schemes for organised sale of agricultural products are also being formulated. In short, an all-round programme of village reconstruction is under consideration.

Dewas (Jnr.)—A village Defence Force is to be established in the state. When peace and order in a village are threatened, the Patel can call the Choukidar and the Village Defence Force to maintain tranquility. The villages will thus be made practically self-dependent as regards maintaining peace.

Datia—The 50th birthday of the Maharaja was recently celebrated with great eclat at Datia. The Maharaja has successfully carried out during his regime many important and useful reforms in the state. On the occasion of the celebrations he announced further schemes, including those for village uplift and co-operative banking.

Udaipur—A girls' school on progressive lines was recently opened at Udaipur by H.H. the Maharana. This institution aims at imparting sound education to girls and adult women with a background of Indian culture.

Gwalior—The 20th birthday of H.H. the Maharaja was recently celebrated by him in his camp at Poona. He is deeply attached to his subjects and takes great personal interest in their welfare, of which he has given ample proof in his capacity as Revenue Member of the Gwalior Regency Council.

Outstanding success of three state students in the Intermediate Examination of the Ajmer Board is very gratifying to the education authorities in the state. Two students from Lashkar and one from Ujjain topped the list in the examination. Mr. D. G. Rajwade has succeeded in the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Rajkot — A Medical Practitioners Act has been enacted recognising all Medical practioners holding degrees and diplomas which are deemed satisfactory for the profession.

Rewa—Education in the state has shown steady progress during the present regime. H.H. the Maharaja has been trying to abolish certain suicidal customs hampering the social progress of the state. He has been holding inter-caste dinners and promoting brotherly feelings among the people of the state. Untouchability has been abolished from the schools. Technical education is being vigorously encouraged. There is already a technical school for instruction in carpentry, weaving, commerce, etc.

Export Duty abolished.—To stimulate the expanding trade in perfumery, cloth, brassware, blankets, ironware, etc., and to encourage further the export of Rewa-made articles, the Maharaja has abolished export duty on the said articles in the state.

An industrial survey of places where valuable minerals exist is being undertaken.

Kolhalpur—Exemption to Merchants from Income-tax has been granted in the state for a period of five years on account of depression in trade.

Gondal.—A princely donation of Rs. 1 lakh (£7,000) to the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund has been given by H.H. the Maharaja. This is the largest donation that has yet been received from any single individual by the fund.

Indore: Caste Tyranny Removal Bill: The Bill which is on the lines of a similar Bill now in force in Baroda, has been introduced in the Legislative Committee of Indore by Mr. A. P. Bhargava.

The Indore Prime Minister, Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, C.I.E., has been selected by the Government of India as a delegate to the forthcoming League Assembly at Geneva.

Indore Aerodrome.—Construction under revised plans and estimates has begun on the Indore Aerodrome near the Bijasani Hill.

Mica has been discovered in Hyderabad state in a village near Mahboobabad. The commercial possibilities of this discovery are being considered.

Hereditary Right of Office Abolished.—In view of the grave abuses brought to public notice for some time past and in response to much popular demand, the Government of Mysore have ordered abolition of the hereditary right to office of the Shambhogs or village accountants.

Princess' pilgrimage by air—India is being more and more air-minded day by day. And the women of India are not behind in this adventure. Among the Princesses, the first to go to a place of pilgrimage by air was the Senior Rani Sahib of Sanjili in Gujrat. The Rani of Idar was another who flew to holy places recently.

Mayurbhanj: New Dewan. Mr. K. C. Neogy, an advocate of Calcutta High Court and former member of the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed to succeed Mr. P. K. Sen as Dewan of the State.

MINISTERS and DEWANS

are requested to send news and reports of the activities and improvements in their States.

SPECIAL STATES SUPPLEMENT
will be published in
JANUARY NEXT.

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LOCAL INDIAN NEWS

Secretaries of Societies and Associations are requested to send us the reports of their activities for publication in our Journal

The Khalsa Jatha (British Isles) gave an AT HOME for Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Member of the India Council, on the 30th July, 4 p.m., at the Savoy Hotel. Besides many Sikhs, the gathering included adherents of many religions. The Secretary said a few words by way of introduction of the Society. The President read an address to the Chief Guest in which his many services to the Sikh community were recounted. Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh in reply thanked the Society for its kind words and assured it of his interest in its work. Miss Khouri, of Egypt, gave her impressions of the Sikh religion from her contact with it in India.



Right to Left
Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh and his wife being received by the President, Sardar Diwan Singh and Sirdar Gheba (wearing spectacles) Hon Sec of the Khalsa Jatha Extreme left, Sardar Man Mohan Singh the well-known airman

Photo by Beiny



Mr. Nariman Navroji Kapadia, M.B., B.S. (Bombay) is studying Naturapathy at the British School of Naturapathy in London. He is also interested in Physical culture, for which he has obtained a diploma from Charles Atlas and Earl E. Lederman, well-known physical culturists in America. His other hobby is vocal music, in which he is taking a course at the Association of Trinity College of Music, London



General view of the Party held in honour of Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Photo by Beiny

Departures—The Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. Agrawala; Mr. B. S. Baswani; Mr. S. K. Choudhri; Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra; Mrs. Chopra; Mrs. S. N. Khan; Mr. S. G. Khubschandani; Mr. H. Premji; Mr. E. Sumbusive Rau;

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rawland; Miss B. Sarangi; Dr. H. K. Sinha.

Arrivals—Sir Ernest Burdon; Mr. and Mrs. Klunder; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Morley; The Earl of Aylesford; The Hon. Mr. Justice Ewart-Wort.

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"HOW CAN YOUTH CONTRIBUTE TO THE REALISATION OF A UNIVERSAL RELIGION?"

This essay by Dr. Hameed, who is studying for the Bar in London, won the third prize of \$100 at an international competition recently held by the New History Society of New York, for details of which see page 11.

Nobody can contribute more to the realisation of a universal religion than youth. The psychological study of youth shows that they are thirsty for knowledge, prepared to believe in great things and ready to act for them. By its very nature youth is inquisitive, idealistic and active. To achieve great things, to transform society, to establish human life on broader foundation; one must have the courage to investigate truth independently, to cast away the older dogmas if they are proved to be false, in short to possess the scientific spirit in its utmost. But knowledge alone does not bring humanity forward. Living faith and burning passion for action is also essential. Nobody is more receptive to new thought, more inclined to have higher ideals, more prepared to fight out the cause of truth in the battlefield of life than youth. Their knowledge, idealism and action combined with their pure and simple life, which is still safe from the ugly hands of time, make them the greatest exponent of any noble cause. With their slogan of "Know, believe and act," they can revolutionise the world.

The contribution of youth towards the realisation of a universal religion can be of the three following kinds:

- I Through knowledge.
- II Through faith.
- III Through action.

I—Knowledge.

Before taking an action for any cause in the outward world, one must possess the necessary knowledge of it. The first step towards having the knowledge of a universal religion is to make man feel the necessity of it. The attention of youth towards the necessity of having such a religion can be drawn by the study of the three following main things:

- A. The study of modern cultural life.
- B. The study of nature.
- C. The study of history.

A.—Modern Culture.

The modern culture life is in a state of crisis. The different branches of modern culture, that is, economical, political, social, intellectual, æsthetical and religious, do not properly satisfy the growing needs of

humanity. Society, which is progressing, requires better foundations to evolve itself further.

The unequal distribution of wealth has led to bitter class wars between capitalists and proletariat. The narrow nationalism based on racial supremacy has created jealousies and animosities between different nations. Imperialism and capitalism, the necessary result of narrow nationalism, has destroyed the liberties of materially weaker people of this world. All this has led to the horrible wars which sometimes seemed would extinguish the torch of human civilisation and culture. Due to wrong social conceptions, millions of black people in America and the so-called "untouchables" in India have been deprived of elementary human rights. Unsound education combined with this misery of humanity, is leading men to disbelieve in higher values. Atheism, the destroyer of all religions, is spreading like wildfire everywhere, especially in Soviet Russia. This crisis in the modern world shows that the old forms of culture do not suit the present stage of human evolution. A fundamental change in economic, political, social, intellectual and religious life of man is required. This change, if brought about exclusively on one field of culture, would not transform the whole society. Human society is like an organism, and its parts are inter-related. If a real form is to be brought about it must come forth from the very depths of human soul, which must include the whole cultural life. This change can be effected only through religion which can bring humanity on one common platform. We take religion here in its purest form and not those so-called religions which, instead of uniting humanity, divide it further. Religion gives a common purpose and an aim to life. It lifts the eyes of human beings to higher values and ideals, where men forget all their petty jealousies of race, nation and culture. So through directing the attention of man to the present day crisis of modern life, youth can make people feel the necessity of a universal religion.



DR HAMEED.

B.—Study of Nature.

The study of nature should also be encouraged for the above purpose. Nature comprehends man and his environments. There is great truth in the old saying that one who knows himself knows his God. The physical and psychological study of man would convince everybody that not matter but something spiritual governs human life.

The study of various sciences can also help to come to the same conclusion. The vast universe with its beautiful planets and stars would broaden the outlook of man. The study of physics would make man realise that the world is a connected whole and is governed by cause and effect. The study of botany, biology, geography, astronomy and hundreds of others sciences can create in man cosmic consciousness. He would see that everything in this world is governed by purpose, so this universe as a whole must also be governed by it; and that highest purpose, the loftiest idea, said in religious terminology, is God.

C.—The Study of History.

The study of history can also be of great use to achieve the said end. The gradual growth of human society, the rise and fall of different kingdoms would make man believe that this world is not after all without any sense. A comparative study of the great religions of the world, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Islam would make him find

out the great common theme of all their teachings, in spite of various differences due to different environments and necessities. The seeker of truth would know that all the great religions teach that there is an ultimate aim of this life. The purpose of all their ethical teachings is to lift up mankind, to evolve, so that it may fulfil the higher aim for which it is destined.

When once the necessity of a universal religion is felt, humanity would like to have one of the following type :

1. The teachings of Universal Religion must solve the difficult problems of the present day cultural life and lead humanity on to the path of progress.

2. Universal Religion must be based on the study of nature. It must promote science and it should be based on the scientific truth. The truth which is the result of the pursuit of the normative and positive sciences.

3. Universal Religion must be in accordance with the teachings of the great prophets of the past. But their old wine should be filled in new bottles. Their teachings should be so interpreted as to suit the present spiritual needs of humanity.

The two competent parts of the Universal Religion would be metaphysical and ethical. Metaphysical are those problems which transcend human reason. Ethics comprehend all human activities of man on earth.

1. *Metaphysical Problems :*

1. Universal Religion must oppose atheism and preach a belief in God. God who is the ultimate source and highest ideal of all life. This fatherhood of God would bring the whole of humanity into one fold. Materialism must be condemned because it limits the horizon of mankind to worldly things which lead to strife and bloodshed.

2. It must preach immortality of human soul because without it no moral life is possible. The miseries and inequalities of this life cannot be explained without a belief in the immortality of the human soul and a world hereafter where one hopes to get justice. Man wants to live eternally and only in eternity he can fulfil his highest destinies. This teaching would be a death knell for all sort of pessimism and fatalism.

3. Man should be made responsible for all his deeds. As he sows, so shall he reap. This principle dignifies man. Good deeds help man to

evolve further, misdeeds on the contrary kill his own powers and thus prove a hindrance in this way

B. *Ethical Problems :*

The aim of all human activity is ethical, so under ethics we shall consider all the social dealings of man. The fundamental conception of ethics should be brotherhood of mankind which is a logical consequence of the fatherhood of God. This brotherhood must be extended to all branches of modern cultural life. Economical, political, social and religious equality must be expounded.

1. Brotherhood in the field of education, means that all possible opportunity should be given to every human being to develop his latent qualities. There should be free education and the state should provide for it.

2. Brotherhood in the field of economics means that the economic activity of the world should be so regulated as to provide everybody with the means to sustain and develop himself. There should be no capitalistic classes and proletariat. The oppressor and the oppressed should disappear so that there may be no class wars any more.

3. Brotherhood in the field of politics means that there should be complete equality of individuals and nations. The narrow aggressive nationalism and imperialism must be condemned. There should be no armed forces. War should be entirely abandoned. The relations between different nations must be amicably regulated by an international tribunal.

4. Brotherhood in the social field means that all social disqualification should be abolished. The black, brown, white and yellow races, as well as untouchables, should be treated as equals. Sex should be no disqualification.

5. Brotherhood in the field of intellect means that a common standard of world literature should be evolved. Man should try to express his feelings through a common language. A common script should also be found.

6. Brotherhood in the field of art means that the motives and ideals of the artistic creation of man should be the same, e.g., in architecture, painting, sculpture, etc.

7. Brotherhood in the field of religion means that there should be complete equality in all religious affairs. Some nations are not favoured by God and others condemn. Everybody who leads a pure and good life

is near to God. There is no intermediary between God and man, so direct relations can be established between the Creator and the created.

II.—*Faith.*

After knowledge comes faith. A clear understanding of the principles of Universal Religion would necessarily lead men to have faith in it. Knowledge without faith is incomplete and barren. The seeds of faith must now be developed and made more strong. Faith cannot be acquired in the same way as knowledge. It is an attitude of soul, a gift of God. It is like the showers which fall from above and make the human soul fertile and luxurious. But one must prepare himself for this grace of God. One can increase his faith through the following ways :—

1. Meditation.

2. Prayer.

3. Self-purification.

4. Guidance of a spiritual leader.

1. Meditation: Meditation over his own self and nature strengthens man's faith in divine order of things.

2. Prayer: Through prayer a direct connection of human soul is established with God which strengthens man's faith immensely.

3. Self-purification: Man can purify himself through fasting. Simple, hard and regulated life is also necessary. All these things suppress human cravings for worldly objects and turn the attention of man to things divine and thus awaken the latent divine potentialities of man.

4. Guidance of a spiritual leader: In the process of self-purification, spiritual awakening and growth, the guidance of a spiritual leader is very essential. The teacher knows the means and ways of the journey and as well understands the psychological state of his disciple. He can lead his inexperienced follower to the goal with easier and surer steps.

III.—*Action.*

Equipped with knowledge, faith and pure life, youth should proceed to act. As a grown tree bears fruit, so such man does good acts. He is like a pure spring which makes human soil fertile on which culture blossoms. The very life of this man is an educative force in society. He is a beacon light which makes his environments ablaze with divine love. To make their educative force still more effective, such young people should form themselves into an association. As it has been said, "The hand of God is with association." A

combined action is far more forceful than an individual one. The effect of the combined action increases not with arithmetical but with geometrical proportions. This association of youth with its millions of branches spread throughout the world should take up the work of spreading Universal Religion. This educative work would be of two sorts.

1. Educative work confined only to the educational institutions. This we would call education in the limited sense.

2. Education in the broader sense would be the education of humanity through all possible means.

1. Education in the limited sense :
The members of the association for Universal Religion in educational institutions should transform the whole atmosphere of their institutions from the primary up to the university stage so as to conduce to the spread of the above-mentioned principles. The lives of these teachers should be a living example for their pupil. Example is better than precept.

Study of nature is to be pursued and the divine aim in all phenomena to be pointed out. Scientific spirit must be inculcated through the study of various sciences so that students may be accustomed to think independently and rationally. They must be able to find out their own religion for themselves and not believe in dogmas. Their attention should be drawn to the modern problems of culture and criticism invited. They must be made to realize how the defects of modern society can be removed and humanity can be provided with a better basis for evolution through the establishment of a Universal Religion. They must be induced to love and contribute to the welfare of human beings through the study of the lives and teachings of the great prophets. Especially one great man should be made an ideal for their lives, so that a personal contact may be established between them, which is the greatest educative force.

2. Education in a broader sense :

This means the education of society through all other possible means. This would be :

(a) Education of adults in the tenets of Universal Religion through night schools, clubs, societies, newspapers, journals, books, speeches, parades, travels, radio, posters, etc.

(b) Education through all political institutions. All the political institutions must be captured by the be-

lievers in the universal religion and the spirit of love and service should be introduced in it, instead of hatred and power. All the army should be abolished and war should be banned. The maintenance of peace should be entrusted to police. So long as the believers in the Universal Religion and peace are not politically powerful, they must refuse to co-operate with the respective Governments in their wars and exploitations and be prepared to suffer the consequences. The abolition of war is a great step forward towards the realization of a Universal Religion and youth should do all they can for that.

(c) Education through Literature and Art : All forms of literature and art should be utilized to promote the above-mentioned cause. Poetry, drama, novels, essays, biographies and all sorts of prose should be filled with higher religious ideals.

All the beautiful things should be utilized for the promotion of the Universal Religion. It must be pointed out that beauty has got a form, that is an aim according to which it is made. If humanity wants to be beautiful it must have a common form, and ideal. Beauty means proportion and harmony, so the idea of harmony should govern the relations of humanity, not that of discord.

The creations of art, e.g., music, poetry, sculpture, architecture, cinema, paintings, etc., should represent the eternal beauty and harmony of the universe. Such creations would bring mankind nearer to the higher and divine regions and fill its heart with love for humanity.

(d) Last but not least is that all the religious institutions, e.g., churches, mosques, synagogues and temples should be utilized for the purpose of the realization of a Universal Religion. They must be freed from dogma and made to serve only God and humanity. It must be realized that religion is meant to unite mankind and not divide it.

All these efforts in different spheres of life would help each other in the realization of a Universal Religion. The potential divine capacities of man would be awakened and evolved, religion as the basis of culture would help it to flourish on all sides and yet preserve its fundamental unity. Under the banner of "KNOWLEDGE, FAITH, AND ACTION," mankind would march forward to the sublime regions unknown, till it reaches the ultimate divine goal, and the Godhead Himself finds His own realization.

The New History Society of New York.—The Society was founded in 1929 with the object of establishing an international integrated life between the people of the east and of the west, and has been conducting a series of competitions offered to the younger generation of each continent. These have been organized with the purpose of learning the opinion of youth on world problems and of disseminating it among the leading educators, statesmen and publicists of every country.

The competition for 1934 on "How can youth contribute to the realization of a universal Religion?" was open to the youth of Asia (up to the age of 30) and the islands surrounding that continent. Two hundred and twenty-nine papers were received from 14 Asiatic countries by the adherents of Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, and numerous denominations.

Winners of prizes:—

First prize (\$800) : Miss L. P. V. Chang, Foochoo, China.

Second prize (\$200) : Mr. T. M. P. Mahadev, Madras, India.

Third prize (\$100) : Dr. K. A. Hameed, Bombay, India.—This essay appears on page 9.

Third prize (\$100) : Mr. Paul Ri, Tokyo, Japan.

Amongst the judges were included some very distinguished American writers and men of letters, such as *Mr. Devere Allen*, Editor of "The World To-morrow" and Author of "The Fight for Peace"; *Dr. Henry A. Atkinson*, General Secretary of "World Conference for International Peace Through Religion," New York; *Dr. William E. B. DuBois*, of Atlanta University and Editor of "Crisis," Atlanta, Ga.; *Dr. F. B. Fisher*, Minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Author of "That strange little brown man, Gandhi"; *Ann Arbor, Michigan*; *Mr. J. H. Holmes*, Minister of the Community of New York; *Dr. J. H. Lathrop*, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn; *Dr. H. T. Mazundar*, Editor of "India To-day and To-morrow," Author of "Gandhi versus the Empire," New York; *Professor N. Roerich*, Explorer, Artist, Founder of Roerich Museum, New York; *Dr. J. T. Sunderland*, Author of "The Orient and Liberal Religion" and "Rising Japan"; *Ann Arbor, Michigan* and *Rabbi S. S. Wise*, Free Synagogue, New York.

"How can youth develop co-operation" (Continued on page 22, column 3)

INDIAN NEWS

Assam — University Scheme—

Principal D. E. Roberts has been studying the University systems of England and the Continent with a view to preparing a scheme for the proposed University for Assam. There are 20 universities already in existence in India.

Bihar—An Archæological Discovery

Patna: The remains of the ancient Imperial City of Pataliputra lie buried at Kumhrar in Patna City. The latest excavations conducted by the Archæological Department of the Government of Bihar have resulted in a very important discovery. A wooden drain of huge proportions, 25 feet of which have so far been exposed to view, consisting of beams and planks joined together by wooden pegs and iron nails, has been found in a well-preserved state. This drain, it is believed, formed part of the drainage system of the ancient city of Pataliputra. During construction of the sewerage system in Patna City many articles of further archæological interest such as pottery works, terra cotta, beads and glass seals have been discovered. All these have been deposited in the Patna Museum which has already got a good collection of articles throwing much light on the history of ancient India. It proves that there were underground sewerage systems in the big cities ruled by Hindu Kings.

Calcutta University Budget.

Estimates for the year 1935-36 show an income of Rs. 24,54,767 (£172,000) and expenditure of Rs. 27,24,800 (£190,000). The deficit is stated to be due to the reduction in Government Grants. The most notable features of the Estimates are: provision for a Teachers' Training Department; better arrangements for looking after the health of students, arrangements for instruction in different Asiatic languages, including Chinese and Tibetan, and arrangements for the Foundation Day Celebration next year.

Training in Librarianship. —

A training class for Librarianship has been started at the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Bombay: Teaching of Art. —

A new section has been added to Sir J. J. School of Art. At present it will concentrate on the teaching of poster and press advertising. Later it hopes to include textiles, painting and decorating, window-dressing and film industry.

A Bill to prohibit employment of Children and to limit the hours of work for young persons in shops, and to provide their early closing, which was moved by Mr. R. R. Bakhle, has passed the second reading in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Legal Education.—In a letter to the Legal Education Committee the Bombay Advocates' Association suggests that admission to the Bar should be made only through an examination held by the Bar Council, the minimum educational qualification for the same being a degree of the Bombay University. The Association is not satisfied with the existing system of legal education and recommends a full time three hours' course a day in the Law colleges.

Gambling in cotton futures is now prohibited by a resolution passed demanding effective measures against it. This was a victory for the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

C.P.—Nagpur teaching road sense:

Nagpur has started a safety-first association to carry on educative propaganda through posters, cinemas and lectures with a view to preventing road accidents and teaching road sense to the people.

Rural Uplift: Rs. 5 lakhs which were granted by the Government of India for purposes of rural development, are to be spent by the Provincial Government on the following lines: 1 lakh on water supply and sanitation in villages; 1 lakh on establishment of Debt conciliation Boards; 40 thousand on improvement in the condition of the poor, 20 on development of ryotwari villages and the rest on agricultural and poultry farms and other items.

Delhi Slum Clearance scheme—

A big scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 3,10,000 (£21,750), is being considered by the Delhi Municipality for the clearance and improvement of slums in the Capital of India.

Punjab: Agricultural report for the year 1934 indicates a series of successes to the Department of Agriculture's efforts for enabling the agriculturists to obtain a greater and better outturn for the same labour

and cost. The research section of the department has produced a new high-yielding and disease-resisting seed, and evolved methods of dealing with insect pests and diseases. Marketing and manufacturing of agricultural produce are being improved upon. The department is aiming at modernising the village and bringing it on a level with that of the advanced countries of the world. Its achievements so far have been considerable, but a great deal more will have to be done before the department can claim any success in any sense of the word.

Forfeiture of Newspaper Securities.—The security of Rs. 2,000 (£150) which the "Arjun," a vernacular paper had deposited with the Government has been forfeited on account of a certain article published by it on Quetta Relief Work.

Sind—The Provincial Delimitation Committee, which has recently concluded its proceedings, favour the view that the entire province should be considered as one wide constituency with regard to special representation, including that of labour and landholders.

Solving unemployment — Serious efforts are being made by the province to solve the problem of unemployment and as recommended by the Assam unemployment Inquiry Committee. The following line of action is being pursued: An economic survey is to be undertaken which will bring out the salient features of the economic life of the province. Local products which are showing good results will be offered a market by the Assam Stores. Cottage industries will be developed with the help of the Government of India grant. A scheme for giving peripatetic instruction in developing the soap industry has been sanctioned. Training will be provided in agriculture to prospective settlers. A scheme of training apprentices in the Government Press is under consideration. Employment of educated young men in various concerns such as railways, steamer, oil and coal companies, tea gardens and insurance companies will be encouraged.

Biggest Temple in India for Benares.—A Hindu Temple which will be the biggest in India is to be built in Benares at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 Lakhs (£140,000). The originator of this idea is Pundit Mandan Mohan Malaviya, who wishes it to express the Hindu idealism of the present age.

U.P.—Parties preparing for the new constitution:

The landholders of the province have formed themselves into a National Agriculturist's Party, which at its recent meeting held at Naini Tal, decided to enlarge the sphere of its activities in view of the new Constitution and to undertake a comprehensive programme of rural uplift. It is a political party but non-communal in character, and aims at ameliorating the lot of cultivators by means of reasonable rent and tenure condition and better wages to them. The Moslem League is also re-organising itself as a political party, and its programme for rural development is the same as that of the Landholders' Party.

Begum Shan Nawaz—As Advisor to the 19th session of the International Labour Conference recently held at Geneva, she presented to the Conference the report of the Committee on the employment of women in underground work. The majority of the Committee favoured the exclusion of women from such employment. In her speech, the Begum put up a strong plea for adopting the convention to this effect. She further said: "I would like to add that India has been following a gradual process of elimination for some time past. The Government of India support this convention; in fact they are thinking of speeding up the work of elimination, and although no definite date can at present be given, they hope to exclude women from all underground work as soon as possible." After this speech the Conference, following the lead of the Committee, unanimously adopted a Draft Convention prohibiting the employment of women in underground mines of all kinds.

INDIA DENOUNCES ITALIAN AGGRESSION.

—Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution which he intends moving during the coming Simla session of the Legislative Assembly.

"This assembly is of opinion that the present tension in the relations between Italy and Abyssinia is fraught with the gravest danger to world peace and recommends to the governor-general in council to communicate to the Italian Government the protest of India as a member of the League of Nations against the attitude of Italy in the matter as an act of imperialist aggression towards Abyssinia."

Sir Mirza Ismail condemns present system of education:

Presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Bishop Cotton School, recently held at Bangalore, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of Mysore, pointed out the defects of Indian Education. The schools, he said, are organised on a system which depends for its success on the home work done by the pupils. It is a proof of the inefficiency of the teaching provided in them, that besides five or six hours in the class-room a pupil should have to work in the hours of the evening at home when everyone else is having a well-deserved rest after the day's work. Existence of home work is a great curse, for neither the teachers nor the taught try to get the best out of the hours spent at schools.

Gandhiji's Views on Machinery—

In reply to a Socialist, who pleaded for machines, Gandhiji has defined his attitude towards them in most explicit terms.

He is for any machinery "which does not deprive masses of men of the opportunity of labour, and which helps the individual and adds to his efficiency, and which a man can handle at will without being its slave."

For instance he does not ban sewing machines—he is not even against the proper use of electricity.

"If we can have electricity in every home, I shall not mind villagers plying their instruments and tools with its help. But then the village communities or the State would own the power houses, just as they have their grazing pastures."

"I would prize every invention of science made for the benefit of all."

Explaining further, Gandhiji declared that he has no objection to printing presses, or heavy machinery as when it is needed to produce surgical instruments.

World Congress for Peace: Indian Leader's Support—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee have, it is understood, agreed to serve on the world Initiative Committee of the World Congress for Peace, which will be held in one of the principal cities of Europe on November 11th, 1935, that is Armistice Day.

Representatives of different countries of the world are expected to meet here with a view to devise ways and means for establishing peace in the world.

M. Henri Barbusse the French litterateur, on behalf of the World Committee against War and Fascism, in a communication to Mr. Saumadranath Tagore, writes: "In various countries and from various directions the desire for a Peace Congress has appeared. The peace forces of the entire world try to form an opposition against international armaments interests driving towards war. It would be of historical importance if, for the first time, one would succeed in expressing on such a Congress the Will for Peace of the majority of the people in all countries, despite their political and social distinctions. We have already taken the first steps in France and other countries in order to interest representative personalities of France, England, Germany, etc. for the World Initiative Committee. But as the Congress should be a world Congress, we believe it of the utmost importance that representatives of India be won for the Initiative Committee and a large delegation for participation in the Congress."

CIVILIZATION OF INDUS

VALLEY—The great volume of evidence discovered by archaeologists at Mohenjo-Daro testified to a highly developed civilization in the Indus Valley long before the advent of the Aryans, declared Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India, in the course of a recent lecture before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Ruins of large buildings constructed to plan on either side of long streets, with covered drains running the whole length of the wide streets, proved, the lecturer said, that city life was not unknown in those days.

The remains of a big bath, fed by a well and emptied by an underground drain also showed that ceremonial bathing formed part of the religion of the people. The bath itself was constructed with bricks interlaid with cement plastering of a kind resembling present-day asphalt.

Implements and household articles made of copper, dug out during the excavations, led to the theory that the city of Mohenjo-Daro flourished in the "Copper-Age." Pieces of jewellery were also found, which showed that gold and silver were not unknown to the people. A number of tablets and broken pieces of sculpture which had been discovered pointed to the worship of Shiva,

though the deity on most of the tablets had a peculiar poise and figure which were not quite similar to modern figures.

Mr. Dikshit said that the Archaeological Department would shortly embark upon the excavation of more sites in Sind, as well as in other parts of the country. It was hoped that links connecting the civilization of the people of Mohenjo-Daro with the present Indian civilization would be discovered.

An International Y.M.C.A. Congress will be held in India, most probably at Agra, from January 2nd to 10th, in 1937.

All-India Journalists' Conference: The ensuing conference at Calcutta will discuss the situation created by the vigorous administration of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act which led, apart from other results, to the closing down of the "Free Press of India Journal." It is feared that the Press Act may be re-enacted on its expiry. The Conference will protest against its renewal.

India's Air University—An aeronautical Training centre for all India will be opened in October. The Board of Governors will consist of 25 members drawn from the leading public men in British India, including representatives of Transport Companies and from the Indian States. The centre will start with 70 to 80 students. The Government of India are expected to come to its assistance.

All-India Postal Conference—Mr. Giri, M.L.A., presided over the 14th session of the All-India and Burma Postal and Railway Mail Service Conference, held at Allahabad on August 10th and 11th.

Bee-Keeping Industry in India is to be promoted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

School for Deaf-Mute—The Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India are making great efforts to start a school for the deaf-mute population in Assam, which numbers nearly seven thousand.

New Afghan Consuls — Yar Mohammad Khan, Ex-Afghan Consul in Karachi, has been appointed Consul General in Tashkand. Abdurrahman Khan and Mohammad Yusuf Khan of the Foreign Office in Kabul, are the new Consul in Bombay and Visa Officer in Peshawar respectively.

The Indian Public School — The opening ceremony of the Doon Public School will be performed by H.E. the Viceroy towards the end of next October. But the school is expected to begin its work on the 10th of this month with 70 boys, nearly all between the ages of 12 and 14. For the first term there will be six assistant masters and they are as follows: (1) Mr. J. A. H. Martyn, formerly Scholar of St John's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master at Harrow School; (2) Mr. H. W. Baritt, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was Cricket Captain, and Assistant House Master at Wellingborough School; (3) Mr. S. Moinud Din, Assistant Master at the Modern School, Delhi; (4 and 5) Two Masters will be obtained on leave from Provincial Government Service; and (6) the sixth Master not yet finally selected. By February, 1936, the building scheme will have been completed, when there will be total accommodation for 180 boys of all ages ranging from 8 to 14. It is also hoped to open a wood workshop with an Art Master.

Limitation of boundary between Burma and Yunnan—A joint Committee consisting of the following, is to determine the southern section of the undemarcated boundary between Burma and Yunnan: Col. Ielin (chairman); Mr. J. Claque, Commissioner of the Federation of Shan states; Mr. F. S. Grose, of the Burma Frontier Service; Mr. Lian-Gyn-Kao, Counsellor, Ministry of Railways, and Advisor to the Treaty Commission of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Yoingete, Advisor to the above Commission.

Protest against gagging of Indian Press—The closing down of the Free Press Journal and forfeiture of the deposit money of the vernacular paper 'Arjun,' together with the proposal of the Government of India to re-enact the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act either for a period of three years or permanently, have raised a universal protest against and condemnation of this repressive censorship of the Indian Press. The All-India Journalists' Conference, to be held shortly, will try its utmost to stop this measure. The Indian Journalists from all over the United Kingdom joined in this condemnation of the policy of the Government of India at a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Earl of Kinnoull

on the 15th of August at the National Trade Union Club in New Oxford Street. Mr. L. Chaliha, Ex-President of the Assam Congress Committee, spoke on the Indian Press, giving the history of the Emergency Act, first enforced as a temporary measure in 1921. The penalties inflicted on the Indian newspapers for transgressing the Act are, to say the least, heavier than the Press world can tolerate anywhere else. If the first deposit money gets forfeited, the paper can resume publication only on giving another deposit of the astounding amount of Rs. 10,000 (£750), which considering the state of the finances of the Indian papers, is prohibitive. The Press under the Act are liable to prosecution even on the slightest offence to the Government, though this offence might be just a criticism of their policy. According to him, the Italian, Austrian and German Press are in no worse condition than the Indian Press. The English Press is loud and violent in its condemnation of the censorship of the Press in these countries. Yet it is silent on this still worse treatment of the press in India. He thought it might be due to the fact that the British Press in some sort of concealed way is not free in expressing opinion on India. He, however, appealed to the British Press to raise its voice against this glaring injustice to the Indian Press.

The Earl of Kinnoull put in a strong plea in support of the Indian Press and urged the Government to refrain from enacting the Act. It was decided by the Association to organise a deputation to the Secretary of State for India to request him to stop this Act from being renewed.

India's Air Race—The Viceroy's challenge trophy air race will take place in February, 1936.

All-India Radio Conference will be held at Poona.

Democratic Swaraj Party—Mr. M. S. Aney has been authorised by the working committee of the Party to devise a formula enabling the Congress and the Party to take concerted action in future. He is negotiating with the Congress towards that end.

The All-India Muslim League, at an emergency meeting recently held at New Delhi, which was presided over by Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmad, unanimously passed a resolution demanding incorporation of the undertakings of the Communal Award in the India Act.

National Academy for India—

The tri-centenary of L'Academie Francaise is to be celebrated this year. Dr. Kalidas Nag, of the Calcutta University has dedicated a special number of his journal, "India and the world," to it. In this number he strongly advocates the formation of a National Academy for India "to integrate the creative activities of the nation in the domain of science and letters into a central organisation. This is to be "a central sanctuary" where the devotees of arts and sciences may foregather. The forthcoming tri-centenary of the French Academy, which has done so much for the cause of knowledge and culture, is a most appropriate occasion for, and should be an inspiration to, the formation of an institution to serve the needs of literature and sciences in India.

N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.**Public opinion invited on the proposal of the Franchise Committee.**

—In order to assist them in deciding upon the recommendation which they will make in due course to the Government of India and to His Majesty's Government with regard to the delimitation of constituencies, the Government of the North-West Frontier Province have recently invited the advice of the Provincial Franchise Committee. The proposals of that Committee, which are of course purely provisional, are based on the assumption that there will be 50 constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assembly, viz: 36 Mohammadans, 9 General, 3 Sikhs and 2 Landholders, as provided in the Government of India Bill. On this assumption 50 constituencies have been tentatively proposed, as shown in the statement which follows. Government will be ready to receive and consider expressions of responsible public opinion upon these proposals. Only those opinions, however, will be considered which put forward a complete scheme of delimitation for the whole of the district concerned.

The Home Member, Sir G. Cunningham, has been the recipient of a number of receptions held in his honour. K. B. Kuli Khan recently gave a tea and tennis party at Abbotabad. The Bar Association entertained him to tea next day. Mir Ahmad Khan, Additional Judicial Commissioner, held a dinner party in honour of the Home Member. Prominent amongst the guests were: Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Mr.

**Visitors from Lucknow.**

Mr. Radha Krishna, Sirivastava, with his wife and son, were on tour all over the continent and England during this summer. It was their first visit and they enjoyed it so much that they have decided to come West again.

L. Middleton, Mr. Almond, K. B. Mir Karim Bakhsh, K. B. Kazi Abdul Ghafur Khan, S. Raji Singh and Mr. E. Harten.

The Khyber Mail of Peshawar has

reproduced in its issue of the 21st July our article, "The Afghan Economic Vistas," by H.E. Ali Mohammad Khan, Afghan Minister in London



Two of the Processions Advertising and Selling *The Indian*

Photo by Beiny

TRADE and COMMERCE

Dhariwal Woollen Mills—The Mills have manufactured new and extensive ranges of articles including the finest wollen and worsted, woven and knitted fabrics. Their representatives are touring all over India with samples. These Mills are the largest woollen mills in the East, and their manufactures are unequalled in their excellence.

The Coffee Industry has of late years suffered a heavy depression. The territories of Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore and Cochin, within whose areas coffee is grown, are making serious efforts for the relief of the industry. The proposed Indian Coffee Cess Bill aims at improving and developing the industry and provides for the creation of a fund for propaganda, improvement of marketing methods and agricultural and technological research.

Correspondence and enquiries about Trade matters should be sent to—

THE TRADE MANAGER,
The Indian,
112 SEYMOUR PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

Glass Industry—The U. P. Chamber of Commerce in a memorandum submitted to the Government of India points out the perilous condition of the Glass Industry in the province. It is, according to the Chamber, due to the failure of the Government to act up to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The Bahjoi Factory can supply almost 50 p.c. of the total Indian demand for sheet glass. But the dumping of Belgian and Japanese sheet glass has checked its growth. The Chamber fears that if early steps are not taken against foreign competition the sheet glass industry will be wiped out.

India's Trade—The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed a letter to the Commerce Department, Government of India, in which after pointing out the various restrictions imposed by many European countries on India's exports, states that this new economic policy on their part has turned the balance of trade vis-a-vis

these countries to the disadvantage of India. It suggests that the Ottawa Trade Agreement of 1933 has been the cause of such restrictions abroad. Since Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and not Great Britain and the British Dominions, are India's best customers, Ottawa has been a curse and not a blessing to India. The Chamber has outlined a scheme for regulation of exports from and imports to India in respect of countries that have adopted restrictive measures against India. It proposes the establishment of a Licensing system to see to it that the current channels of trade are not disturbed, that the value of India's trade is not reduced and lastly that the Indian nationals engaged in the trades affected should have proper share in the import and export trades of this country. As regards the proposed Trade Treaties with different countries such as Canada, Ireland and Italy, the Chamber suggests that in all such negotiations the status and privileges of Indian firms in those countries should have correspondence with those enjoyed by their firms in India.

All India Sugar Research Institute—The question of locating it at Cawnpore is under consideration and the Government of India are consulting the United Provinces Government in this matter.

Rubber Factory—Practically the entire demand for rubber is expected to be met by a Rubber Factory to be shortly opened in Bombay for the manufacture of solid rubber tyres, sheets, tubes and other articles. A firm with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs (£350,000) has been started for this purpose.

Natural Gas Discovered—Mr. Sultan Chinoy, an enterprising Khoja business man of Bombay, has recently discovered natural gas during his boring operation.

Broadcasting in India—Mr. Lionel Fielden, of the B.B.C. Talks branch has left for India, where he will take up his appointment as the new Director of Indian Broadcasting. He has studied Indian problems and dialects and various broadcasting systems in Europe. After this he has come to the conclusion that the Crystal set is more suited to Indian conditions than the communal loud-speakers.

Indian Textile Industry—The Indian Tariff Board is undertaking a special inquiry into the industry with

a view to investigating the whole question of duties on British textile goods which are due to expire at the end of this year.

Imperial Bank of India—The Directors have declared a dividend to shareholders for the half-year ended 30th June, 1935, at the rate of 12 p.c. per annum.

Jute Crop—Cultivation has been reduced by 28.83 p.c. since last year. The Government was aiming at a percentage of 30 for restriction of jute crop.

The scheme for the revival of village industries in Sind, which has now been completed, proposes to tackle three industries first, the reed industry at Larkana and Sukkur, the honey industry at Sann and the embroidery industry at Gadro. It is also proposed to hold a village industries exhibition at Karachi in December, whose purpose will be educative and instructive.

The Indian Factories Act Report for 1934 for the Punjab, shows that the development of industry has been slow but steady. There are 600 factories in the province. During the year, four important new factories were started. The Layallpur Cotton Mills alone employ 1,300 operatives and, excepting the North Western Railway Workshop, are the largest and most up-to-date factory in the Punjab. Advantages of electrical power are being realised by factory owners. Vigilance of the Inspectorate has resulted in decreasing the number of accidents. The employers are keen on supervising health and general welfare of the employees. There has been a steady improvement in sanitary and housing arrangements. But wages, particularly of unskilled factory workers, have slightly declined.

Secret of success—If you want to achieve success in life, you must have time to *think, read, plan and act*. Before you get out of bed or while shaving and dressing, *think* what you have to do and *plan* how you are going to apportion your day's time. Find time to *read and learn to create and fix time to act* by directing, controlling and instructing. An efficient secretary and typist should relieve you of a lot of routine correspondence. To be a successful businessman you must be left to yourself at least 2 hours a day undisturbed by callers, clerks or phones. Once you deny this time to yourself and your further success is impeded.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURERS' SHAMELESS SUGGESTION

Invite Indian Manufacturers to Deceive Indian Consumers

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla :—

I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to invite your attention to the enclosed copies of correspondence which have passed between the Mohini Mills Ltd., Kushtia-Bazar P.O., Bengal, and the Osaka Manufacturers' Association in connection with the import of piece goods and yarn from Japan. You will find from the correspondence an unequivocal offer made to the Mohini Mills by the Osaka Manufacturers' Association to buy Japanese goods, stamp the same with the name of the Mohini Mills, and sell them as goods of Mohini Mills' manufacture. The Osaka Association undertakes to stamp the words "Made in Japan" in such a manner that they may be easily removed. A more shameless suggestion can hardly be conceived. It is an open invitation to defraud the consumers. While the Mohini Mills are to be congratulated for not falling a prey to the temptation offered, there is no doubt that the reprehensible practice is followed by the manufacturers in Japan and by some importers in India. The Committee of the chamber need hardly emphasise on the Government that, apart from the moral turpitude involved, the practice of Japanese goods being imported with a view to their being manipulated and passed off as being of Indian manufacture constitutes a great harm to the indigenous industry.

On a previous occasion, the Committee of the Chamber invited the attention of the Collector of Customs to two pieces of cloth on which the country of origin was not shown, and requested him to take necessary steps to put a stop to this undesirable practice by making it compulsory to stamp the country of origin on imports of all cloth. The Committee now find the necessity of urging upon the Government of India the desirability of making suitable amendments in the Merchandise Marks Act in order to prevent the possibility of piece goods being

smuggled in India, and of fraud being practised upon the unwary public. The Committee trust that the Government of India will take prompt action in regard to this matter as it is of vital interest to the indigenous Cotton Textile Industry.

The Committee may, in conclusion, add that it is not easy to secure evidence of the character that has fortunately come to light and the Committee hope that the Government will be pleased to treat the matter with the seriousness and promptness that it obviously deserves.

Copy of a letter dated 16th March, 1935, from The Osaka Manufacturers' Association, Osaka, Japan, to the Mohini Mills Ltd., Kushtia Bazar P.O., Bengal

"Understanding that you make fine cloths with various designs and ornamental borders, we beg to offer you one interesting and useful yarn known as paramount, patented and extensively used in Japan, mixing up with cotton, silk or wool yarns. Specimens of cloths made of this yarn using as warp and weft as also samples of yarns are sent under separate post (to-day's market prices enclosed). As the prices fluctuate daily, it is not possible to give you a firm quotation but to-day's prices will give you an idea as to the approximate cost and you will be in a position to calculate your cost of production.

These yarns are made in counts ranging from 10s. to 80s. and have the following special advantages :—

' Much stronger and more durable than cotton yarn;

Tender and pleasant feeling;

Soft gloss and agreeable contraction;

Freedom from creasing and worm proof'

Should you decide to use our yarn, viz., paramount, please send us a trial order opening letter of credit for the full F.O.B. price plus 10 per cent. to cover freight and insurance charges up to Calcutta.

We hope you will be highly benefited by using this yarn, which will give lustre and high finish to your fabric and consequently they will bring good prices.

You may also buy our Paramax cloths and sell them as 'Our brands,' if you like.

Presuming that you have an up-to-date Spinning plant in your mills we beg to send a few samples of Spinning accessories which might be of interest to you. We can supply all sorts of

accessories used in spinning and Weaving mills. The samples and estimates will give you an idea of our quality and prices. Please send samples of your spindles and bobbins to enable us to quote for the right accessories

We shall thank you to kindly favour us with a trial order."

Mohini Mill's Reply.

Copy of a letter dated 20th February, 1935, from "The Mohini Mills Ltd." April, to the Osaka Manufacturers' Association :—

"We have duly received your letter dated the 16th March, 1935, accompanying estimate No. 863 and a catalogue, for which we thank you.

We note that you desire to create a market for your Paramox cloths through us. We fail to understand how the stuff can be sold as our own manufacture as you have no doubt to stamp some marks on them such as "made in Japan." If it be so, it will be difficult for us to sell them as our own manufacture. We hope you will please elucidate the matter so that we can think over it."

Extract from a letter dated 3rd June 1935, from Osaka Manufacturers' Association to The Mohini Mills, Ltd :—

"Re: Paramax Cloth

In response to your No. 4226, dated the 20th February/April last, we beg to state that in the event of your buying the above we shall stamp the marks, viz., 'Made in Japan' in such a way as they can easily be taken away by you. In fact we are prepared to do as required by you. 'Made in Japan' is to be stamped for getting the

WE CAN HELP YOU
TO ESTABLISH
CONNECTIONS
WITH
MANUFACTURERS,
AGENTS,
IMPORTERS, &c.

Write to us.

WE MUST MAKE PEACE SAFE

By **GEORGE LANSBURY.**

Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Parliament, and great internationalist.

All the civilized nations, especially the great nations, are wasting hundreds of millions of pounds each year on armaments — armaments more deadly, more brutal, than any that have been used in previous wars.

America spends £149,000,000 a year in this way. France £110,000,000, Britain £100,000,000, Italy £66,000,000, Japan £53,000,000. Altogether the world's annual bill for armaments thirteen years after the Great War, is £900,000,000 — £300,000,000 more than in 1918. Nothing is more certain than another war if these preparations for war are allowed to continue.

To revert to economics, you may have noticed that the armaments expenditure for Great Britain which I have quoted worked out at £200 a minute. Actually, the total expenditure in this department, including such extras as war pensions, is £1,000 a minute.

Surely if it is true that economy is needed, if it is true that we cannot afford to spend money on sweeping away slums and building new schools, and other necessities of life, it is much more important that we should consider the utility of military expenditure.

The last war proved conclusively that we cannot end war by war. It also proved that no nation can secure safety by increasing armaments. We have not the means to carry on the race in armaments, and we have proof positive of the futility of armaments. This being the case, now must be the moment when the world should disarm.

All the great powers have signed treaties of non-aggression, putting their signatures to agreements which say that in future war is out-lawed, that no nation will resort to arms, but will put every dispute to arbitration. And though Japan has broken away in Manchuria, every great power continues to say that it has no intention of going to war again.

Yet the armaments race goes on. Now is the time to put an end to it before it is too late.

Perhaps you will say that the reasons I have enumerated are obvious. Yet there is another, equally

obvious, more important, and yet apparently forgotten.

Hitherto war has always depended in the last instance upon instilling hatred into one nation against others. But the longer we postpone disarmament, the more mechanical and scientific armaments will become, making war less and less dependable on man-power and bringing us nearer to a state of affairs in which war could be declared without the will of the majority or, indeed, despite the will of the majority. The evil effects of the last war—debts, reparations, indemnities, and the moral evils resulting from war, are forcing people to ask themselves whither we are going, what is to be the end? People like myself think there is only one end, if we continue along the same old paths. That end, chaos.

Throughout the world are innumerable memorials to the millions who died fighting to end war for ever. We are traitors to those whose memory we honour with blocks of stone and marble, if we continue to breed the spirit of war and armaments. It ought to be our proudest privilege to see to it that their sacrifice is not in vain. Therefore, I repeat, this is the day for disarmament. The many millions of heroic deeds of all nations call to us to be loyal and true to them. From their known and unknown resting places they implore us to save their children and their children's children from the curse of war, war which would destroy civilization for generations.

To prevent that, the ordinary people of all nations must say to their governments with a unanimous voice:

"Let us start afresh, wipe out all the old war debts—of money as well as of hatred and thoughts of vengeance. In fact, let us clean the slate of all memories of that terrible time from 1914 to 1918, except the one memory of the sacrifice made by 10,000,000 men of all races."

"Let us all demand that this mad race for production of war material shall cease. We shall be satisfied to rest our security on the basis of common friendship with each other and a confidence that none of the powers will ever again resort to the fearful arbitration of mutual slaughter."

If this sounds impossible of realization, it only sounds like that. It can be quite real if we make up our minds.

Disarmament cannot come too soon, so now's the day and now's the hour to disarm. Make up your minds to demand that our great nation shall be the one to lead the world from the thralldom of Fear into the calm waters of co-operation and peace. We are in line with all the best and noblest men and women the world has known.

In every great achievement risks must be faced, let us, however, never forget the risks of another Great War, those risks are incalculable.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

10 Most Useful Business Books.

1. Tips on Window Display 2/6
 2. Courtesy in Business . . 5/-
 3. Management ... 5/-
 4. Practical Sales Management 5/-
 5. Up-to-Date Salesmanship .. 5/-
 6. Better Salesmanship ... 5/-
 7. The Speciality Salesman . . 5/-
 8. 100% Office ... 5/-
 9. Thirty Great Lives ... 5/-
 10. Assuring Business Profits 7/6
- All the above books by
Herbert N. Casson.
11. Diet Reform Simplified, by Stanley Lief.
 12. Children's Ailments by Harry Clements
 13. Naked and Unashamed. Nudism from six points of view, by William Welby 3/6
 14. The Tyranny of the Mind 8/6
by Sir Bampylde Fuller,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Publishers: T. Werner
Laurie Ltd., 24 and 26,
Water Lane, E.C.4.
 15. Indian Babel ... 3/6
By Hugh K. Trevaskis.
Publishers: Frederick
Muller Ltd., 29, Great
James' Street, London,
W.C.1.
 16. The Story of The World for Young People (in 3 vols.) each vol. ... 7/6
By Mabel Cleverly Paine.
Publishers: Frederick
Muller, Ltd.
 17. A Short History of the British Empire ... 7/6
By Henry W. Clark, D.D.
Publishers: Frederick
Muller Ltd.

The above books will be reviewed individually in our subsequent issues. Any of the above books can be had from the Manager, Book Dept., *The Indian*.

HEALTH PAGE

Information based on latest and most reliable scientific experiments that is conducive to the preservation of physical and mental health will be given in these columns. Many eminent English and Indian doctors will contribute special articles of interest to our readers. Questions on health, clothing, diet, and exercise will be answered free of charge

Books and Magazines on health will be reviewed and announced

Sun - Bathing — Dr. Robert Clement, in an article entitled "Les Accidents des Bains de Soleil" in *La Press Medica*, gives expression to the following views on sun-bathing: As regards sun-bathing as a preventive against disease and for the benefit of the general health, exposure to sun and air is desirable for healthy subjects and children. The doses need not be strictly limited but all excess must be guarded against. The "cure" should be more one of light and air than the sun. Heat should be avoided and the morning or late afternoon is the best time to sun-bathe. It should be graduated by the clock and during and after each seance, temperature, pulse and respiration should be supervised. Any rise of temperature should counsel prudence.

Brain Baths for Nervous Diseases have been successful in the U.S.A. The treatment consists in the introduction into blood of a dilute solution of common salt, which is injected into vein in the ankle. After a considerable quantity has entered the blood stream, the excess of fluid is withdrawn through a puncture at the lower end of the spinal column. The great temporary dilution of the blood tends to dissolve out extraneous material. The treatment is truly hydropathic or, more exactly, hydrotherapeutic. Cases of infantile paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance (Chorea), Sleeping Sickness and some forms of Meningitis are said to have been benefited or cured by this treatment which is based on sound physiological principles and promises a great future.

Rhubarb and Potatoes. — Their combination at a meal is bad and should be avoided.

What fruits to eat?—*Lemon* is the best thirst quencher. Grated raw *Carrots*, *Parsnip*, *Beet* and *Turnip* are good for the blood. Green *Salads* improve the nerves. *Peaches* and *Grapes* are excellent for the glands.

Olive-Oil Cures Pneumonia.—Two London specialists recently cured a number of cases of bronchopneumonia by injecting Olive-Oil emulsion into veins. The oil droplets absorb the poisonous bacteria from the blood stream. It is hoped this new method of treatment may cure many infectious diseases.

Germs from Glasses.—Utmost precaution should be taken before you drink from a glass, for there may be countless bacteria in ceaseless movement on its rim. Glass and crockery ware used for drinking purposes in public restaurants are responsible for spreading many diseases like diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc. Even after Chlorine rinse, the so-called clean glasses have been found to carry even more bacteria than dirty ones. The following methods may be found more successful: Rinse the glasses to remove all traces of beverage, etc. Immerse them in Chlorine water. And finally rinse them in running tap water. Then you may consider yourself immune from many dangers arising out of contagion from drinking glasses.

Cure for Mosquito Bites.—Carbolic soap is an excellent remedy. For tender skin, oil of violets is very beneficial. Should these fail, a wet piece of soda held on the bite until the alkaline properties can be felt to bite into the wound and nullify the acid nature of the sting is an excellent cure. Repeat the process several times

to make sure and preferably prick the bite with a sharp needle, first cleaned in a flame.

Paper Windows for Health.—They pass nearly double the amount of Ultra-Violet light as ordinary glass. Transmission rises to 50% if the paper be well-oiled. Ordinary window glass cuts off Ultra-Violet rays, which are very beneficial for health. Since the introduction of paper windows in China, rickets are practically unknown.

The 100th True Story.—Every month for the past eight years, the *Health for All Magazine* has published a true story of Recovered Health by Natural Methods. The 100th true story of this interesting and informative series, appears in the current, September, number, and is a very readable human document recounting the story of a woman's remarkable cure of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

Other articles appearing in the September issue of this popular health magazine are: "Ware Starch" by Margaret Y. Brady, M.Sc.; "The Principles of the Nature Cure Philosophy," by Stanley Smyth; "Solving the Sugar Problem," by Stanley H. Costin, a page of health-giving menus for September, and the Editor's Replies to Readers' Health Problems.

"Starch-Poisoned" — Over-consumption of starch is at the root of very many of the ailments of the present generation. The body becomes "starch-poisoned," and starch poisoning is simply another name for one form of acidosis. While many people who unconsciously eat more than enough starch are not aware that they are suffering from acidosis, they should consider cutting down their starch consumption if they suffer from nervousness, irritability (or bad temper), lack of energy, or feelings of exhaustion, quite apart from catarrh and other notable complaints which are the direct results of over-stocking the system with starch, and failing to remove the excess of clinker (acid) by the only satisfactory method, namely, abstaining from all starch for a period.

If you like this paper after reading it, pass it on to your friends.

TRAVEL BUREAU

Readers wanting advice relating to travel in any country are invited to make use of this column. Envelopes should be marked "Travel Bureau" on the top left-hand corner. No charge is made.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We are compiling a **Directory of Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Families in London, Great Britain, Continent, America, India, and all other parts of the world, that genuinely welcome Indians, Colonials, and other foreigners.** By patronizing our list you will ensure avoidance of gratuitous rebuff or insulting treatment. Places where vegetarian food is available will be specially pointed out.

Cornwall with its breezy open country is an ideal county for a holiday. **Bude** is one of the loveliest spots in this part of the country itself so lovely. Quite unconventional with no piers or hands, it is a place for those who appreciate the beauties of nature. The town lies at the foot of the Downs, which slope to the sea. A little river and a canal run alongside some pleasure gardens. It is a district full of historical interest; it is the country of King Arthur, the land of chivalry. **Tintagel**, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur, stands on the North Cornwall Coast. **Camelford**, a few miles inland, is the "Camelot" of Arthurian Legend.

Visit London Docks.—A visit to the London Royal Docks is most interesting. There you can not only see the shipping which carries over one-third of Britain's overseas trade, but would also get a unique opportunity of studying the Dock problems, particularly with reference to casual labour, which happily, since the revival in British shipping, are not now so acute. You can also spend a short afternoon there, if you cannot spare much time. Afternoon cruises to the Docks are running on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from Tower Bridge for 3/6 (juveniles half-price). Luncheons and teas are provided on Board. A running commentary tells you everything of importance. Tickets may be had from The Publicity Officer, Port of London Authority, E.C.3. (Royal 2000), at the usual agencies and at Tower Pier on the cruise day from 1.15 p.m.

Devon Riviera is full of charms in autumn and winter which the tourists will do well to enjoy by a holiday there. Exeter, the county capital, is an excellent starting centre. Follow-

ing the river Exe, one must visit Dawlish, Teignmouth, Shaldon, Buckfast Abbey, Totnes, The Dart, Bibbacombe, Wellswood and Kent's Cavern. This will carry one through some of the most beautiful nature spots. Motoring through this sylvan setting is a sheer delight.

Torquay appeals to all tastes, can provide for easy mood and temperament both in the delightful variety of its coves, hills and valleys.

LIST OF PAPERS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED

1. *United India and States* (weekly), Delhi
2. *The Telegraph Review* (monthly), Calcutta.
3. *The Civil & Military Gazette* (daily), Lahore.
4. *Ismaili* (weekly), Bombay.
5. *The Hindu Illustrated Weekly*, Madras.
6. *Indian Opinion* (weekly), Natal, South Africa.
7. *Indian Social Reformer* (weekly), Bombay.
8. *Union of Britain and India* (w.), London
9. *The Tribune* (weekly), George Town, British Guiana.
10. *Young Tanganyika* (fortnightly), Dar Es Salam, E. Africa.
11. *The Twentieth Century* (monthly), Allahabad.
12. *The Visva Bharati Quarterly* Santiniketan, Bengal
13. *United Empire* (monthly), Royal Asiatic Society Journal, London.
14. *The Kashmir Times* (weekly), Srinagar.

15. *The Fiji Samachar* (weekly), Suva, Fiji.
16. *The Statesman Overseas Edition* (weekly), Calcutta.
17. *New Orissa Birthday* (weekly), Berhampur, Orissa.
18. *The Indian States Gazette* (monthly), Srirangam, S.I.Ry., Madras.
19. *The Star of India* (daily), Calcutta
20. *Advance India* (monthly), Madras.
21. *The Forward* (weekly), Singapore
22. *My Magazine* (monthly), Madras
23. *Landholders' Association Journal*

And most of the weekly and monthly magazines published in England

FORTNIGHTLY SOCIALS AND TEA TALKS

are being arranged by the Directors of "THE INDIAN," every first and third Wednesday of each month, commencing in October, 1935, to provide opportunities for Britishers to meet Indians and others interested in India, the Empire and World Peace.

Distinguished Speakers, writers, literary and business men, professionals and Members of Parliament will be the chief guests at these informal gatherings.

All are invited to join.
4—6 p.m.

Watch for further announcement

LONDON UNIVERSITY & INDIAN STUDENTS

By V. K. Krishna Menon.

This article was recently published in the University Supplement of Time and Tide.

LONDON is often called an international and cosmopolitan University. It draws its students from all corners of the world in considerable numbers. Its teaching staff includes representatives of diverse nations and races. The majority of London's colleges make no distinction between men and women students or staff. The curricula of the University includes every subject under the sun from Classics to Cookery. If variety of this character in the make-up of the University is all that is required to render it international and cosmopolitan, London can easily claim pride of place in this respect.

London, however, has very little of a corporate University life. The different colleges and institutions that make up the University are self-contained units and a number of them are Universities in themselves with a considerable number of students and staff and several Faculties. It is inherent in the character of the Metropolis and in the type of education that London seeks to offer that such a corporate life is not part of the scheme. University life and feeling, such as there is in London, is in each of the colleges and these differ very much from each other.

To the varied composition of this University, India makes each year a substantial contribution in numbers. There are about two thousand Indian students in London. Every college, almost every hospital and other institution of the University has a proportion of Indian students. Every research department and laboratory has also students from India, often engaged in highly specialized research. Athletic clubs, not infrequently, have a few Indians in their ranks. The social side of University life does not embrace a great part of the Indian students in the University.

The majority of the two thousand Indian students come from homes of limited and slender means and parents mortgage their own future and that of the family to send their sons here. Some students are in receipt of Government or other scholarships or

loans from charities or Trust funds, which latter the student has to repay when he has completed his education. The loans are usually secured on life policies for which premiums are paid by the students' parents while he is here and have to be paid by himself when he returns home. Thus, contrary to the usual impression in this country, the Indian student is not only poor but carries a burden of debt or responsibility even while he is at college.

The first concern of most of them therefore is to obtain their degrees or other qualifications and find a post. The Indian Civil Service is the highest paid and most secure kind of employment for the expensively educated. Education of this character being an investment, and nowadays a highly speculative one, the students' first concern is not to jeopardize his prospects of Government or semi-Government employment. Universities in India are either official or semi-official and teaching posts are very much in the same category as the Civil Service. All this induces Indian students, or the majority of them, to keep very much to themselves and to do nothing which might appear to the authorities, who keep a watchful eye on them, as being strictly outside the range of actual studies.

The best of Indian brains is tied up to this kind of life in the University and each year some of the most talented young men are buried in the Indian Civil Service or other similar employment. Those of independent means or who are determined to keep clear of Government patronage, at the end of their studies, as a rule, take more part in University life. Both the more brilliant and independent type of student as well as the failures and the sycophants come from this section of the Indian student community. Rich parents send their sons, and a few their daughters, to England to be "educated" irrespective of the fitness of these young men and women to receive any education. They have, set before them, social and cultural objectives which are utterly inconsistent with anything that may truly be called education. At the end

of a number of years those of this class return home after squandering a fortune and much less educated than when they arrived here.

Those that profit most by their stay in this country and leave some impression on their fellow English students mainly belong to the small section which remains to be considered. The impression that London, or any University, makes on them, the lessons that they learn as members of this "international and cosmopolitan" community live in their minds and play not a small part in their future life.

The Indian student, one and all of them, enters the portals of the London University by an invidious gate; he has the mark of political and social inequality stamped on him the day he seeks admission and he goes through life thus marked or fighting against it. Unlike students from the Dominions or foreign countries, who are admitted on their University or academic record, the Indian must pass two tests. He must come in on a limited quota and he must pass like an emigrant through the hands of the High Commissioner for India. The latter is not a representative of the Indian Universities or an academic person at all.

Whatever be the personal qualities of any particular occupant of this office, the Indian student looks on the High Commissioner and his entourage with cold suspicion not unmingled with bitterness which he must of necessity conceal. The atmosphere of India House is far from academic! The experience of successive generations of Indian students of this method of "recruiting" is hardly pleasant.

The University compels the Indian entrant to start his academic life in a fashion which would be regarded as monstrous in the case of an English student. What College or University in this country would think of suggesting that its students should apply for admission through the Home Office, Scotland Yard or through the Chief Constable of the County? The process of this compulsory political sponsorship, needless to say imports other consideration than the one of merits or academic record into the University life of the Indian student.

London Colleges place no limit in numbers on the number of students that they will take from the Dominions or the European countries or the United States. There is no

reason why there should be normally any limitation on numbers. London is not a teaching University and the Colleges are largely lecture factories. In most Faculties the larger size of classes would create little or no organizational difficulty.

In recent years, London has introduced a quota system for Indians. There is a lot of mystery about this system. It is not easy to obtain from Colleges the rules that govern it. I have heard it stated that the quota applies to Indian, Egyptian and Chinese students, but since the two latter classes never come up to the quota figure it does not affect them in practice. That the quota system has no relation to the organizational needs of the tutorial arrangements of the Colleges is plain from the fact that Indians are not admitted beyond the quota to occasional courses which do not form part of the tutorial system.

Both these regulations are comparatively new. When I joined as a student they did not apply. They are both obnoxious and unnecessary. They have arisen out of political and racial considerations and not academic ones.

Some Colleges make no distinction between Indians and other students once they are admitted. By this I mean that there are no Regulations which operate in this direction. The unequal status of the Indian student, however, pursues him throughout his academic life in whichever College he is. He encounters it from staff and fellow students. Some accept it, others fight it, but all feel it.

In some Colleges and in many hospitals racial discrimination is blatantly practised; the Indian finds that the system of Caste, which the English condemn so much on platforms and in books, finds favour with them in practice. The medical and Engineering Faculties are the worst offenders in this direction. A very large Science College in London runs them close. Indians may not enter common rooms in some Colleges. In hostels attached to the University Indians are not admitted and some they may not enter even as guests of their non-Indian friends.

The degree of friendliness in student clubs and societies varies in different institutions. Medical students are notoriously reactionary in their social outlook. Athletic clubs admit Indian students in most cases,

but it is a handicap to be an Indian. The athletic section of the English student population are not, however, the best lovers of fair play and sportsmanship. The Indian finds that out very soon. International and cosmopolitan societies have often a large Indian membership, but their British membership tends to be small and is often confined to a non-typical section of the British student community. Christian societies in Colleges make friendly approaches to the Indian student, but as a rule the Indian is not much flattered by this. Political parties or clubs exist in a number of Colleges (except medical and engineering). The Indian student is afraid of expressing his views and those who take a prominent part in these are therefore a small number of exceptionally courageous ones. An Indian student joining a Conservative party, however, runs no risks, but few wish to do so! The Officers Training Corps is not open to Indians; British subjects of Asiatic origin are barred from it by law.

The activities of the Indian student in London is closely watched. The University itself is not known to employ any informers, but the Indian student is conscious that his political opinions are watched. It is not possible for me here to go further into this question. An English student may visit Russia, but an Indian doing the same runs risks. The India Office watches the activities of students and letters from India do not always reach the addressees unopened.

On the academic side the presence of this large Indian and culturally distinct community makes little or no mark upon the University. There is no opportunity provided, nor any desire on the part of the University, for any cultural contribution by the Oriental. What is taught about India, be it Economics, Politics, Folklore, Philosophy or Mythology is almost entirely British in source, interpretation and treatment. The Indian has no doubt the opportunity of learning how he and his institution and ideas are misinterpreted, but his duty is to accept and propagate it further. Indian subjects are taught mainly by retired British officials from India, notoriously out of touch and sympathy with the life and culture of the people whom they are sent out to govern.

The more enlightened English student, nowadays, endeavours to find out a few things for himself from his Indian college-mate, but the latter is

often reticent. His education in India itself has rendered him largely unfit to interpret his culture and he can talk about current affairs only by being controversial. The atmosphere in which he finds himself renders most Indians prone to accept and imitate rather than speculate or create. If they do it is largely a suppressed effort or in a few cases an aggressive one. India as well as this country loses largely in this process and it is one of the tragedies of the Imperial relationship that we are not learning from each other as much as we may or should.

In spite of all these adverse circumstances and their regrettable results on both sides the younger generations of the two countries often forge links of friendship and mutual understanding which are among the great events in the lives of the individuals concerned. There are Indian students in the University of London to whom their fellow English students have often looked for leadership and advice and towards whom they have the very warmest of feelings, and many instances the other way round. In London's academic record the Indian plays a fairly large part. Indian research men and women have to their credit work of a very high order. There are professors in London who consider some of the Indian students they have taught the best that have passed through their hands.

But the great lessons that the life of the Indian student in London teach him are those that arise from the conflict and prejudices rooted in race feeling, Imperialism and Nationalism.

(Continued from page 11)

tive and harmonious relations among the races of the earth?" is the subject of the fifth international competition in early 1936. This will be open to the youth (up to the age of 30) of South Africa, Alaska, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand and the islands belonging to these continents and countries.

The sixth competition at the close of the fifth will be open to the whole world and the subject for essay is "How can the people of the world achieve universal disarmament?"

Forty prizes ranging from \$1,000 to \$50. For further instructions and free literature write to:

THE NEW HISTORY SOCIETY,
132 EAST 65th STREET,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA. "The Australian Commonwealth has developed wonderfully within the comparatively short period of a century," declared Mr. R. K. Nariman in an interview at Secunderabad. He was the Indian delegate to the Conference held at Melbourne, in March last, to celebrate the centenary of the *Australian Institute of Engineers*. Mr. Nariman, who represented the Indian Institute of Engineers at the Melbourne Conference, availed himself fully of the splendid facilities offered him to visit various parts of Australia and Tasmania at the conclusion of the Conference.

On the whole, however, his impression was that there was a tendency in Australia for Government to undertake enterprises which in India are under ordinary circumstances entrusted to private companies. The layout of the towns, railways and roads and means of communications were excellent and up-to-date.

From what he was able to gather during his short visit, Mr. Nariman was of opinion that the comparatively few Indians who still remained in Australia seemed to be content with their lot, the only fly in their ointment being that they did not enjoy state franchise. A few of the Indians were wealthy landowners, especially in Queensland, while others were petty traders and pedlars. He happened to meet an Indian gentleman in Tasmania who owned a hotel and appeared to be in prosperous circumstances.

Natal: The Indian Teachers' Conference, held at the *Sastri College* in Natal, passed several resolutions urging the Union Government to increase the scales of salaries obtaining in the Indian Secondary schools, and to provide technical training and facilities for instruction in agriculture for Indian students.

Durban—Opening the *St. Aidan's Indian school Mission Hospital*, the *Countess of Clarendon* urged the Indian girls of culture and education to train as nurses.



Exclusive Photo by Bernu

RT. HON. J. MALCOLM MACDONALD,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Johannesburg — Dr. *Abdur Rahman, M.P.C.*, was the guest of honour at a tea party recently given at the Inchcape Hall by the African Peoples' Organisation. During the course of his speech, he pleaded that the Non-Europeans should unite to fight for their recognition.

The Indian culture and study group recently celebrated its first anniversary at the M. K. Gandhi Library. The president, Mr. B. D. Lalla, reviewed the work done by the Group, which has organised many lectures of cultural interest. Altogether 12 bursaries for furthering the education of Indian girls have been made tenable at the Mitchell Crescent Girls' High School. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: *Patron—Pundit Mehta Jaimini; President—Mr. B. D. Lalla; Vice-President—Mr. E. J. Govindasamy; Hony. Secretary—Mr. S. M. Panday; Assistant Hony. Secretary—Mr. R. Chellacooty; Hon. Treasurer—Mr. G. V. Naidoo.*

Feetham Commission Report on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act.—The first two parts of the Report have been published. The first part gives the history of the Gold Law prohibiting Asiatics from occupying or residing on proclaimed lands. The second recommends exemption of certain areas in Johannesburg from restrictions of the Gold Law in so far as they affect Asiatics and other coloured peoples. The third and subsequent parts of the report are expected to recommend exemption of further areas for occupation by coloured persons and will include a register of those occupying land subject to the Gold

Law prohibition. Transvaal Indians are demanding the right of ownership of land in the exempted areas. We hope this demand will be met by the Union Government.

Institute of Race Relations—The Council of the South African Institute is making great efforts to solve the problem arising out of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932.

Dr. A. Wajid Khan, M.A., Ph.D., on whom the University of London has recently conferred a degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in Economics for his brilliant thesis on "The financial problems of Indian States under Federation," which is to be published shortly, is an economist with a very sound knowledge of Indian Economics in general with special reference to financial problems in which he is a great authority. He is now engaged in writing a book on the Treaty Relationship of the Indian States with the Crown. He is returning to India in November to occupy an important position in an Indian State. Dr. Khan is a charming man and we wish him a very brilliant career.

Maritzburg—A new Indian Day School was recently opened by Miss L. Farley in the presence of a large gathering of Europeans and Indians. Mr. S. R. Naidoo on this occasion brought greetings on behalf of the Indian people and expressed gratitude for another forward movement in the interests of Indian education.

White Man Condemns Colour Superiority Complex But Supports Segregation on Cultural Grounds—In the course of a recent lecture in the Art Gallery, Durban, Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, chairman of the South African Institute of race relations repudiated the notion of the white people that they are superior to coloured peoples. He went on to say that groups should encourage contracts designed to promote peace and goodwill and avoid those of an undesirable nature. This segregation, according to him, is no stigma of inferiority but should coincide with equal opportunities on either side of the barrier. As an illustration thereof, he said that if a group of Scots formed a society they could exclude non-Scots without attaching stigma of inferiority to the latter. He considered the present differentiation in hospitals and schools in South Africa desirable, but at the same time pleaded for equal opportunities to all sections.

ZANZIBAR—A TEST CASE.

(B. N. Anantani, the Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice," Zanzibar).

The justice of the Indian cause in Zanzibar is indisputable. Those who have any doubts may refer to the judicious report of Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S. to the Government of India (Pbd. New Delhi, the 28th January, 1935). For the purposes of this brief note it will be enough to refer to two elementary facts only. First, Great Britain went to Zanzibar in the trail of Indian mercantile enterprise. Sir John Kirk, the first Consul General for East Africa, giving evidence before the Sanderson Committee in 1910 admitted that—"But for the Indians, we should not be there now. It was entirely through gaining possession of these Indian merchants that we were enabled to build up the influence that eventually resulted in our position." This is endorsed by the Ormsby Gore and Hilton Young Commissions reports, as well as other official documents and has never been denied by anybody. Second, British Officials in Zanzibar at the present moment have suddenly embarked upon measures calculated to oust the Indian from Zanzibar. His Excellency Sir Richard Rankine (British Resident at Zanzibar), whose name will, perhaps, go down to history as an amateur Machiavelli has bluntly admitted in his comments upon Mr. Menon's report to the Government of India that the policy being pursued by him was undoubtedly anti-Indian, calculated to eliminate the Indian middlemen in the supposed interests of the country's finance and trade and in conformity with the African policy of His Majesty's Government.

It is not my object in this article to prove the injustice of this policy at length. Nor do I propose to appeal to any body in the name of justice, equity or good conscience. India has done that frequently enough and we in Zanzibar have learnt by bitter experience that no such appeal is likely to be effective in the least. The object of these few lines is to point out to India, the Government of India's attitude of humble submission before the iron determination of the Colonial Office, inspired and engineered by a ring of ambitious officials and interested non officials. Zanzibar Indians, suffering so acutely

on account of the recent policy so suddenly sprung upon them are not unnaturally impatient of the Government of India's inaction. They are inclined to ask that if acquiescence in the dilatory tactics of the Colonial Office was all the Government of India meant to do, why did they at all send a deputy to enquire into their grievances and arouse hopes of redress? Was it only a move to pacify public opinion in India at the time? When the report was finally submitted, the Indian Government would not allow it to be published at once, because forsooth, the British Resident at Zanzibar did not like it to be published without his replies thereto being appended to it! Actually, when the report was ultimately published it was accompanied with the one-sided comments of the British Resident at Zanzibar. That in itself, I submit, was an insult to India. Further, why does not the Government of India now demand the immediate publication of the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission Report, which should provide materials to test the validity of Mr. Menon's assertion that the Land Alienation Decree is *racial* in intent?

In order to explain the significance of the above question I shall shortly review the story of one aspect of the Zanzibar Problem. The anti-Indian legislation of the Zanzibar Government originated out of the report of Messrs. Bartlett and Last (the former being an ex-partner of the firm of Messrs. Brazebrook, Bartlett & Co., which used to compete, as Mr. Menon puts it, "*not too successfully*" with Indian concerns and now the Secretary Manager of the so-called Clove Growers Association), which raised a scare against the indebtedness of Arabs to Indian moneylenders. In spite of clever wire pulling in and out of the Colonial Office by members of the Zanzibar Government, the head of the administration not excluded, and other interested Britishers, the Government in Zanzibar was compelled to appoint a commission on agricultural indebtedness to investigate into the allegations against Indians made in the Bartlett-Last report. Mr. Menon, rightly relying on the justness of the Indian cause refrained from making precise recommendations on the subject pending the publication of the report of the said commission. The report has

already been submitted and it has been lying for months with the Colonial Office and the Government of Zanzibar. It is not yet published. In reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding the publication of the report, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the British Resident at Zanzibar desires to review the great and important issues raised by the report before publication. The Imperial Government of India with its usual sense of false dignity, and urgent and drastic measures with regard to Indian domestic politics and its characteristic meekness and submissiveness to the pettiest British Resident abroad, will wait patiently it seems, eating humble pie utterly disregarding of Indian interests and India's national self respect, not to speak of the prestige of its own deputy to Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Indians want to know if they are usurers. They rightfully claim to have begun and developed the Zanzibar Clove industry which is the sole source of Zanzibar's prosperity. They have served Zanzibar long and splendidly. Africans, Arabs and most of all, the British in Zanzibar are indebted to Indian enterprise and co-operation, while, all the time the Zanzibar Government indulged in speculative schemes, wasting away the money amassed from monstrously high duties on cloves. In the interests of India mercantile expansion, in sheer justice to enterprising sons of the Mother land in Zanzibar, above all, for the sake of our national honour, the present policy of the Zanzibar administration must be resisted with one voice and the entire anti-Indian scheme be exposed fully to public view.

What is India's answer to the plaint of her nationals in Zanzibar? The great protagonists of the new constitution shout from their house tops that it is a great advance. I would not venture to argue over the issue at length, but I may point out that to Indians overseas residing among a conglomeration of races, *the only test of an advance in India's constitutional status is the ability of the Government of India successfully to resist policies of unjust expropriation of Indians in other territories within the British Commonwealth of nations.* Surrender of Indian national interests in Zanzibar now, will mean the surrender of Indian interests overseas.

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Some Appreciations of "The Indian"

The Rt. Hon. Earl Peel says:

"I am much obliged for the copy of *The Indian* newspaper, which I see from the front page has a wide circulation and thus forms a valuable link, not only between India and this country but between India, the Dominions and other parts of the Empire. Your journal is, I am sure, performing a valuable public service in supplying a large public with accurate information about India, and in discussing with fairness and accuracy the many problems which those interested in India have to consider at the present time."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, formerly Secretary of State for India:

"The Secretary of State asks me to say that he is always interested in the copies of your paper which have been brought to his notice."

Yours faithfully,
Signed, L. W. HOMAN.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, formerly the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Sir John Simon asks me to acknowledge your letter of the 26th April, and to thank you for sending him from time to time copies of your journal, *The Indian*, which he is very glad to have."

Yours faithfully,
Signed, D. ROWLAND EVANS,
Private Secretary.

Earl Winterton says:

"I shall read with interest the copy of *The Indian* which you were good enough to send me."

Yours truly,
Signed, WINTERTON.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., says:

"I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of your magazine *The Indian*. I think it most useful and informative."

Among other distinguished personalities who have expressed their liking

and appreciation of *The Indian* are the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, The Marquis of Lothian, The Rt. Hon. Mr. M. G. Ormsby-Gore, The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Sir Stafford Cripps, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. R. A. Butler and Major Attlee.

We are very grateful to the distinguished leaders who have very kindly favoured us with a copy of their photograph with permission to reproduce the same in our journal. We have commenced a series of "The Makers of Federal India," and each issue of the journal will contain the photographs of these distinguished British and Indian leaders and makers of the India of the Future.

The "Indian Views," a weekly Journal published in *Durban* for the last 21 years, and South Africa's most largely circulated Indian paper, says: "We are grateful to you for a copy of *The Indian* received by this week's mail which we find to be very interesting and must congratulate you for the general get-up as well as the selection of reading matter."

Mr. Sachdanand Sinha, M.L.C. of Patna writes:

"I expect to receive by the next mail, the bundle of your well-conducted journal, *The Indian*. I am anxious to have a complete set of it and to keep it bound in my library. If, therefore, any issues are still wanting, I shall be grateful to you by your kindly taking the trouble to obtain them if possible. Wishing your journal the success it so richly merits."

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Ex-Secretary for Mines said:

"*The Indian* is a most admirable paper, having for its object, amongst others, the promotion of healthy co-operation and understanding between India and Britain which is essential for any amicable settlement of the great problem of future government of India. It is a very cosmopolitan paper as its pages are open to all parties and sections of opinion."

Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the Council of Secretary of State for India, London, says:

"*The Indian* is an excellent paper, very nicely got up and illustrated, containing many features of interest and importance to India. It aims at serving the cause of India, which it does most admirably. It provides a medium of expression for Indians all over the world and serves their interests in all possible ways. It strives for better understanding between India and England and for co-operation and friendship between the two countries. It is an excellent journal and the only one of its kind published from London. We cannot praise it too highly. All Indians and those interested in India should make a point of supporting it."

Sir Courtney Terrell, the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court says:

"It is an excellent paper and I like it so much that I will be a regular subscriber to it. It must be a great boon to the many Indian students and visitors in this country to have *The Indian* as their valuable guide and medium of expression. I know the Legal Section in it will be very much welcomed in India. A journal like this is a vital necessity as it brings into closer relationship both the Indian and the British peoples."

Mr. Justice V. P. Rao, of the Madras High Court said:

"*The Indian* is a most useful link between India and Britain, providing as it does, a wonderful opportunity of contact between the people of the two countries. I like the paper very much and I think it is the bounden duty of all interested in India to support it. Kindly enrol me as a regular and permanent subscriber."

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-Law of Patna says:

"I am very pleased at the success *The Indian* has achieved in such a short time. It is rendering great services to our compatriots and is a most excellent link between India and her nationals abroad, be they in this country, in the Colonies, or in any other part of the globe. Please enlist me as a regular subscriber."

REVIEWS

Review—How to get things done by Herbert N. Casson. Price 5s. Reviewed by R.S.N. This is a really money-making textbook. In its 148 pages, it contains a wonderful amount of suggestions, illustrations and practical invaluable advice for a person who would like to make a success of life and his business. The eight chapters are entitled: *A Definition and a Formula; The Action Habit of Mind; Muddling and Slowing Down; Creative Action in Management; The Technique of Small Jobs; Career-Making Acts; Action Habits; The Prevention of Action by Governments.*

The writer himself being a thorough, practical and successful man, has done very useful service to humanity by putting such a useful book at such a moderate price. A perusal of this book will certainly add to the efficiency of any man, and tend to make a muddling fellow into an efficient and successful manager or director. This book should be at the desk of every manager, director, secretary or a proprietor of a small shop. Its repeated perusal will result in a steady and certain progress of the business conducted and controlled by the reader of this book.

"ADVANCE INDIA," a monthly magazine published from Madras, containing articles on social, economic and political topics by well-known writers. Amongst others, one interesting feature is the thumb-nail sketches of some interesting personalities. Books are also reviewed. It is a decent periodical, and Edited by Mr. T. S. Ramanujan, M.A., LL.B. (London). Annual subscription 10s. or Rs. 5.

"CHILDREN'S NEWS," an interesting and useful monthly journal for children published from Delhi. Pen Friendship is a very delightful hobby only recently introduced. Through correspondence one can make friends in all parts of the Globe. This experiment is sure to be very instrumental in bringing about international understanding. The various letters contained in the Pen-Friendship number are an interesting sidelight on the working of the mind of the young. The Editors are Uma

Nehru, R. Rama and G.L.D. Shah. Annual subscription, Rs. 2/8.

"THE VISVA BHARATI."

A quarterly journal which was not only founded by the great Indian poet Tagore, but bears indelible traces of the influence of his genius under whose inspiring guidance many efflorescences of fruitful intellect has blossomed. To the writer of Gitanjali, which won him world-recognition and the Nobel Prize, Modern Bengal owes much of its culture. The journal under review, Vol. I., part I., New Series, now before us, is the typical product of the Shantiniketan School. It contains two poems, one of which, an invocation to the spirit of freedom, is nobly patriotic and two articles on Art and Tradition and the Function of Literature by Tagore himself adorn its pages.

"Art and Education"; "Is Art one or two"; "Gandhi and Lenin"; "Shantiniketan School of Art"; and "The Intellectual" are some of the other good articles which are highly instructive and interesting. The woodcuts and paintings by Abanindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose are very delightful. It is definitely a very high-class, rather high-brow journal.

Edited by Mr. K. R. Kriplani and published from the Shantiniketan Press, Birbhum (Bengal). Price single copy, 2/6.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY,"

a monthly magazine published in Allahabad with Mr. K. I. Dutt as Editor. It is devoted to current political and social affairs on which eminent writers regularly contribute articles. Reviews of books also form an interesting feature of this nicely got-up journal. Annual subscription 15s. Foreign, and Rs. 8 Inland.

"THE KALPAKA"—An occult monthly review of the East — is a Theosophist study of creation and man and his mind, which latter makes it also a brochure on psychology. Philosophic topics find place in its columns and are discussed ably. It is an interesting magazine for those who wish to understand these higher things hidden from the naked eye, for it gives by means of well thought-out articles, useful suggestions for developing one's mind and psyche. Exercises for mind-training are suggested and directions given. It is edited by T. R. Sanjivi and published from Tinnevely, South India. Annual

subscription, Foreign 12s. and Inland Rs. 5.

"THE TELEGRAPH REVIEW"

is a monthly organ devoted to the interests of the Indian Telegraph Service. The July number contains useful articles, news and reports on conditions of service and prospects of the employees. It provides a medium for the Ventilation of their grievances and brings out their problems most clearly. It is edited by Mr. A. P. Chatterji, B.L., and published from Calcutta. Annual subscription, Rs. 3.

"World Peace," Calcutta, edited by Mr. A. Mahabharati is an International Fortnightly which serves the cause of peace through spiritual regeneration. July 31st number contains the following articles — God's grand design; Stop this fratricidal war; The King Messiah—The Dawn of the New Age; Justice for ever on the throne; Is science a menace to civilization?; and Notes and News. All lovers of peace must support the paper, which is such a strong advocate of the noble cause of peace. Annual subscription, Rs. 2/8 or 4/6d.

"Ideal Home" published from Amritsar and edited by Em. Airo is a monthly magazine devoted to topics concerning Health and Home. It contains very useful hints on how to lead a healthy, happy life. Questions of sex, maternity and hygiene are ably discussed in it which should prove invaluable to readers of this unique paper. Annual subscription Rs. 1/8.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of books will be published in the issue following the receipt but reviews will appear in subsequent issues as soon as possible.

Watch this Section for announcement of new and useful books

What the Indian Press thinks of us MORE REVIEWS

Sind—*Chandka*, the weekly Urdu paper published in *Larkana*, comments: We have received a copy of *The Indian Monthly* magazine from London. Its interesting legal section is edited by Mr. R. S. Nehra, one of the talented Indians. This paper is published in London with the sole motive to keep the link between Indians overseas and the motherland and to give Indian news. The articles are very interesting and readable. We wish the paper long life and every success.

Rangoon "Daily News" comments—We have received a copy of the Silver Jubilee Number of "*The Indian*" which is the only Indian illustrated monthly journal published in the Metropolis of the Empire. At a stage when Indian reforms are being discussed and when authoritative opinion in Britain is unfortunately, not quite agreed, the importance of such a publication is evident. The journal is printed on art paper and well got up and contains photographs of interest. It has special sections on Trade and Commerce, the colonies, the Privy Council, etc., and the varied activities of the Indians in Britain and abroad are adequately treated in it. The journal forms an important conspectus of Indian opinion both in Britain and elsewhere and as such needs encouragement by all patriotic Indians. The journal, we feel, has an honourable purpose to fulfil and we wish it every success in its noble endeavour. The annual subscription is 9 shillings or Rs. 7 only (post free).

Kolhapur—The weekly *Vidya Vilas* published in Gujrati comments:

THE INDIAN:—Silver Jubilee Number, May 1935 (Published by Indian Travellers Ltd., 58, Blandford St., London, W.I.). This periodical gives information regarding the Indians living all over the world. It deals with the trade and commerce of India and also devotes special section for the privy Council and its cases. The graphical description of two leading Indian states with Haidrabad and Patiala is given in the issue together with other information; an article by Sir Hari Singh Gour vividly shows

necessity of an Indian club in London. Besides this the reports of the different meetings held for discussing Indian questions and Parliamentary reports regarding Indian question are published in this issue.

To the Indians in India it is a very useful periodical to get the information of their Brothers abroad. Annual subscription Rs. 7.

Assam—The most widely circulated weekly, *The Times of Assam*, of *Dibrugarh*, comments: The *Indian* is an illustrated monthly magazine published by Indian Travellers Ltd. from 112, Seymour Place, London, W.I. It is the only journal of its kind published in the Metropolis of the Empire. Its object is to serve as a link between Indians overseas and the mother country. The magazine is neatly got up and contains all information connected with important activities of Indians and Indian affairs overseas. The Silver Jubilee number of the magazine, which was published last month, appropriately starts off with a neat felicitous article with an inset picture of Their Majesties. Among other important contents mention may be made of "Indian States," "The Afghan Economic Vistas," "Local Indian News," "Indian and the British Press," "Trade and Commerce," "Colonial Section" and the "Privy Council Section." The articles and comments of the magazine are well selected and well made, and there is no doubt that they will be read with much interest by Indians living at home and abroad. The magazine is running its second year of existence and has certainly fulfilled a great need. *The Times of Assam* extends the contemporary its hearty good wishes and increasing patronage at the hands of the Indian public.

Simla—The weekly *Simla Times* comments: *The Indian* claims to be the only illustrated Indian Monthly published in London. The current issue for April-May is the Silver Jubilee Number and opens very appropriately with the Editor's Salutation: GENTLEMEN, THE KING! Reminding us the Kingship appeals to Indian thought of and tradition, as it does to all ancient peoples, the Editor stresses the fact that his greeting centres in the personality of King George, who stands not only for a symbol of the highest authority in the Empire, but also for a beacon of worthy endeavour on

behalf of all his subjects, whether Indian or British. Nor is this estimate coterminous with the present reign; in other words, it does not begin in 1910, though much that concerns India gained impetus at that date: it really dates back to His Majesty's first Indian visit in 1905 as Prince of Wales. That auspicious event put one thing beyond all cavil; whatever discriminations between various races politicians and others might make, the King-Emperor, as he was to become, ignored all differences of colour, creed and race. They were subjects, and that was enough to elicit royal interest and sympathy.

Though, as we might expect, the topics discussed in this Magazine are mainly Indian, there are others which are imperial. As the Peninsular is conveniently divided into Native States and British India each member claims some notice. Among the States Hyderabad and Patiala, together with their rulers and constitutions, stand out prominently. Many items of interest, local, personal and social follow. On the other side the British controversy over the India Bill is well represented by the protagonists in opposition. Whilst Lord Lloyd declares that the Bill is the end of Reform, Mr. Churchill presides at its obsequies, saying "the Bill is as dead at mutton." In turn Sir Henry Page-Croft appeals to the Churches to save the country from the hands of the money lender and the political adventurer and Mr. Lansbury pleads for "an entirely different Bill." The weak point here is that only one view, and that the Indian, is ventilated.

The plea of Sir Hari Singh Gour for an Indian Club in London on behalf of Indians visiting England is most meet and just. Trade and Commerce, of course, are not forgotten. The doings of the Privy Council regarding Indian cases adds a little spice to a meal that threatens dyspepsia. The Colonial Section supplies items at once vital and contentious. It is only consorting with our next-door neighbour to learn somewhat of *Afghan Economic Visits* from His Excellency Ali Mohamed Khan, the Arghan Minister in London. Proud of his country's past, which hinges on the days of Alexander, the writer is not a little optimistic about the future, and there is much to be said for the prospect. Once a state abandons bellicose proclivities, both within and without
(Cont. on page inside of back cover)

INDIA UNDER SWARAJ—"The Saturday Review" dated the 10th August, 1935, publishes an article under the above heading contributed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was Governor of the Punjab Province. Lady Houston is the Editor of the "Saturday Review." There are two pictures illustrating the article, one bearing the caption "Happy Under British Rule" showing children sitting on swings, merry-go-rounds, etc., the other picture bears the caption "The Future" and shows a few Indians lying on the floor and a few more in Indian and European dress standing and bending over them. The second picture may well be a photo of the scene when Indians suffered lathi charges during the non-co-operation movement, or it may be of the time of Dwyerism or O'Dwyerism when public firing was resorted to in Lahore and Amritsar.

There are four sub-heads, "Anti-British Congress," "Anarchy and Invasion," "A Grave Outlook," and "Departed Glory." The first sub-heading starts, "The act brings to an end—an untimely end—150 years of British achievement which gave our Indian Empire security, justice and progress such as were unknown in years long past. The control of the whole civil administration is now transferred—subject to certain reserve powers of the Governor-General and Provincial Governors—to Indian politicians. Some of these are able men and genuinely anxious to maintain good government. But they are in a minority with a negligible following and are being more and more pushed aside by the Congress Party, which is rapidly becoming the mouthpiece of the Hindu intelligentsia and whose declared aims are the domination of the various minorities and the extinction of the British connection, of British trade, and of the small remaining British element in the Services.

There are only two forces which can hope to stand out against the Congress; the Muslim minority of 70 millions in British India and the Princes, who rule another 80 millions in the States. The Muslim minority is in a strong position owing to its separate representation in the Provincial and Central legislatures; while the Princes—if they all join the proposed Federation, which is very doubtful—will have the right to nominate one-third or more of the Central Legislature.

Other two small paragraphs, while praising General Sir Umar Haiyat Khan, who came to England as an A.D.C. to His Majesty the King, runs—"The views of an experienced Indian Governor, and a distinguished Indian soldier (General Sir Umar Khan) as given to the writer are pertinent. The Governor visualised the India of the future as "to start with the Paradise of the professional politician, later on of the military adventurer."

The General's views, as expressed

to Mr Baldwin, was, "You are throwing away your Empire, opening the gates of India to the invader, and preparing the way for civil war in my country." These are dismal prophecies, but the men who made them know their India better than Mr. Baldwin or Sir Samuel Hoare.

It just proves conclusively how wrong are the facts and knowledge of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who ruled the Punjab for about 15 or 16 years ago. General Sir Umar Haiyat Khan

(Continued on page 33)

BACK NUMBERS

The following are some of the important articles in *The Indian*. Copies available. Single copy 8d. post free. Issues missing out of print.

OCTOBER, 1934.

Education and World Peace .. By H. G. Wells.
Are Indians Colonists? .. By R. S. Nehra.
A Colony for Indians .. By J. A. Luckhoo.
The Indian Question in Zanzibar .. By N. Anantani.

NOVEMBER, 1934.

How Schools can stop War .. By Sir Norman Angell.
India and Colonial Questions By Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P.
Can the Empire learn from America? By The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

Forging Links .. By Rev. Frank Miller.
JANUARY, 1935.

Youth shouts Pacifism but goes to War
By Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes.
Native, Nation, Nationality, Nationalism
By Rev. A. E. Garvie, M.A., D.D., D.Th.
The India Report .. By Mr. J. Isaac Foot, M.P.
MARCH, 1935.

The Ultimate Purpose of Education
By Rabindranath Tagore.
The Prospect in India .. By The Marquess of Zetland.
The Liberal Creed and Reforms
By The Hon. E. Cadogan, C.B., M.P.

APRIL/MAY, 1935.

The Afghan Economic Vistas
By H.E. the Afghan Minister in London.
The King's Jubilee Visitors .. By Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah.
A Constitutional Fallacy in Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the Princes Memorandum regarding Federal Scheme in India Bill .. By P. M. L. Verma.

JUNE, 1935.

Does Science mean Progress? By Professor A. M. Low.
Make the Empire Air Conscious
By The Duke of Sutherland.
India Bill—A Rejoinder to Major the Hon. E. Cadogan, M.P. .. By Sir Phiroze C. Sethna.

JULY, 1935.

Essentials of Nationalism .. By Senator Borah.
Wireless will bring Peace, not War By Marchese Marconi.
Swaraj .. By D. Y. Dev.
What about the Caste System in India and the Untouchables? .. By M. A. Khan.

AUGUST, 1935.

Future of Shipping and British Empire
By Lord Mottistone.
Spiritual India .. By Swami B. H. Bon.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not necessarily agree with the views expressed in these columns.

An Appeal to His Majesty— Save India from this Political Imposture.

The Federal Scheme in India Bill.

To the Editor, *The Indian*, London,
Sir,—May I suggest through your widely-read Journal, that an appeal be submitted on behalf of the Indian people, which should be as widely signed as possible, to His Majesty the King Emperor praying His Majesty to save India from this political imposture — the so-called Federal Scheme in India Act? For, if His Majesty can be apprised of the fact that the new constitutional scheme, notwithstanding all the gilded framework of high sounding names in which it has been set, is in reality a politically retrograde step and, in effect, takes away what England had given to India after the Great War in the shape of the so-called Montague Chelmsford Reforms, it is certain that with his well-known capacity for vision, and sympathy for his Indian subjects, His Majesty will firmly set down his foot over the new Constitution Act. It is one thing that under the existing British Constitution, His Majesty may not be in a position to fulfil the political aspirations of his loyal Indian subjects, but there can be no doubt that he will never be a conscious party to any constitutional scheme which may tend to make the lot of his Indian subjects worse than what it is to-day. I will, therefore, advise my distressed and disappointed fellow-countrymen to make a direct appeal as a measure of last resort to His Majesty, who should be apprised of the fact that what is mirage to the thirsty in the midst of a desert, the high-sounding names like 'Federation of India' the 'Federal Legislatures,' the 'Federal Railway Authority,' the 'Federal Court,' and so on, are to the Indians today. Perhaps the only difference lies in that while the mirage of the desert may be but of a short duration, who knows how long may be the duration of the political mirage on the horizon of India's destiny. As the saying goes: High-sounding words may cheat some people for some time, but cannot certainly

cheat all people for all time. In this case, however, the political mirage has failed to deceive anybody in India, and it has, in fact, been found out and thoroughly exposed before it has come into being. Mr. Churchill had for once spoken God's own truth when he observed that the new Constitutional Scheme had been repudiated by representatives of the whole gamut of Indian opinion, and would not have the backing of any political party in India—leaving aside, of course, office-hunters who will never be wanting in our famine-ridden country, whatever be the nature of the constitution granted to India I am, however, not a politician, and I have, in fact, in order to appraise the value of the Constitutional Scheme scarcely looked beyond the India Bill and its fore-runner, the J.P.C. Report, and, in this short article, I propose merely to quote a few passages from the latter Report and leave the reader to form his own conclusions.

One Man's Show.

The first thing that struck me on a perusal of the Bill and its fore-runner, the 'J.P.C. Report,' was that the new Constitution was going to be a more or less one man's show, inasmuch as the powers and prerogatives of the Governor-General will be far greater than those, that any modern or ancient dictator, who held sway over a sub-continent, ever claimed to possess. S.7, of the India Bill laid down that the Executive Authority of the Federation shall be exercised by the Governor-General, and S.9 and 10 provided that there shall be a council of ministers, not exceeding 10 in number to *aid and advise* the Governor-General who shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall hold office during his pleasure. The functions of choosing, summoning and dismissal of ministers shall be exercised by the Governor-General in his discretion, and the Governor-General's individual judgment and discretion shall be final. Then S.11 lays down that the functions of the Governor-General with respect to defence, ecclesiastical affairs and external affairs shall be exercised in his discretion, and same in relation to the tribal areas; the Governor-General may appoint three Counsellors to assist him in these matters. Then, S.12 enumerates the long list of the special responsibilities of the Governor-General in respect of subjects like the peace and tranquility of

India, the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, the interests of minorities and of the public services, the interests of British subjects and companies, trade subsidies and discrimination, the rights of Indian States, etc. Under S.15, the Governor-General may appoint a person to be his financial adviser who shall hold office during his pleasure, and under S.16 he shall appoint a person to be the Advocate-General for the Federation, who shall also hold office during his pleasure. S.19 provides that the Governor-General may in his discretion from time to time summon, prorogue or dissolve the Sessions of the Federal Legislatures, and S.42 confers upon the Governor-General power to promulgate Ordinances during the period of recess of Legislature which shall have the force of an Act of the Federal Legislature, and under S.48 the Governor-General is given unfettered power to promulgate an Ordinance at all times, which shall have the force of law, on any of the reserved subjects in which he can act in his discretion and individual judgment. As if this were not enough, the Governor-General is given the power under S.44 of the Bill to enact what is called a Governor-General's Act after giving a month's notice to the Federal Legislative Chambers. Of course, to cap everything there must be provision for the Governor-General to exercise all the executive authority by means of a proclamation in case of a failure of constitutional machinery, and S.45 makes that provision. Armed with these the Governor-General is to make democracy safe for India—only it does not appear *where the democracy comes in, and from which backdoor it was even likely to intrude in, when the Executive was to be in no way responsible to the Legislature.*

Now, to compare this future Federal Constitution with the present one, it should suffice to quote the following description of the present constitution from 'J.P.C. Report' itself (Vide p.91):—

"The present executive authority in India, both in Civil and Military matters, is the Governor-General in Council. The members of the Governor - General's Executive Council, of whom not less than three must be persons who have been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India, are appointed by the Crown, and their appointments are in practice for a term of five years,

though there is no statutory limit . . . The present Council consists of six members (whom three are Indians), in addition to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-chief. The Governor-General presides at meetings of his Council, and the decision of the majority of those present prevails, though the Governor-General has a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes, and may, if any measure is proposed which in his judgment affects the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India, or any part thereof, over-rule the Council."

Responsible Government.

Now let us next proceed to see what kind of responsible Government we are going to have under the new dispensation. We have already seen that the Executive Government will not be responsible to the Indian Legislature. Now S.14 of the Bill provides that the Governor-General shall be under the general control of, and shall comply with such particular directions if any, as may from time to time be given to him by the Secretary of State in respect of all matters in which the Governor-General is required to act in his discretion or is to exercise his individual judgment. That means the *centre of gravity must always be retained in Whitehall*, and by the words "responsible Government" that are to be found in the preamble of the Government of India Act, what is really meant is that *the ultimate as well as the immediate responsibility for the Government of India is and will always remain with the British Parliament*. There will be only this change in the new dispensation—whether for the better or worse it is quite unnecessary to opine—that the Indian Council will be abolished, and will be replaced by the Secretary of State alone, and, of course, in keeping with the rest of the picture, S.264 of the Bill provides that the Secretary of State shall be provided with three to six advisers, but it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of State whether or not, he consults with his advisers and whether or not he acts in accordance with any advice given to him by them. The idea of appointing glorified *Durbars* to be called advisers to the Governors, the Governor-General, as well as the Secretary of State, must be a standing tribute to the fertile imagination of our Constitution-makers for if such a thing was without any precedent in modern constitutional history, any

number of precedents can be gathered from the annals of our States' *Durbars*, where it is not an unusual sight to see *Durbars* and Aides-de-Camp tendering advice to their Highnesses in whispers while their Highnesses may be dozing off under the merciful influence of an opium dope. It was, of course, necessary that British India should also at times gravitate towards Indian States, particularly when the representatives of the latter are going to sit in the Federal Legislatures, for not to speak of the steadying and restraining influence that the Indian States' representatives will exert on the British Indian representatives, the latter will be receiving a very necessary training in resisting the relaxing atmosphere of opium dens which the former will bring with them.

The Federal Legislature.

Let us next compare the merits of the existing constitution of the Central Legislature with that of the proposed Federal Legislature. It is very refreshing, indeed, to read a rather tell-tale description of the present Legislative Assembly in the J.P.C. Report (P. 24).

"As our enquiries have proceeded, we have been increasingly impressed, not by the strength of the Central Government as at present constituted, but by its weakness. It is confronted by a Legislature which can be nothing but (in Bagehot's words) "a debating society adhering to an executive." The members of that Legislature are unrestrained by the knowledge that they themselves may be required to provide an alternative Government; their opinions have been uninformed by the experience of power, and they have shown themselves prone to regard support of Government Policy as a betrayal of the national cause. It is no wonder that the criticisms offered by the members of such a Legislature should have been mainly destructive; yet it is abundantly clear from the political history for the last twelve years that criticism by the Assembly has constantly influenced the policy of Government. As a result, the prestige of the Central Government has been lowered and disharmony between Government and Legislature has tended to sap the efficiency of both. Indeed, the main problem which, in this sphere, Parliament has now to consider is how to strengthen an already weakening Central Executive. We believe that the Central Government which we recommend will be stronger than the

existing Government and we see no other way in which it could be strengthened."

The above quotation contains a pretty frank avowal of the policy of our constitution-makers, which was to somehow abolish the present Legislative Assembly which had become an eye-sore to our bureaucratic lords, who are, indeed, ever anxious to govern India most efficiently so long as they are not disturbed by the clamorous noise of the people's representatives. And who can dare challenge the soundness of the proposition laid down that the strength of the people's representatives makes for the weakness of the Executive Government? Now what is the remedy adopted in the new dispensation to weaken the voice of the people's representatives in the Central Legislature? The remedy applied is threefold: (1) Indirect election recommended in place of direct election, (2) Communal electorates "twice distilled" and (3) Addition of Native States representatives. Now regarding the first recommendation we may profitably quote para 200 (at P.110) of the J.P.C. Report:—

"We realize the strength of Indian opinion in this matter, and we are far from denying that the present system has produced legislators of high quality; but we are now recommending to Parliament the establishment of self-Government in India, and we regard it as fundamental that the system of election to the Central Legislature should be such as to make the responsibility of a member to those who elect him a real and effective responsibility. We do not think that this can be secured under a system of direct election proposed in the White Paper, and, though we are conscious that we are reversing the decision made by Parliament in 1919, we have come to the conclusion, notwithstanding the theoretical objections which can be urged against it, that there is no alternative to the adoption of some form of indirect election."

Now, if the present Legislative Assembly of India could produce some 'legislators of high quality' according to the authoritative opinion quoted above, one fails to understand why the system that produced such satisfactory results should be changed while the Parliamentary Committee pretend to recommend to Parliament "the establishment of self-government in India." Indeed the sole

reason given for adopting indirect election that it makes "the responsibility of a member to those, who elect him, a real and effective responsibility" will appear to be pure bunkum when it is remembered that there can be no responsibility to a shifting electorate like the changing body of the members of the Provincial Legislatures which itself will have disappeared by the time the next election takes place. As for the other two remedies applied by the Parliamentary Committee, it should suffice to quote the following remarks from their own report which go to show the real nature of those recommendations (Vide p.106, Para 192).

"It will be observed that, under the White Paper proposals Governor-General is to be directed by his Instruments of Instructions to include, 'so far as possible,' in his ministry, not only members of important minority communities, but also representatives of the States which accede to the Federation. It may be thought that this proposal runs the risk of adding to the possible dangers of communal representation in the Ministry . . . the further dangers of territorial representation. We can scarcely doubt that State representation will always be regarded by the States themselves as an essential element in every Administration, and this fact may be thought likely to retard the growth of political parties, in the true sense, even more at the Centre than in the Provinces; for the Federal Legislature, though intended to be representative of India as a whole, will still be largely based, in any case, on communal representation."

Yes, what is likely to retard the growth of political parties in the Legislatures must be the best Constitutional scheme for India! As for the part Ruling Provinces are expected to play in the Federal Constitution may be gathered from the following observations in the J.P.C. Report (p. 17):

"Ruling Princes, however, as members of a Federation may be expected to give steadfast support to a strong and stable Central Government, and to become helpful collaborators in policies which they have sometimes in the past been inclined to criticise or even obstruct."

And this is the expectation of the Parliamentary Committee from the Ruling Princes, although it is recognized in their Report (Vide p. 18) that "The princes have, therefore, stated

clearly in their declaration that they are willing now to enter an All-India Federation, but only if the Federal Government is a responsible and not an irresponsible Government."

The Test and the Training Ground.

Let us next see what hope there is for the future. The Parliamentary Committee have in their report repeatedly emphasised some of the weak points in Indian policy which they call the missing factors, and which, it is said, are the essential requisites for the political advancement of India along the path of responsible Government. To quote their words:—

(p 11) "Indians have shown since 1921, a marked capacity for the orderly conduct of parliamentary business, a capacity which has grown steadily with the growth of their experience. We cannot doubt that this apprenticeship in parliamentary methods has profoundly affected the whole character of Indian Public life, both by widening the circle of those who have had practical contact with the affairs of Government and by stimulating the growth of a public conscience amongst the educated class as a whole. But other facts must also be frankly recognised. Parliamentary government, as it is understood in the United Kingdom, works by the interaction of four essential factors. The principle of majority rule; the willingness of the minority for the time being to accept the decisions of the majority; the existence of great political parties divided by broad issues of policy, rather than by sectional interest; and finally the existence of a mobile body of public opinion, owing no permanent allegiance to any party and therefore able, by its instinctive reaction against extravagant movements on one side or the other, to keep the vessel on an even keel. In India none of these factors can be said to exist today. . . .

(p:12). "It is in exact proportion as Indians show themselves to be, not only capable of taking and exercising responsibility, but able to supply the missing factors in Indian Political life of which we have spoken, that both the needs for safeguards and their use will disappear. . . .

(p.18) "In the absence of disciplined political parties, the sense of responsibility may well be of slower growth in the Legislatures, and the threat of a dissolution can scarcely be the same potent instrument in a country where,

by the operation of a system of communal representation, a newly-elected legislature will often have the same complexion as the old. We touch here the core of the problem of responsible Government in the new Indian Constitution . . . "

That means the final verdict of the Parliamentary Committee is that while India has failed to satisfy the test for being granted any measure of responsible Government, the Committee have taken good care to provide for India such a training ground as may ensure the perpetuation of the unfitness of India. And, further, the Parliamentary Committee have taken good care to say that there will be no more tests and no more revision and reconsideration of the Government of India Act at any stated intervals, for, according to them: "The deplorable and paralysing effect of prescribing a fixed period for constitutional revision requires no comment in the light of events since 1919." Well! *Nescis, ni filli quantilla prudentia mundus regatur!* (You knownot, my son, with what a small stock of wisdom the world is governed).

P. M. L. VERMA,

Advocate High Court,
Allahabad.

* * *

Wednesday, 14th August, 1935.
The Editor,

The Indian.

Dear Sir,

During my six or seven visits to London since 1929 I have missed one great thing, and that is "The Indian Club." Practically all the nations from abroad have their own clubs where they meet friends and have the opportunity of exchanging their views and introducing to their club their English or European friends which helps to create international relations on a more intimate and understanding basis.

As you know very well, thousands of Indians reside in London, and thousands come and go every year without feeling themselves really at home. Many of them are quite new and do not know even how to find their friends in this vast place like London, and they feel so lonely among millions of people.

During the last five or six years since the Round Table Conference for the Federal India began, the number of visitors from India has practically doubled. The necessity, therefore, of an Indian Club in London is all the more important. Not only will it create better understanding between

the East and the West, but it will bring visitors from all corners of India, of all races, into one homogeneous harmony of social gathering where we can sit down to tea and talk about our happy homes which we have left 6,000 miles away across the seas. Students can come and get any help they require, new visitors will find it a great boon and, of course, for the residents it will be a good 'rendezvous.'

I need not describe here the immense advantages that an Indian Club would give to its members. What I want to emphasise is how to establish such an institution. I take the liberty of appealing to you to publish for the attention of our numerous friends. When, where and how to establish such a club I leave entirely to the judgment of the wiser brains, but I would like to put in here a few words as an outline which could be developed later at a special meeting.

That an Indian Club should be started in the shape of an Indian Club Ltd., on a commercial basis. In the first instance as a private Limited Company with a capital of say £510,000. Three-fourths of the directors must be residents in London and the remaining one-fourth may be selected from the distinguished visitors from India.

Along with the inauguration of the Federal Constitution of India it will be pleasant news to inaugurate such a club of such a Continent as India, representing 350,000,000 people, in the heart of the British Empire.

If the expected support is forthcoming from your kind readers and if you think fit to call a private meeting of some of the interested persons, I shall be only too pleased to lay before them a detailed plan of such a character which may evolve into a definite institution which we can call "The Indian Club" or by any other appropriate name.

My wishes deeply go with your paper, and I hope that it will bring us good luck and good support for such an appeal.

Yours very sincerely,
S. A. LATIF.

Salco Indian Agencies,
(Export—Import)
41, Great Tower Street,
London, E.C.3.

The Editor,
The Indian.

July, 1935.

Dear Sir,

It is very gratifying to the Indians in this Colony to receive a visit from a distinguished Indian Lady Educationist, wearing her sari. Miss Annie Coelho, B.A., Madras, T.D. (London), after spending some time in Trinidad where she gave several lectures, arrived here on June 21st and gave a good many interesting lectures on Education and other problems affecting India, at various places.

Here stay here was all too short, having spent just a few weeks. She left for London on the 18th instant.

She has given an impetus to the minds of the Indians, particularly our women folk, for since immigration, which began about 100 years ago, it is the first time in the history of British Guiana that we had the pleasure of a visit from a talented Indian lady.

She has created a link between India, Trinidad, British Guiana and Surinam, these three nearby colonies having an Indian population of about 300,000, and given us a deep sense of feeling for Mother India, stimulating, as it were, a national pride in us to belong to India.

We do hope that other Indian gentlemen and ladies from India, who are interested in Indians outside India, such as those residing in these colonies, may be able to visit us at times. They frequently come to London and we will be exceedingly happy to welcome them, so that the link between us may be kept up to enhance our national pride in belonging to Mother India.

Yours sincerely,
F. KAWALL,
General Merchant and
Commission Agent,

14, Water Street,
(Georgetown,
Demerara, B.G.

PATRONISE THE
INDEPENDENT
NON-PARTY
NEWSPAPER.

NON-OFFICIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In response to the request of our readers and others interested in the welfare of Students a non-official advisory committee has been formed consisting of the following.

1. R. S. Nehra, Esq.
2. Dr C. L. Katial
3. M. R. Rashid, Esq.,
Bar.-at-Law
4. Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah.
5. S. D. Piracha, Esq.
6. Dr. M. L. Kalra.
7. B. L. Anantani, Esq.

Other public spirited resident Indians and non-Indians who are interested in the welfare of students are being approached to join and strengthen the new committee, which is not in opposition or antagonism to any official organisation or body existing, but is meant to fill up the gap left by official bodies.

Parents and students will be given sympathetic advice and help free. Students will be introduced to respectable families in England.

Persons with different qualifications will be added to the Committee in due course.

WRITE TO *THE INDIAN* and mark the envelope on the top left-hand corner—A.C.

(Continued from page 29)

was never a Governor of any Province except in the dream-land of the writer. Sir Michael argues that finance and the communal dissensions will weaken the administration. He adds, "Finally, the proposed all-India Federation, from its very constitution, will inevitably be weak, heterogeneous, lacking in cohesion and permanence and unable to stand any serious strain. Any attempt to impose the Federal authority on an unwilling province or State will provoke resistance and may lead to secession. For instance, the Punjab, a great producing province, resents the high duties imposed in the interests of Bombay and Bengal manufacturers. If it decides to leave the Federation and to revert to direct relations with the Crown, can the Federal forces be employed to coerce a Province whose peasantry supplies two-thirds of the Indian army?"

He has pictured a black future about India under the India Act.

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor, R. S. Nehra (on leave)

The holidays are on; the court-rooms are in the hands of the decorators and painters; the officials and clerks are having holidays in turn. Most people are at the sea-side. Our Editor has also taken his family to the South Coast of England. We are not sure if he will return before the end of October for serious work. His stray social engagements and urgent business bring him to town off and on. We are sorry that owing to his absence we have to reduce this section during the holidays. Our own staff is short-handed, due to the fever of these fortnight's "statutory" annual holidays.

The majority of Indians have left London. Already some of the High Courts in India are in full swing, hence the majority of the legal visitors are already back in India. Two weeks ago, we had the pleasant surprise of a visit from Mr. Manohar Lal, Bar-at-Law, of Lahore. He was Minister for Education for four years in the Punjab. Another Punjabee barrister recently seen in London was the well-known Diwan Chaman Lal, with his beautiful young new wife. Both of them look the picture of health.

The following are some of the special leave applications heard during the last term.

ALLAHABAD.

Wilayat Hussain and Abdul Rahim

v.

The King Emperor.

Judgment appealed from: Sentence of Sessions Judge, Agra, and confirmed by the High Court on the 18th March, 1935.

GROUND:

Petitioners submitted that contrary to the essential principles of all trials that a charge must be established beyond reasonable doubt, the Petitioners were not given the benefit of the doubt and that the cumulative effect of the disregard of the various essential elements in the trial of the Petitioners has been that they have suffered substantial and great injustice and that they were entitled to acquittal.

DR H. R. ABDUL MAJID.

Petition dismissed.

BENGAL.

**Messrs. Clarke Rawlins Ker & Co.,
a firm of Solicitors**

v.

The Eastern Tavoy Mineral Corporation Ltd., and Another.

Judgment appealed from: The judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello.

(Original Judgment: Mr. Justice Lort Williams, dated 22nd December, 1932, upset by:

Appellate Judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello.

GROUND:

Petition for Special Leave to appeal against the Appellate Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal dated the 17th April, 1935, both as regards the substantive part thereof directing the payment of the sums of RS. 7719.10.2 and Rs. 4572 3.0 respectively to the Respondent Company and the further direction for the said payment to be made within fourteen days from the date thereof to the said Company in any event, instead of into Court pending the final disposal of the case.

Counsel for Petitioners:

A. M. DUNNE, K.C.

J. M. PRINGLE.

Ex parte respondents.

Petition dismissed.

BOMBAY.

**The Commissioner of Income Tax,
Bombay Presidency and Aden**

v.

**The Bombay Trust Corporation Ltd.,
as Agent of the Hongkong Trust Corporation Ltd.**

Judgment appealed from: Judgment of the High Court of Bombay dated 29th August, 1933, by Chief Justice Beaumont.

GROUND:

Leave to Appeal to the Privy Council was refused by the High Court at Bombay on the grounds that no important point of law was involved and that the application was not a *bona fide* one.

For the Petitioner:

A. M. DUNNE, K.C.

T. J. STRANGMAN.

Petition dismissed.

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THE INDIAN

List of cases that were not heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the Trinity Sittings, 1935, and have been carried over to the next term, viz., Michaelmas.

OPEN LETTERS—Continued

We hope that you are taking adequate and effective steps to secure the release and freedom from molestation of these *British Indian Merchants*.

British Indian soldiers have gone to Addis Ababa to protect the British Legation. Naturally British Indians look up to you for help and protection by diplomatic channels.

SOME MORE APPRECIATIONS

Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for India said to Mr. Nehra:

"I like your paper very much. I read every word of it from one end to the other. It is a very interesting and useful journal."

The Efficiency Magazine, (London) writes:

"I congratulate you on your magazine, *The Indian*. It is plainly in every way a *first-class magazine*

ALLAHABAD

16. Bhojraj v. Sita Ram and others, Musammat Gori and others
(Consolidated appeals)

Cause
Subject and Solicitors
Claim by reversioners to an estate. Proof of pedigree.

A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co
R. T. L. Wilson & Co
Ex parte.

BENGAL

13. Surendra Krishna Roy, since deceased (now represented by Birendra Krishna Roy and others), and another

Claim to possession of land; alleged fraudulent purchase.

A. W. W. Box & Co.
R. Francis & Harker

v.

Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others

BOMBAY

2. The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited

Disputed assessment to income-tax.
A. E. F. Turner & Sons.
R. The Solicitor, India Office

v.

The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden

6. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden

Disputed assessment to income-tax.
A. The Solicitor, India Office
R. T. L. Wilson & Co

v.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited (as Agent of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad), now in liquidation

18. The Gujrat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad

Dispute with regard to the use of a railway siding.

A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co
R. T. L. Wilson & Sons.

v.

Motilal Hirabhai Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad

LAHORE

15. Hem Singh and others

Dispute between Sikhs and Udasis with regard to the control of a religious institution.

A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co
Ex parte.

v.

Mahant Basant Das, since deceased, and another
Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee

v.

Ram Parshad and others
Same

v.

Fauju Ram and others
(Consolidated Appeals)

A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.
R. Nehra & Co.
A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.
R. Nehra & Co.

MADRAS

12. Sri Raja Inuganti Venkatarama Rao

Validity of a sale deed; registration; limitation.

A. Douglas Grant & Dold
R. Nehra & Co.

v.

Sri Raja Sobhanadri Appa Rao Bahadur Garu and others

14. Raja Somasekhara Royal, since deceased (now represented by Raja Vira Basava Royal), and others

Validity of the adoption of a married man.

A. Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.
R. Nehra & Co.

v.

Raja Sugutur Mahadeva Royal and others

(Continued on page 36)

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- 20 K D Kumria, Esq, London



Mr. PADMA KRISHNA SRIVASTAVA

a leading advocate of the Oudh Chief Court U.P. India

PRIVY COUNCIL, SFC—Continued from page 3

OUDH

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|--|--|--|
| Kunwar Kameshwar Bakhsh Singh and others | Whether the widow of a taluqdar took an absolute or life estate under her husband's will | 1 T L Wilson & Co
R Barrow, Rogers & Nevill |
| Thakur Ram Bahadur Kaur and others | | |
| 5 Bhaugwan Bulah Singh and another | Legitimacy of the first Appellant | <i>Special leave to appeal granted</i> |
| | | 1 Harold Shephard
<i>For parte</i> |
| Mahesh Bakhsh Singh and others | | |
| 17 Ballabh Das and another | Dispute with reference to a graveyard, powers of the Chief Court on second Appeal | <i>Special leave to appeal granted</i> |
| | | 1 Harold Shephard
R T L Wilson & Co |

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- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 7 Devendra Prasad Sukul and others | Suit for cancellation of a sale deed | 1 Watkins & Hunter |
| | | R Hy S L Polak & Co |
| Surendra Prasad Sukul and another | | |
| 9 Thakuram Kusum Kumari | Suit on a mortgage, interest <i>pendente lite</i> | <i>Special leave to appeal and cross appeal granted</i> |
| | | 1 Watkins & Hunter
R Clarke, Rawlins & Co |
| Rai Bahadur Dabhi Prasad Dhandhania and others
(Consolidated Cross-Appeals) | | |
| 10 Ghanshyam Das Jagnani, since deceased (now represented by Girdhari Lal and another) | Alleged infringement of patent in respect of a machine for removing husks, etc., from pulse and the like, competency of Appeal | 1 Watkins & Hunter
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the development of Indian political institutions on constitutional and evolutionary lines It contains a Privy Council Section, which gives reports of Indian cases decided by the Privy Council

"The Evening Mail," an English tri-weekly paper published in the Model State of Mysore, in its issue of July 18th, 1935, writes —

"The Indian," May, 1935—Silver Jubilee Number 112 Sevmour Place, London, W 1 Price 6d

The Indian is to be heartily welcomed specially because of the position it occupies in the journalistic world of Britain It is a magazine, existing in England for the sake of India to interpret her ideals and aspirations more so because of the great constitutional changes that are in store in the years to come The journal contains quite a good lot of informative material on matters of current interest to India It is a journal well worth going through by Indians in India, as at long last, after years a journal of the kind has been started by friends of India to present her case in Britain We congratulate those responsible for this much-needed venture which has filled the void created by the Congress discontinuing its organ India, in England Now that The Indian has been started to serve, as is stated in the magazine as "a link between Indians overseas and the Mother Country," we wish it a patriotic and useful career

WHAT THE INDIAN PRESS THINKS OF US

(Continued from page 25)

its frontiers life and property are secure, with the consequent development of trade and industry That Afghanistan is on the up grade among nations enjoying peace and prosperity with no external provocation to arms is attributed by the Minister to the benign regime of the late King Nadir Shah which awoke his people to their proper national prospective and heritage

"The Kaiser-i-Hind," the well-known Bombay paper, comments —

The Silver Jubilee number of The Indian, a monthly journal published in London, contains several interesting features The journal is meant to serve as a link between Indians overseas and the Mother Country in order that political, social, economic and general welfare of Indians all over the world may be protected and strengthened The Jubilee Number has an article on the Hyderabad State giving useful information about the recent developments introduced by

the Nizam The Afghan Minister in London writes about the economic future of Afghanistan The social and personal columns tell us about what is going on in London, especially in the Indian circle The section on Trade and Commerce deals with foreign markets for India and the possible scope for their development The journal is well illustrated and those who want to keep in touch with affairs in London would find it useful to buy it

"World Peace," an international fortnightly, Calcutta, writes in its issue of July 17th, 1935 —

"The Indian."—We acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Silver Jubilee Number of The Indian (Vol II, No 4), which is intended to serve as "a link between Indians overseas and the Mother Country" It gives an account of the activities of Indians abroad, their social functions and, for the benefit of English people, gives information about India and Indians It aims at protecting, strengthening and furthering the political, social, economic and general welfare of Indians everywhere It advocates fur-

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POLITICAL PASSING OF GANDHI.

CAN WE HAVE PEACE AT ANY PRICE?

A CAREER FOR WOMEN.

OCTOBER,
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Vol. 2. No. 10.

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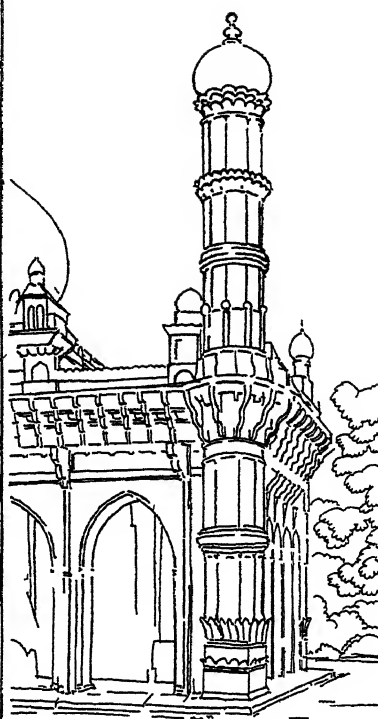
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INDIA BILL AND ITS FUTURE

By R. S. NEHRA.

THE INDIAN

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Indian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. All letters must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender (not necessarily for publication). The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general, special or local interests affecting the political, social, economic or religious relations of Indians. When payment is desired, the fact should be stated. In the absence of an expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "The Indian" belongs to the publishers.

The Editor will be always pleased to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Indian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned. Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for or to be forwarded.

Many Englishmen and Indians must be puzzled as to whether the India Bill will be worked by Indians or wrecked by the Indian National Congressmen. The followers of Mr. Churchill and Sir Henry Page-Croft attacked the Bill so bitterly throughout its passage in the Houses of Parliament, the Labour leader, Mr. George Lansbury, and others opposed it strenuously, the liberals of India, headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt Hon Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Phiroze Sethna disapproved of it, the followers of Gandhi and Congressmen hated and despised it. One naturally asks who wanted or liked the Bill? Had the British Government and the India Government gone mad to spend so much time, labour and money to produce a thing which nobody wants! Even at this stage many are bewildered, perplexed and worried about the future of the Bill and India. The opposition was manifold. Some said it meant the renunciation of India for ever; some said it did not satisfy the Indians, while others said that it was a retrogressive step. Politicians are wonderful people. Their power of speech knows no limits of any kind. They wield such magic through their words that listeners often wonder if the world is fast approaching its end or the millenium is just about to dawn. The press is usually an obedient mistress of the clever politicians. Very few English people know the real facts and circumstances in their proper prospective. Even

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many Indians separated by provinces as big or bigger than the whole of England do not always fully appreciate the weight of varied evidence shaping the events at Delhi — the centre of India.

A brief discussion of the causes and effects of the present situation will clarify the vision to see the future of India and the Empire. The Western education and the world-wide freedom of travel had strengthened the legitimate aspirations of the Indians for self government. Gandhi, the product of Western education, has been a very successful agitator. He and his followers had made it rather hot for the Indian Government to remain static. The wise heads in India saw that a further advance was unavoidable. Whitehall readily grasped the pulse and decided to apply the necessary remedy to retain the political health of India. Churchill saw an opportunity to make himself more known and felt. Lansbury's emotionalism is always ready to show sympathy with the underdog. The Indians, like any other citizens who are never content with what they get from the Government, carried on ceaselessly the propaganda to ensure as much as possible. The inherent weakness of the Indian situation, due to their disunity, has resulted in the whittling down of the Bill to its present condition.

Since the Bill has obtained the consent of His Majesty the King, many politicians have changed their tune. Indians now know that the new Legislation has come to stay. The recent utterances of the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri and the formation of a new Reform party are some of the signs of the time. The public is fed up with the long continued struggle of closing the shops by way of repeated protests. Constructive work is catching the

(Continued on page 4)

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CAN WE HAVE PEACE AT ANY PRICE?

By **OLIVER BALDWIN.**

*(Son of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Mr. Oliver Baldwin fought in the Great War, has fought in European campaigns, has trained American soldiers and been in six European Prisons).
(In an interview).*

No matter what the circumstances are, I believe we should always strive for peace. Lots of people won't agree with me but I am quite sincere in what I say.

Undergraduates who have proclaimed publicly that they will not in any circumstances fight for their King and Country are, I believe, representative of a pacifistic school of thought which is spreading among young people to-day. The older generation accuse the undergraduates of insincerity; they declare the whole thing is a pose. Personally, I should think that no young person would use such a serious subject as world peace for inane poses.

To sponsor the cause of peace we must have disarmament. However, it would be impracticable to disband armies and navies, for that would mean unemployment. At any rate, we can stop the manufacture of machine guns and high explosives.

Despite the fact that I am a born soldier and have spent my life always fighting and struggling over things, I would be a conscientious objector in the next war, even though I knew that conscientious objectors would be shot in twenty-four hours.

Although people call me a rebel, I have found that the finest thing in life is to satisfy one's conscience. One must always cling to ideals—there is no happiness in life without that. The fighting after material success does not bring happiness. There would only be a brief sense of triumph, and then you would be just in the same place where you started.

Life has taught me that the only way to enjoy it is to realize that one's duty is to make life happier and easier for other people.

Recruits are mainly enlisted through the plea of "defend your women and children." All kinds of highly-coloured outrages are invented to arouse the defensive spirit. We accuse the enemy of all kinds of atrocities which are ninety per cent. imaginary exaggeration.

Women have always been indirectly the cause of war!

When a man joins up his wife surveys him proudly in his uniform and gasps, "Oh, George, how wonderful

you are in khaki!" instead of saying, "What an utter fool you look!"

During the early enlisting days, young girls would make heroes of every weedy youngster who wears khaki, whilst those in civilian clothes would be treated with absolute contempt.

When a war is imminent we are always called upon to defend our women. What we are actually to defend them from is not absolutely clear.

Then there is the ferocious-minded woman who brandishes an umbrella at every young man she sees who is not in khaki. For his benefit she will paint lurid pictures of helpless women, then she will go along to her "women's emancipation" meeting to declare that women are winning the war. She speaks of the bravery of women in hospitals. Amid a glamour of feminine cheers she declares that women have been entrusted with the most important job of all—that of manufacturing our explosives in the factories.

Apparently women are not as helpless as she makes them out in her recruiting campaign. The contradiction is typical of her unreasoning mind.

It is impossible to explain any pacifistic ideals when she only replies with stock arguments of "defending the country," or "upholding the Empire," and "defending our womenfolk." The only way to silence her is to tell her that her hair is coming down.

Despite the intense feeling of pacifism, I believe there would be comparatively few conscientious objectors in the next war. It needs intense courage to be a conscientious objector—to withstand that magnetic recruiting hysteria, and to risk being called a coward.

As long as there is an audience there will be war.

It is like a football match—the football players are urged on and encouraged by the crowds of spectators, so are army recruits. Their audience consists of women and old men.

People often say to me "But what would have happened if pacifists had had their own way in 1914—Great

Britain would have been under German rule by now." I reply that we should be no more under German rule than we are at present. We should have been better off economically.

To fight war I believe that we should take tolerance as our by-word. International indiscretion occurs almost every week. I have seen so much pain caused by the spoken word during my military and political work that it has given me the ability to keep my mouth shut if I cannot say anything good of people.

The same outlook could be used in retaining friendly international relationship.

FORTNIGHTLY SOCIALS AND TEA TALKS

are being arranged by the Directors of "THE INDIAN," every second and fourth Wednesday of each month, commencing in October, 1935, to provide opportunities for Britishers to meet Indians and others interested in India, the Empire and World Peace.

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4—6 p.m.

For the first one see page 29.

THE POLITICAL PASSING OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By R. SAUPIN.



MAHATMA GANDHI. Photo by Benay

It is doubtless with mixed feelings that every civilised country has heard of Gandhi's decision actively to disassociate himself from Congress; to give up the reins of leadership, which he never failed to hold with magnetic grasp; and to live for India in the nature of a moral force.

It is just possible that the Indian Government is tacitly pleased with his decision; for the influence and authority he possessed and wielded throughout his regime were colossal: he himself, in physical contrast, a Hop-o'-my-thumb.

But it is a truism that he did hop o'er the minds of India's millions! Conquest was his, although Home Rule is not yet hers. So far he has won.

He has won—not for India, but for himself; because up to the very moment of his decision India has looked to him, as to no one else she has ever done, for her deliverance. So far, therefore, he has been her greatest trustee in the matter of obtaining political independence. And he has not won it for her; instead he has won her every confidence and then—apart from explanations, the fact is—deliberately retired from political activity.

For so doing he gives his reasons, and they are crystal-clear.

Yet he knows that the country still wants him, now perhaps more than

ever, and accordingly the conduct under consideration might in a way appear to savour of his. "he who made through cowardice the grand refusal"

But the world knows—if he doesn't himself—that Gandhi is no coward: rightly or wrongly, the best years of his intellectual life have been one long period of sacrifice, not only for India, his birth-place, but also for South Africa previously.

And now his resolution to have nothing directly or actively to do with Congress!

The millions of India even now look to him—and, be it kept in mind, to no one else—not only for Home Rule, but for guidance in all things quasi-political and civic also.

Hence the question arises: Is Gandhi's resolution going to be an incalculable set-back to India's politics with regard, particularly, to the realisation of her greatest ambition—Home Rule, on the same principle as Dominion Status?

The answer is difficult to give; for it necessitates—and this is precisely where first-hand knowledge counts—a thorough personal knowledge of the ways of the people (nay, peoples) of India; the rich, the unwanting, the poor; the educated, the half-educated, and the illiterate (masses).

The rich are a small minority as compared, numerically, with the unwanting majority; whilst over them the illiterate poor preponderate in overwhelming numbers. I offer no opinion as to whether the rich are more or less educated than the unwanting; evidently the only way to come to a conclusion is by studying the statistics—proportionally—of academic results, and I am certainly not going to decide the issue that way After all, what's a degree?

Anyway, so far as first-hand knowledge counts towards an answer to the question raised, it cannot be disputed that the overwhelming masses of India have hitherto been pro-Gandhi-in-leadership; hereafter what they will be politically, should the leader be lost in his self-imposed isolation, is another matter. Anybody, however, is logically entitled to the view that the answer to the question—because of the people's implicit trust in their leader—points quite clearly to an unprecedented set-back to India's political ambitions.

Now, apart from the reasons he gives, why has Gandhi, so to speak, given up the political ghost? Is it really and truly because now, at long last, he considers that—like the archer in Virgil—he has but aimed at the stars?

Perhaps the Mahatma himself does not appreciate the precise nature of his own volition, or it may be that the hope he hitherto cherished on India's account has vaguely changed into something of despair.

There can be no reasonable dispute about his acceptability as moral head to the Indian peoples; specially the business community, and the working class inclusive of the rural population and peasantry; excluding, of course, a not inconsiderable number who are free from the malady of violent politics or else pro-British—whether or not subjects of the ruling princes.

It is nevertheless plain to the student of history, or to anyone else who cares to give it a little thought, that moral leadership is one thing and political leadership another. The former really consists of practising what you preach (or you can't be leader long), of educating for the sake of bringing out the best there is in man, of an ideal state (don't mix this up with More's Utopia); whereas the latter is largely a matter of policy or expediency, is sometimes bitterly felt by the electorate and is, accordingly, sometimes the cause of unmentionable epithets being used over a glass of beer.

To put it another way, moral leadership aims at bettering man for his own sake; that the state or country is thereby bettered is only the happy result. Political leadership aims at bettering the country—its machine being legislation—so that, as a result, the people living in it will benefit.

Materially they will benefit by a well-governed country.

That brings me to the consideration: what material benefit will Gandhi, as moral leader to his millions of followers, confer on them?

I have said, in effect, that his present attitude to Congress—he persisting in it—is indicative of a serious set-back to India's political evolution. Here I need not enlarge upon that; for to the majority of my readers it is—I hope—patent, whilst to those to whom it is not, I offer

(Continued on page 4)

**OPEN LETTERS
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
WITHOUT FEAR FAVOUR OR MALICE**

THE EDITOR,
ANSWERS,
London.

Your issue of the 3rd August contains an article by Mr. Randall Carr. You advertise your paper *Answers* as "Britain's National Weekly." On the frontispiece, you write "White girls with Black Husbands." The headings inside are "Growing Menace in our Seaports"; "More British Girls Marrying Blacks." Your posters at various bookstalls were headed "Growing colour menace in our Seaports."

Is this propaganda likely to foster friendships and goodwill between the whites and the blacks? We know you intend this article to be solely against the Negroes of Africa, but all the same it encourages colour hatred and race prejudice. The writer calls these girls who marry negroes 'Women of Base Type.' "Unfortunately, there are more girls of this base type in our large seaport towns than the majority of us care to imagine." The article says "Clear the Imposters out" and advocates "Need for colour bar"; "Keep the Black Men out" and "stop the black mischief they are creating." A fine way to treat the Negroes, whose land and limb the white man has conquered and owned! What a contrast to the King's speech to that which the writer advocates! And you encourage him to do it! Why do you not stop sending the white men out to the land of the Africans? You do not mind eating bananas and other food stuff grown and cultivated by the black limbs and imported in large quantities in this country. Do you realise that you are encouraging a dangerous poison in human relations? If the Africans begin to hate and loathe the white or colourless skin, what would be the fate of you and your kith? No white man would be tolerated or respected in Africa, and what will the Empire be based on? You cannot conquer all the black skinned inhabitants of the globe. If all the blacks and the coloured people were to retaliate and think in the way your writer thinks on ground of colour and physiognomy

Britain would soon be a small island. At present there is no colour hatred in the minds of the Negroes, but this sort of propaganda is likely to wake them up to retaliate. If the Africans do not entertain good-will towards a white man or woman, how could the lives of so many white men and women be safe in the Black man's country. For humanity's sake, for God's sake, for the Empire's sake and lastly, for your own prosperity's sake, stop encouraging such venomous articles in your paper.

**THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF
WILLINGDON.
New Delhi, India.**

My Lord,

Your recent utterance on the Hindu-Muslim question was admirable. You are a true statesman. If only the smaller English fry in India were to follow your example and practice what you preach, the Hindu-Muslim unity would very soon be an accomplished fact, and India would be on the High Road to prosperity and contentment within the Empire.

May we hope that after your retirement from the Viceroyalty, your Lordship, of course, with the invaluable assistance of your 'better-half'—Lady Willingdon—will continue the good work of cementing friendship between the different communities of His Majesty's subjects.

A word about the appointment of the next *High Commissioner for India in London* may not be out of place. The present holder of the Office has done as best as he could. His prodigious memory has been very useful. Sociability, cheerful disposition, good health and a living wife are necessary qualifications for a man who has to represent India in the Metropolis of the Empire. Without the enlivening influence of ever cheerful, sociable and tactful Lady Willingdon, you might not have done so much good work for India and the Empire as you have done.

Kindly do not select a man who is fast nearing his grave. A young man with vitality and strength is a proper person to hold the office which, requires the discharge of very strenuous duties.

INDIA BILL, AND ITS FUTURE.

(Continued from page 1)

attention of successful agitators like Gandhi. Churchill has wisely buried the hatchet. The Congressmen are divided whether to accept office under the new Bill or not. Their bark is always worse than the bite. When the actual time comes, you will see the Congressmen trotting their ponies to the polling booths. Many old Congressites have already expressed the futility of non-co-operating with the reforms. The apostle of non-co-operation has already received a tilt and has wisely retired from active political life. With the disappearance of veteran die-hards like Churchill on one side and Gandhi on the other, sanity and practical politics are bound to occupy the arena. Nowhere are the governed always satisfied at the hands of those who govern. It is a recognised fact that the present Bill is a decided improvement on the previous political structure of India. Many are still yelling simply because it is a second nature for them to do so and they will continue irrespective of the changes that may come, and can come, due to the new Bill. Others shout lest the people may think that their patriotism has waned.

Now the answer to the question. Will the India Bill be worked? Yes, very much so. There is always a large number of educated but quiet type of Indians who are willing and ready to make use of what they can get, and do, and ask for more. That stable class is abundantly present in India. The future of India depends on the attitude the English people in India and in Whitehall adopt, to the reforms and the treatment they accord to Indians in and outside India. No country is more peace-loving and loyal than India. If the Indian Government acts wisely and discourages disunity amongst Indians, the future prosperity of India and the success of the Reforms is a certainty. If the discord amongst Hindus and Muslims is strengthened, the Government can do a lot in this line, the future of the Bill and of India is full of troubles and uncertainty.

PASSING OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(Continued from page 3)

the excuse that the India Controversy is—almost like Johnny Walker—still going strong.

Of Mahatma Gandhi suffice it to say in Tagore's words "You allowed your kingly power to vanish, Shajahan"

BROADCASTING FOR EDUCATION— OR ENTERTAINMENT

By **THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, C.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.**

(Chairman of the Wireless League).

No institution in Great Britain receives so much criticism as the B.B.C., yet the more one knows of the immense complexity of the task which daily faces it the greater is one's admiration and respect for the men who control it. That is not to say that the B.B.C. is perfect. Like all listeners, I have my pet grouses and complaints—and perhaps this is one of the pleasures of being a listener.

Every sensible person realises that it is absolutely impossible to please every one of the millions of listeners and that complaints regarding programmes are, therefore, inevitable and must be discounted to a great extent. Criticism, however, is essential to the health of any broadcasting monopoly, but it must be constructive. I believe there is not a letter from any member of the public which is not carefully considered by the B.B.C. and, despite reports to the contrary, good suggestions are never lost or ignored. It must be admitted that some of them are shelved, but when it is remembered that hundreds and sometimes thousands of letters are received every day, allowances must be made.

Broadcasting is too new to allow it to be cast in a permanent mould and the question whether it should be a purely entertaining medium or whether it should be harnessed to improving the education and cultural taste of the people is one which perhaps will not be settled for some time yet. I am, of course, only expressing a personal opinion when I say that I consider that the highest and greatest function of one of man's greatest inventions is to raise the standard of culture among all peoples of the earth. After all, light music and entertainment is now within the reach of all at very moderate cost and simply to fill the air with sounds that can be heard everywhere on stage and film is surely lowering in prestige the great sound conquest of space.

The B.B.C. has made and is making a valiant attempt to combine the entertaining and educative functions of the radio, but as usual in these

cases it is falling between two stools. The argument that people do not want "high-brow" stuff appears plausible enough on the surface, but it will not stand cool analysis. The truth is that all that is best in art, literature and music can only be appreciated by people who have been trained to discriminate, and that training, if it has not been acquired by education or study, can be achieved in a unique way through the radio.

I am quite aware that this opinion may meet with rather violent disapproval from some listeners, but I stick to my theory. Not so long ago a friend of mine who all his life has had a strong distaste for Bach, Haydn and Beethoven and all classical composers tuned in by accident one afternoon to Bach and he told me afterwards that the music had an indescribable effect on him.

"I realised for the first time that music was a food and a stimulant," he concluded, and now he speaks with the greatest respect of the music he once called high-brow nonsense.

If one compares a typical programme of, say, a promenade concert thirty years ago with one of to-day the improvement in popular taste is obvious. The audiences at the Queen's Hall concerts are now as wildly enthusiastic about Bach's music as they used to be thirty years ago about Wallace's "Maritana."

How has this change been brought about? Simply because Sir Henry Wood has educated his public without letting them know it. What Sir Henry has done with thousands the B.B.C. can do with millions if it cared. Apart from music there are realms in art, literature, economics, science and politics that an enlightened broadcasting system could do a great deal to introduce strangers to, and by so doing broaden the natural mind and increase the general culture of the people.

This is really the true function of the radio but, of course, it must be done by stages. Sir John Reith is a determined Scotsman who once declared—or so it is said—that the

B.B.C. would give the public not what it wanted but what it ought to want. This, if true, is putting it rather bluntly, but there is more than a germ of truth in it. Public taste is not a fixed thing by any means, and anyone who lays down what people in general prefer in music or anything else is ignorant of the past history of public taste and appreciation.

"What is a man's meat to-day is his poison to-morrow" sums up the cultural progress of the people, and it is with this truth in mind that the B.B.C. must advance to its ultimate goal.

No one can minimise the beneficial effects of first class light entertainment and the time will never come when it disappears from radio programmes. But those who are apt to feel that the B.B.C. is not giving enough time to this modern demand should remember other aspects of the question. With all its little faults the B.B.C. is the leading and most enterprising radio corporation in the world and British listeners have at their disposal more variety of high class programmes than any other listeners anywhere else. It is up to the public to make the B.B.C. an even mightier influence than it is to-day.

Many listeners when they see or hear a highbrow item announced do not trouble to switch on and thus give themselves no chance to judge impartially the fare provided. There is a technique of listening as there is in everything else and until wireless licence holders realise this the full benefits of broadcasting will never be fully appreciated. The ideal blend of entertainment and education, if I may use that word, will take some time, but that the B.B.C. will eventually find it I have no doubt whatever. In this aim they require the co-operation and understanding of listeners. The B.B.C. is not quite the soulless Government institution that many people imagine, and with public response and sympathy it is destined to do even greater things in the future than it has done in the past.

THE INDIAN STATES

MALERKOTLA TROUBLE Nawab Sees Viceroy

Significance is attached to the interview which the Nawab of Malerkotla had with the Viceroy on 10th August. The talk in Simla is that the Viceroy as the head of the Political Department asked the Nawab to explain the situation in his State which had been going from bad to worse and was resulting in a migration of the Hindu and Sikh subjects.

At first it was considered that a special administrator would be appointed, as that alone appeared to satisfy the deputationists who came to Simla. Later the Nawab sought the intervention of Bhai Parmanand to make the Hindu subjects agree to changes in the personnel of the executive and the judiciary that the Nawab contemplates by appointing Mr. Zaman Mehdi as Home Member, Dewan Ganesh Das as Judicial Minister and a lent European officer as the Police Chief.

The matter stands thus. It is not considered likely that the Government will agree to the demand for a Committee of inquiry. Developments are, however, expected at no distant date.

KHATMANDU DURBAR G.C.S.I. Conferred on Maharaja British Ministers Drive in State to Palace

A ceremonial durbar was held in the Singha Durbar, Khatmandu, on the afternoon of August 9 for the purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jogdha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

All the nobility of Nepal and the leading high priests were present at the durbar. His Majesty's Minister and Assistant Minister, after the usual *attar* and *pan* ceremony at the Legation, were conducted to the durbar by General Singha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana in a carriage and four, attended by an escort of Nepalese cavalry. A salute of 31 guns was fired as the carriage left the Legation.

At various points along the route,

bodies of troops were drawn up and they presented arms as the procession passed.

A guard of honour and a band were drawn up in front of the Singha Durbar. The Maharaja, attended by Lieut-General Ananda Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, received the Minister as he alighted from the carriage and the guard of honour presented arms, while the band played the first part of the British National Anthem.

The Maharaja then conducted the Minister to the State Chair on his right at the head of the durbar. After the usual exchange of compliments the insignia were conveyed from an ante-room by the Assistant Minister, supported by two generals, and were placed on a table in front of His Majesty's minister, who after a speech, invested the Maharaja with them. A salute of 19 guns was then fired in the Maharaja's honour.

The Maharaja then read his speech, in which he requested that his highest regards and sincere thanks be conveyed to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to His Excellency the Viceroy. A salute of 31 guns was then fired in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor, during which the troops presented arms and the British National Anthem was played.

His Excellency Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Commander-in-Chief in Nepal, delivered a speech, congratulating the Maharaja on behalf of the Bharadars and officers. After the presentation of *attar* and *pan*, the ceremony concluded. Its conclusion and the departure of His Majesty's Minister and Assistant Minister were marked by the same formalities as those which had attended the opening ceremony and the arrival of the Minister and Assistant Minister. Troops and large crowds lined the streets and saluted the procession as it passed.

A second durbar was held on August 11 at Hanuman Palace (the city palace), in order to acquaint His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal of the honour conferred upon the Maharaja. The ceremonial observed at this durbar was identical with that followed on the occasion of the previous durbar and the ceremonies were marked by the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

THE LOHARU TRAGEDY

In coming to a correct decision on the situation in Loharu, we hope, the Government of India will not allow their judgment to be deflected by the consideration that most of the State subjects are Hindus, while the ruler is a Muslim. Neither in the case of Alwar, nor of Kashmir, did the Government of India consider interference uncalled for merely because of the difference in religion between the ruler and the ruled. Whether the agitation in Loharu is a communal one or not, there seems to be some difference of opinion, but there is none regarding the existence of grievances which the Durbar seeks to minimize in its communiqué. From the fact that there is not a single Hindu in the State service, in spite of Hindus forming the predominant part of the population it is clear that the Nawab Bahadur cannot get over his present difficulty by condemning the whole agitation as the creation of communalist mischief-makers. The existence of such iniquitous imposts as levies on the occasion of marriages in the Ruler's household and the insistence of the payment of a special tax before Hindu widows can be allowed to re-marry, do not seem to show that the administration of the State by the Nawab Bahadur is very enlightened or modern.

The Durbar will be hugging an illusion to its bosom if it imagines that its communiqué, of August 12, has dropped the curtain on the tragedy. The injudicious terms in which the communiqué is couched is itself a condemnation of the partisan spirit animating it. The precipitancy with which the inference about a parallel administration is drawn, with little or no grounds to support such a theory, is also an indication of the Durbar's anxiety to find out, if not create, justifying circumstances to explain the subsequent tragedy. The communiqué also does not specify how many rounds were fired in Singhani, while there is a striking difference between non-official and official estimates as to the number of casualties. While the communiqué says that only three persons were killed and thirty-five persons wounded, the latest messages from Bhiwani place the number of dead alone at twenty. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Government of India should insist on the Nawab appointing an independent and impartial committee to investigate the whole problem and suggest

(Continued on page 7 col. 3)

LOCAL INDIAN NEWS

Secretaries of Societies and Associations are requested to send us the reports of their activities for publication in our Journal

UNION OF ITALY AND INDIA.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid has met with double good fortune in England. Firstly, after qualifying as Chartered Architect, he has the singular privilege of being the first Indian to become a registered Architect in the United Kingdom, and besides assisting the well-known firm of architects, Messrs Lanchester and Lodge, he has his own practice in the centre of London.

The works on which Sheikh Abdul Hamid has recently been engaged include the Palace for His Highness The Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, and the design for the proposed Memorial Mosque and Mausoleum for Her Late Highness the Begum of Bhopal, a



SHEIKH ABDUL AND MRS. HAMID.

School for the Marwar Government's Muslim subjects, and also the design for the proposed Muslim Centre in London.

Secondly, he has successfully wooed the beautiful Italian young lady—



Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam entertained His Highness The Maharaja of Porbander to dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel, London. Front Row (left to right) 1, Son of Host, 2, Mr Saidullah; 3, Mrs. Rothkugel, of Johannesburg "Star", 4, His Highness the Maharaja of Porbander; 5, Mrs. Cassim Adam, 6, Dr Kahaniwalla. The host with his Indian hat is in the row facing The Maharaja.

Armida—the only daughter of the Count and Countess Gioja—as his wife. The Count Eduardo Gioja is an International Gold Medallist and credited with being one of the leading living Italian painters.

The Count and Countess gave a reception at the Hotel Splendide to celebrate the marriage of their daughter with Sheikh Abdul Hamid. Many friends and prominent guests offered their felicitations to the happy couple, who responded in piqued suitable words. Everybody enjoyed the function and did justice to the excellent refreshments provided.

Amongst the 250 guests who accepted the invitation to be present were :—

His Royal Highness Prince Hassan Kaldger, ex-Crown Prince of Persia, The Egyptian Minister and Madame Sahry, The Albanian Minister, The Iraq Minister, The Arabian Charge d'Affairs, Consolato Generale D'Italia, Haji Ali Raza, Imam of Woking Mosque, Countess Maria de Paoli, Nawabzadu of Toru, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Sir Denison and

(Continued on page 18, col. 3)

KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE CASSIM ADAM is the first Indian in South Africa to be honoured with a title by the Government. He is a very patriotic, intelligent and successful business man in Johannesburg. He and his wife came to England in March last. The Khan Bahadur was entrusted by the Indian Community in South Africa to present the address of loyalty to His Majesty The King at the celebration of the Silver Jubilee. He is the President of the Transvaal Indian Congress and has generously donated a large sum of money on account of which a ward in the General Hospital for Indians and Malays has been named after him, at Pretoria.

Mrs. Cassim Adam is a beautiful lady of charming disposition and highly refined manners, and speaks English very fluently. They have left their son in England for the study of Medicine.

(Continued from page 6).
methods by which the grievances of the Jats may be redressed; that is the only way to avoid anything worse happening.—Hindustan Times.



KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE CASSIM ADAM AND HIS WIFE

"Naming Ceremony." — (Nam karam Sanskrit) was performed on the son of Dr. Dhruv Sheel Showdhury who is practising at Tundikhur in the County of Essex. Dr. Koushal acted as the priest and chanted the Hindu Mantras round the fire. It was a regular Aya Samajic ceremony. The boy was named *Lipya Sheel*. The visitors were mostly personal friends of Dr. and Mrs. Showdhury. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Kalia, Dr. C. L. Katil, Diwan Sharai, Captain Puri, I. M. S. and Mrs. Puri, Dr. and Mrs. Kaul, Dr. Bhatia, Dr. and Mrs. Sant Ram of Patiala State, Dr. R. N. Nathui and many local English friends. The local Vicar also blessed the child.

Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. Jaigopal Sethi, of Lahore; Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Addison, of Lahore; Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, C.I.E., the Prime Minister of India State; Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Deep Narain Singh of Bhagalpur, and many students. Mr. Andrews, it is rumoured, is going to settle down in Cambridge.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

October 9th, Wednesday—Mr. R. S. Nchia At Home to the new student arrivals at Veeraswamy's Restaurant, at 4 p.m. (See page 32)

October 23rd, Wednesday—Mr. R. S. Nchia At Home to Students at Veeraswamy's Restaurant

October 27th, Sunday—The Central Hindu Society of Great Britain—Diwali Dinner (see page 16)

October 30th, Wednesday—East India Association Social Meeting at the Rubens Hotel, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, at 4.30 p.m. A Lantern Talk on "An Artist's Impressions of Hyderabad State" will be given by Mrs. R. M. Milward. Chairman Sir Reginald Clancey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

By invitation of Rai Bahadur Manikchand B. Sethi, tea will be served from 3.45 p.m.

WE CAN HELP YOU
TO ESTABLISH
CONNECTIONS
WITH
MANUFACTURERS,
AGENTS,
IMPORTERS, &c.



RAI BAHADUR MANIKCHAND
B. SETHI

Rai Bahadur Manikchand B. Sethi is the senior partner of the 80 year old established and famous firm of Binodi Ram Balchand—a joint Hindu family concern. The firm conducts extensive banking business and is treasurer of the Gwalior State, and has large dealings in cotton, and owns spinning and weaving mills, ginning and cotton factories in various Indian States, viz., Gwalior, Ujjain, Hyderabad-Deccan, Indore, Bhawaniganj, Jhalawar and Kotah, etc.

Rai Bahadur M. B. Sethi is a very shrewd business man and is the recipient of many titles from Indian States as well. He is a Jagirdar of Jhalawar State.

Large properties of the firm are scattered over Bombay and various other parts of India. The firm has provided three hospitals at the Mills and respectable residential accommodation for the mill workers and their families.

The Rai Bahadur has given large sums of money to charities of various kinds including the provision of free seats for the public at several places of pilgrimage.

This Hindu millionaire is a firm believer in Jain culture and is a strict vegetarian.

This is his fourth visit to England, where he usually hires a palatial house and entertains his friends and guests with choice, delicious Indian dishes cooked by his own Indian chef under the control of an Indian Secretary.

The Rai Bahadur spends his leisure hours in reading books and journals of high literary merit.



Mrs. Poy is here again this year.
She wore a beautiful Sari at the
King's party.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 30)

sure your readers realize them already. If this idea materializes it will be of immense good to the Students in particular, who at present have nobody to look after their needs and give them competent advice. "The Indian Club" will give everybody a place to rest and discuss. It will be something secure—a place to fall back if everything else fails. It will be a sort of home for us who are all strangers in this strange land. The Club will give everybody a chance to ring up and thus benefit.

I hail your non-official Advisory Committee and I wish it every success. Its need was being felt by everybody and I am glad you have realized it. Why don't you open a fund in which every student should pay £1 on his or her arrival. This money should be spent not on running the staff, etc., but only for helping some students who are in need of help from time to time. It will save many such students from the wreck.

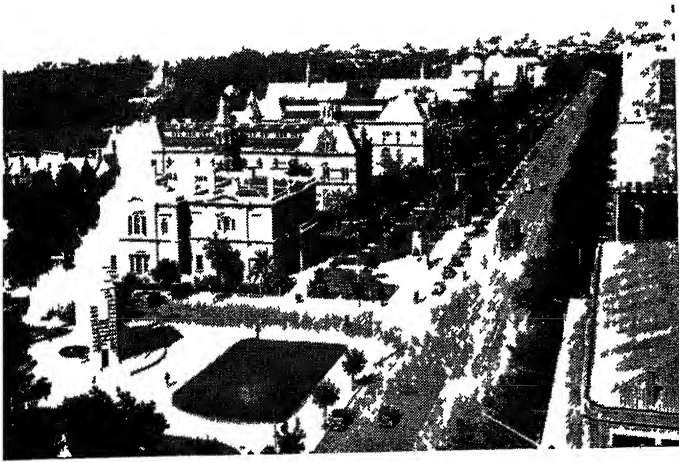
Another useful thing your A.C. can do is to keep a record of all Indians residing here. Let them keep the addresses of all of them. This will help to bring all the students together.

Let me congratulate you for the excellent paper. I hope that the students will make more use of it and its adjuncts in the Library, Reading room, Indian Travellers, etc. One long felt want has been materialized in *The Indian*, which is so very cheap considering the size and quality of the paper. It definitely does rank among the few best papers about India.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

C. L. SAVARA



View of North Terrace Adelaide

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CENTENARY, 1936

South Australia, the central Southern State of Australia, is celebrating its Centenary in 1936

The celebrations will commence in March with the opening of the Adelaide Empire Exhibition, which will continue to May, 1936. Other celebrations will follow throughout the year leading up to the Ceremony which will take place on 28th December at the exact spot where the Declaration was made by Governor Hindmarsh in 1836.

The Agent General and Trade Commissioner for the South Australian Government, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2, has been appointed London Agent for the Empire Exhibition and will be pleased to forward details on request.

It is hoped to secure special passenger concessions to operate from all parts of the Empire in an endeavour to encourage business people to visit South Australia during the Celebrations.

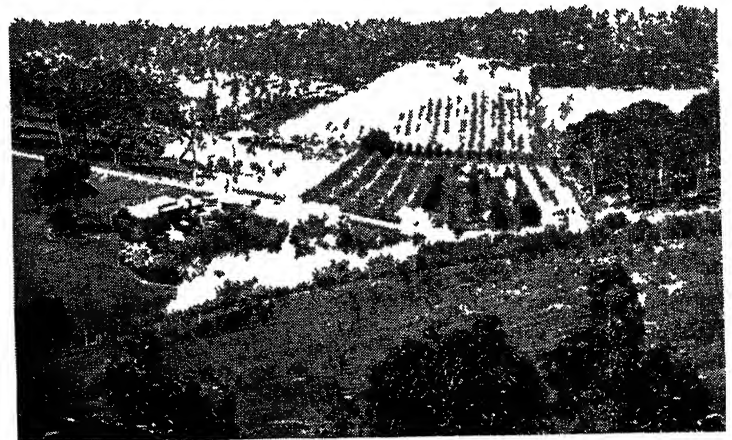
South Australia covers an area of 243,244,800 acres and is known as the Garden State of Australia. Its delightful climatic conditions, together with the varying nature



A view of Adelaide with the Mount Lofty Ranges in the distance

of the soils enable profuse growth of all fruits, cereals and vegetables. The State's main exports are Wheat, Barley, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs in shell, Honey, Mutton and Lamb, Wool, Tallow, Wines, Dried Fruits—Currants, Sultaninas, Raisins, Canned Fruits—Apricots, Peaches and Pears. Fresh Fruit—Apples, Pears and Oranges.

Any enquiries regarding trade matters will receive the careful attention of the Agent General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, or direct communication can be made with the General Manager, Government Produce Department, Light Square, Adelaide, South Australia, or the Secretary, South Australian Chamber of Commerce, Adelaide.



Left

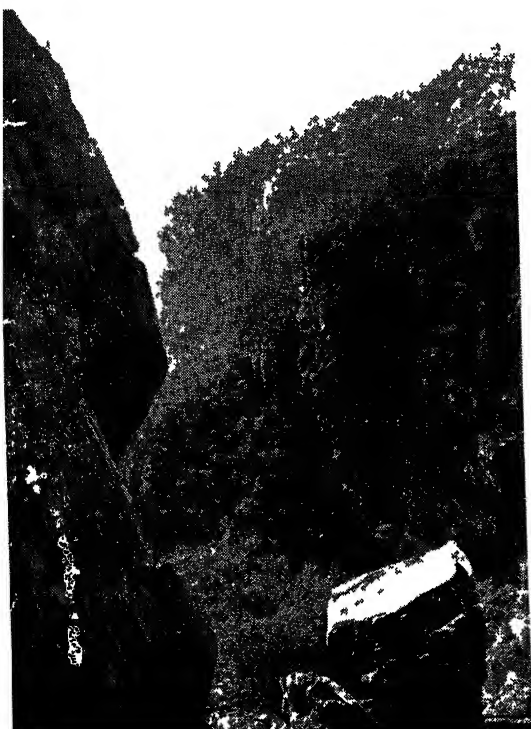
Some idea of the scenery 7 miles from Adelaide

Top Right

Cherry Gardens
Mount Lofty Ranges

Lower Right

Complete Harvester at work
Roseworthy Mid-Northern Agricultural Area



HOME-MAKING IS A CAREER

Women Must Train For It

By Mrs. THOMAS EDISON

(Widow of the late inventor).

As head of the house, woman occupies a most important and enviable position. Home-making offers women the finest possible career. Running it well is the biggest business we have, and where a woman devotes her time to business outside she cannot maintain a home that offers refuge from the turmoil of the day.

Home-making is a business that should be learned from childhood. It is the mother who should teach the daughter the art of home-making by gradual stages of progression, through guidance in her play, in acquiring social graces and accomplishments and the development of the right background for her future as a home-maker.

Different conditions require different handling. For example: recently I read in a magazine of a mother who was perplexed as to the best method of instructing her daughters in home-making, which blessing her Quaker mother had instilled into her life through the pioneer period. But such conditions in life had long since been changed. Her daughters had the luxury of the present time. What was she to do?

She started them, as her mother had started her, with the duties of learning woman's minor duties, first in sewing and caring for their dolls, then the larger field of caring for their personal needs and rooms as well as other household duties.

As part of this training as a "means of growth" she had them visit the art galleries and select each year a painting for their rooms. She created a love for the arts, brought beauty into their lives, and gave them a vital home interest.

But home-making is more than the business of house-keeping. It involves spiritual and æsthetic qualities as well. In the first place, the home-maker must have good purchasing ability. She must be a good purchasing agent, and must know how to buy intelligently. She must be something of a chemist in order to guard her family's diet. She must be an economist. She must be a gracious hostess, able to meet her husband's friends and to adjust herself to any condition.

She should be versed in music, in

art, in literature, and the beautiful things of life so that she may guide and direct her children's training and so that she may entertain herself, her husband and friends.

It is considered that home-making requires little time and no special ability. But on the contrary, it is a full-time proposition. In going outside for her career woman is cheating herself of her birthright. A woman needs motherhood to complete her life. And the privilege of making a home, of rearing children, and guiding their lives is woman's sacred heritage.

It is for the woman to create the spirit of companionship in the home. Restlessness is often the result of not having anything very vital to do. Everybody should have a hobby, and the home-maker who can influence her husband and her children to centre their hobbies in or about the home has taken a long step forward in securing the happiness of her family. Create something. Working with the soil offers a delightful hobby which lends itself to the participation of the entire family. Idleness is not happiness.

Modern labour-saving devices provide women with time for the pursuit of their interest in schools, art, music, garden and outside activities, such as club, civic or church work. The mother who takes interest in one or two of those fields does so to the enrichment of her own and her family life.

Running a home is as much of a business as running an office, and it is the duty of the home-makers and the public to give home-work the dignity which it deserves. The difference between an amateur and a professional athlete is a matter of drawing pay. Are we to apply the same status to our home-makers by saying that they are not business women because they draw no pay?

It is undoubtedly the question of money and the desire for financial independence which has driven our women from their homes and into the gainful occupations. When a woman is obliged to go to her husband for every penny she requires for her personal expenses dissatisfaction is bound to arise.

The woman who does justice to her business of being a home executive does as much as her husband to earn the family income—or, perhaps, rather to conserve the income of her husband. I am not talking about the women—and there are many of them—who are wasteful and do not wisely manage their homes, but of those who do.

A wife should be a man's partner and companion. The husband should recognise his wife's part as a big part, and their arrangement should be a fifty-fifty proposition. A wife cannot keep her self-respect if she is obliged to beg for money for her personal needs. Worse still is it to offer to pay a wife a salary. The marriage vow "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," makes marriage essentially a partnership.

First, a savings account, and then to distribute the balance of the income, is a wise procedure. By setting aside a certain amount of the income for the husband's and wife's personal expenses and other appropriations for the household needs, many family difficulties which hinge on money matters may be avoided it seems to me. If we are to encourage our women to return to the business of home-making as a career, we must assure them of a measure of dignity and financial independence which they have found in working outside.

BOOK OF RAM

by

MAHATMA TULSIDAS

translated into English by

HARI PRASAD SASTRI

"I have enjoyed reading your excellent publication, the 'Book of Ram,' and have no doubt that it will be liked and appreciated by religious minded people in India and elsewhere It may be found useful in the Hindu schools, of which there are a large number in our country."

Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.,
Councillor of the Secretary
of State for India,
Late Minister for Education,
Punjab.

Price: Sh. 3/6.

Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street,
London, W.C.1.

INDIAN NEWS

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Editor welcomes reports of social events and photographs connected with them, which will be published free of charge.

Announcements of arrivals, departures, marriages, births and deaths are published free of charge.

Whilst in England, make *The Indian* as your headquarters for address. All your correspondence will be forwarded and redirected free of charge. Your address will be given to your friends only if express permission is given by you to do so.

We welcome personal portrait photographs of Indians and others interested in India.

GUJRAT HINDU CONFERENCE

Arrangements are being made by the working Committee of the Gujrat Provincial Hindu Sabha to hold the Gujrat Hindu Conference at Baroda on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's rule early in January next. Meanwhile, plans have been framed for the education of public opinion in favour of Hindu Social solidarity, the improvement of the physique and the removal of the "Bar sinister" operating against Harijans. The incidental costs are to be defrayed from donations totalling Rs. 10,000, which have, at present, to be collected.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AND A.-I.C.C.

Alterations in Dates of Meetings.

Alterations have been made in the dates for the meetings of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the A.-I.C.C., which are to be held in Madras in October. The Working Committee will meet on October 15 and 16 and not on October 10 as originally announced, while the A.-I.C.C. will meet on October 17 and 18.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE EMPIRE

"Greater Than Complete Independence"

Dr. B.S. Moonje and Swaraj

"If the Congress will not democratise its constitution and change its mentality in respect of Muslim com-

munalism, other Nationalist parties, such as the Swarajist party, the Responsive Co-operation party and the Congress Democratic Swaraj party, should combine together for functioning separately from the Congress, preferably under one general denomination for the achievement of Swaraj," said Dr. B. S. Moonje, presiding over the Andhra Swarajist Conference.

Defining Swaraj, he said that "ownership and partnership offered greater advantage than even complete independence." Thus he would insist on "ownership and partnership" in the Empire, and, "if other partners then desired dissolution, he would oppose it to the last drop of his blood."

SIND DELIMITATION PROPOSALS

Claims of Indian Merchants

Joint representation by the Buyers and Shippers Chamber and the Karachi Indian Merchants Association has been made to the Bombay Government, condemning the Sind Delimitation Committee's proposals regarding Karachi commerce.

The memorandum, it is understood, claims that "Indian commerce represents 70 per cent. of Karachi's trade, with a membership of 550, but it has been allotted one seat while European commerce, with 40 members controlling the remaining 30 per cent., has been given equal representation."

SALT INDUSTRY CRISIS

Downward Trend in Prices

Agreement Breaks Down

Inquiries in regard to the salt industry in Karachi go to show that the salt industry in India, especially that section of it engaged in the manufacture of refined salt for the consumption of the Bengal market, is facing a critical situation.

The inquiry into the salt industry held by the Tariff Board led to the fixation of a minimum rate of sale and the imposition of an import duty on salt, with the result that the entire needs of Bengal of refined and crushed salt, amounting to about 600,000 tons of salt every year, began to be met by manufacturers in India and Aden.

As these salt works developed, their output increased and within a short time salt prices showed a downward tendency, falling considerably below the selling price of Rs. 66 per 1,000 maunds fixed by the Tariff Board. The price fell to Rs. 56, then to Rs. 50 and the price ruling now is well under Rs. 40.

The salt manufacturers at Aden and the Indian salt manufacturers arrived at some tentative understanding be-

tween themselves whereby they agreed on quotas to meet the demands of the market. This arrangement worked for a year, more or less satisfactorily, though not without some friction.

A conference of salt manufacturers was held in Bombay to consider how the arrangement previously arrived at could be continued. But at the conference one Indian salt manufacturer of Aden and another manufacturer announced their withdrawal from the scheme, while the other eleven manufacturers agreed to stand together to safeguard the interests of the Indian industry.

STATE MEDICAL FACULTY OF BENGAL

3,006 Undergoing Training in 1933-34.

There are nine medical schools affiliated to the State Medical Faculty of Bengal and 3,006 students were under training in them during the year 1933-34. Of these nine schools, six are Government institutions and are located at Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Burdwan, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri, the other three are under private management, two being located at Calcutta and one at Bankura. Of the two private medical schools at Calcutta, one, viz., the Jatiya Ayurviijnan Parishad or the National Medical Institute was helped by the Government in 1932-33 with a capital grant of a lakh.

The average primary cost per student in the Government schools varied from Rs. 60 in the Lytton Medical School at Mymensingh, to Rs. 608, at the Campbell Medical School. In the private institutions, the cost varied from Rs. 62, in the Calcutta Medical School, to nearly Rs. 286, in the National Medical Institute. The variation in cost is due mainly to the cost of the establishment maintained in connection with the various schools and connected hospitals.

The total expenditure in the Government schools in 1933-34 was nearly four lakhs, as against three and a half lakhs in the previous year, while the receipts from sources other than Government were nearly two lakhs.

Compounders are now trained at all the Government Schools, except at Jalpaiguri, and the day class at Dacca is growing in popularity. There was a post graduate training class at the Campbell School, where 26 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, including a Local Board doctor from Assam and four District Board doctors, received training during the year,

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE Invited to Lahore for Next Session Hardships of Punjab Press

Lala Khusalchand proprietor of the "Daily Milap," Lahore, is inviting the next session of the All-India Journalists' Conference to Lahore and has sent the following message to the Conference at Calcutta

"Labouring under the all-pervading Press Act along with the rest of India, the Punjab Press this year has felt a further tremendous blow on its rights, in the form of a censor order issued under section 144, Cr. P. C.

"We have a right cause in fighting and protesting against the Press Act but we must raise our voice against its use of section 144 Cr P C. against the Press.

"The Punjab Press has felt a singular difficulty during these days of censor's control which is only a part of what the Press was made to feel in this province.

"I, therefore, invite the All-India Journalists' Conference to hold its next session here so that it may have first-hand knowledge of the great suffering and privations of the Punjab Press."—*United Press.*

NEW MUSLIM KNIGHT FETED

A brilliant function took place in Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on 15th Aug., when leading Hindus, such as Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Dr. A. S. Thana, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University; the Hon. P. N. Sapru, the Raja of Jatiya, the Raja of Barron, and Muslim leaders like Khan Bahadur Hafiz Shah, Zafarullah, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Abdul Quayum, Khan Zahid Husain, and others, gave an "At Home" to Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan, on the occasion of his Knighthood.

About two hundred guests attended the function. They included the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Vice-Chancellors of Agra and Allahabad Universities, the Collector, Superintendent of Police and members of the Municipal and District Boards.

SOUTH INDIAN PEASANTS

It is understood, the South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers and Peasants, which was formed last April, will organize a march of peasants and workers, numbering about 6,000 from all over the Madras Presidency to the Congress President in next October, when he goes there in connection with a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, and will present a statement of their minimum demands,

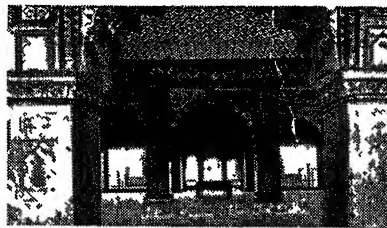
Punjab Arya Pratinidhi Sabha

The Golden Jubilee of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, will be celebrated in Christmas week, 1935, at Lahore. In commemoration of this occasion the Sabha has decided.—

(i) To organize a research department, with the object of providing an easy translation of the Vedas following the method of Maharishi Dayananda.

(ii) To found an Arya Nagar with a mission compound and a hospital as its central features in some rural Hindu area with the object of carrying on the work of rural reconstruction and preaching Vedic Dharma among the villagers, and of making it a religious centre to which the people may resort for religious inspiration, and

(iii) To revise the present method of Vedaprachar and strengthen it by raising a permanent capital fund for it.



Views of the
Glories of
Moghul
Architecture.

The exquisite and fine mosaic workmanship still in existence at the Red Fort, Delhi, has not yet been

excelled anywhere in the world. Views above are from the inside of the building at the Red Fort.

DELHI.

Indian Tea Cess Committee.—

Dr. Guha Thakurta, the publicity officer of the committee, was given an "At Home" by Mr. J. N. Sahni and Mr. K. D. Kohli, at the office of the "National Call," at Delhi. Many distinguished persons were present.

The Chelmsford Club.—

Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee welcomed the Chief Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. J. N. O. Johnson, who laid the foundation stone of the new club building, before a large and distinguished gathering. The new building will be a very useful rallying point and regular meeting place for politicians of all creeds, and prominent members of all communities in the capital of India. The object with which the Club had been founded was to promote social intercourse and a better understanding between Indians and Englishmen, in other words, to help in establishing mutual co-operation so essential to the success of the new constitutional machinery.

Mahatma Gandhi says that the message of Khadi is nothing less than its universal use in the villages by the local production and local use. The beginning has to be made by inducing cotton cultivators in every village, even in those where it is never known to have been grown. Without decentralisation of cotton cultivation, universal manufacture in the villages may not be possible. We have authentic examples of deserts having been turned into smiling gardens by judicious manipulation of the soil.

Manipuri Fruit Growers' Association presented an address to *Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh*, the home member for U.P.

SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID'S WEDDING RECEPTION.

(Continued from page 7).

Lady Ross, Commendatore Carlo and Mrs. Camagna, Mr. and Miss Jinnah, Mr. and Mrs. Nehra, Sir Ian and Lady McAlister, Miss Margaret Farquharson, Lady Pinley, Rai Bahadur Sethi, Sir Alexandra and Lady Elphinstone, Dr. and Mrs. Mohamedi, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Sir Ganan and Lady Roy, Prof. Abdul Aziz Puri, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Gilchrist, Dr. and Mrs. Shakir Mohamedi, Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji, Miss Beck, Khan Bahadur Zafar Husein, Mrs. Buchanan Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Latif, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Webber, Khan

(Continued on page 18)

PROGRESS OF MEERUT DISTRICT BOARD

Various New Schemes and Improvements

During the four years of its stay in office in the Meerut District Board, the Congress Party, in spite of numerous obstructions put in its way by the interested parties, effected many far-reaching improvements in the General Administration of the Board. The finances were also improved. The Board earned both the appreciation and gratitude of the general public by executing many schemes of public utilities.

Amongst the various plans completed during the period, for the benefit of the public specially of the rural population was the construction of the two bridges which cost to the Board coffers over a lakh of rupees.

A large mileage of village tract was also repaired. The party was able to launch a scheme of the regular plantation of trees, the fruits of which will be reaped by the successive Boards.

Besides effecting improvements in the education of the rural population in other ways, the Board started libraries in many villages.

Health Scheme

One of the most important and noteworthy schemes which was brought into operation only last year by the Congress Party in its regime is the Health Scheme, for the better health of the rural population. Besides the opening of a few dispensaries—two Usani, one Vedic, one Allopathic and one Veterinary—the District Hospital was furnished with an X-ray apparatus and other up-to-date instruments. Certain improvements were also made in the operation theatre.

As for the finances of the Board they show an all-round improvement. The Nauchandi and Ganges Fairs were made more profitable than ever before. An impetus was given to Swadeshi in as much as the main bazaar in the Nauchandi Fair was confined to dealers of Swadeshi goods only.

The presence of Congress Party at the helm of affairs in the Board, improved the tone and quality of the

administration. Due to the strict vigilance of the authorities many embezzlements that had been done previously were brought to light and action was taken against the culprits.

Whatever has been achieved by the Congress Party in the present Board is due to the self-sacrificing spirit, personal interests and capacities of its members, specially their leader Ch. Khushi Ram, the Chairman.

If the party is again able to come into power, which is almost certain, it will give shape to other schemes of public utility which it has not been able to do now.

NEW RUBBER FACTORY AT WADALA

Producing 1,500 Pairs of 'Chappals' Per Day

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in connection with the recently started rubber factory at Wadala in Bombay, named "The Supreme Rubber Company Ltd," reveal that the company is floated with a capital of Rs. 1,25,000 and has an influential directorate. Mr. B. K. Mody, the sponsor of the scheme is the Managing Director. The company is purely Indian managed.

The enterprise is at present being worked under the supervision of a Japanese expert, and an Indian is being trained who may later on take charge of the works.

The company is at present manufacturing non-slippery "chappals" of various types and designs with an estimated production of 1,500 pairs per day. About 95 per cent. of the materials used are Indian. In the near future the company intends manufacturing rubber products for the cycles, particularly tyres and tubes, etc.

The company has another concern, namely "The Supreme Works Co., Ltd.," which is at present manufacturing cycle parts and is under the same management. The combined energies of the two works will be utilised towards the production of a complete bicycle in this country with an approximate production of 30,000 cycles annually.

NEED FOR INDIGENOUS FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

Chintamani's Viewpoint

CALCUTTA.

In his speech bringing the proceedings of the All-India Journalists' Conference to a close, Mr. Chintamani emphasised the necessity of placing the profession of journalism upon a sounder and better organized footing and the necessity of removal of all well-founded and genuine grievance of those who are engaged in journalism. Their resolution would remain a pious wish unless they had an organization through which they could carry them into effect. The resolution would show the recognition of this fact by stating that there should be an all-India organization of journalists, that they recognized the existing Indian Journalists' Association as the All-India journalists' organization and that there should be a provincial journalists' association in every province. These organizations were expected and instructed to see that the previous resolution with regard to the condition of working journalists and registered unemployed journalists was carried into effect.

Foreign News Service

There was a section of delegates, Mr. Chintamani proceeded, who thought that there should be a resolution with regard to their foreign news service. There was a strong feeling that the agency which now served them — "Reuter" — did not always keep their point of view, their interest, their requirements before it, and that an indigenous agency—a nationalist agency—would serve their requirements far better than any of the agencies could be expected to do. The speaker was quite sure that there was no one among them present who did not share this feeling. He was quite sure that there was no one responsible for a daily newspaper, no one who happened to handle foreign news service, who did not feel more often than not that if there had been an indigenous agency to cater to the needs of Indian newspapers with respect to foreign news service the result would have been far better.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri's Advice to Congressmen

"I think that it is the duty of Congressmen to accept office and responsibility in a real spirit of serving the people and working the Constitution," declared the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, addressing the Bar Association at Cuddalore.

He said, "now India is threatened and her liberties are in peril. The Constitution that was promised has been denied and another is put in its place, which threatens to deprive us of what we have always aimed at. The spirit of communalism is fostered in the new Constitution. The political weather is the worst we have ever experienced. This is the time for Congressmen to gather together in a strong fold and the only way to check the forces of communalism and keep alive such sparks of nationalism until such time as they might once more become powerful and guide the destinies of the country is to come to positions of power and responsibility.

CANNOT RUN AWAY.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said: "It is the very essence of democracy that if you are in a majority you must assume power. You cannot run away from it. If people entrust you with power upon your own solicitation you should not turn it back on them and say, 'I am not going to take power.'"

Concluding, he said "I think, therefore, a great spirit of serving the people and working, I say, is not inconsistent with the unsatisfactory nature of a constitution. We may dislike the air around us, we may dislike the atmosphere around, but we do not refuse to live in it."

Imperial Citizenship Association held a meeting on the 23rd August to protest against legislation in Zanzibar and Kenya adversely affecting the rights of the Indians and their interests there.

New Political Party.—Sir Homi Mody has formed a new party called the *Reforms Party*, to work the new constitution and combat the forces of destruction.

All India Astronomers' Conference will be held at Indore in November next. Pandit Malaviya has accepted the Presidentship. It is understood that astronomers of foreign countries have also been invited.

Rs. 1 Lakh purse of Mahatma Gandhi.—Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is touring different parts of India for the collection of this sum.

INDIA BILL

Mr. Jayakar's Sound and Practical Advice

"No constitution can be permanently imposed on a country. If so, wisdom would require that we make the best use of this constitution and by united efforts prove in the shortest period of time that we have outgrown its limitations and reservations," said Mr. Jayakar addressing a meeting of the Satara students recently.

He proceeded: "How is this united action to be brought about by all those, working together, who believe in the necessity of taking the utmost good out of this constitution? There is a talk somewhere in the country of working this constitution with a view to wrecking it. Let me tell my friends that this cannot be done. Greater men than the present members of the Congress Parliamentary Board tried it ten years ago and failed. They had one advantage that they did not accept offices but remained in opposition; yet they could not do it.

THE FLY AND THE WHEEL.

"A fly then sat on the circumference of the wheel, but it moved with the wheel. The fly now wants to sit on the central pivot. It will move

with the wheel as surely and as imperceptibly as if it were a part of the machine. Let us not therefore delude ourselves and the public with the talk that we will enter the legislatures or accept offices for the definite purpose of breaking the constitution so as to grow speedily out of its limitations and reservations, and be ready to ask for a better form of Government. But that is not the same thing as breaking the constitution. Pandit Motilal Nehru discovered that the machine could not be broken having regard to the actual conditions of our country. Let us not therefore repeat the self-deception.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Continuing, the speaker said that the parliamentary mentality had come to stay in the Congress. "The next step for them is to accept office. They must accept office when sufficiently strong and use the machine for the good of the country. Let them draw into co-operation other parties or groups in the legislature. No single party can achieve its purpose however strong it may be. They have to make a common cause with other groups, including minority and special interests. These cannot be ignored. They are there more entrenched than

(Continued on page 16).



Two of the Processions Advertising and Selling *The Indian*

Photo by Betny

TRADE and COMMERCE

INDIA'S FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE

Rs. 797 Lakhs in July

The total imports of private merchandise, into India in the month of July last amounted to Rs. 1,006 lakhs and the total exports including re-exports, to Rs. 1,207 lakhs.

The net exports of private treasure during the month were Rs. 591 lakhs and the total visible balance of the trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 797 lakhs in favour of India.

BANKS IN INDIA AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

By P. N. Talukdar, B.A. (Cantab.)

With the establishment of the Reserve Bank, India is entering a new banking era where great hopes are entertained in many quarters. It will, however, be a great mistake to expect it to act as a panacea for all the financial and economic ills that may befall the country. Successful banking is a partnership. It is a partnership of the banker and his public. It is a partnership of intelligent management and intelligent use of services. Ignorance supplies the most fertile soil for fear to grow in. Unreasoning fear and prejudice are the weeds which may quickly choke off and destroy the banking credit of a community or a nation. There is no doubt that Indian people are still very inexperienced in modern large-scale banking. The right way to instill confidence in their minds would be to remove the general ignorance of banking which prevails so widely. From my personal experience in the practical working of a well-known British Bank, I have reasons to believe that there is much room for improvement amongst Indian Banks in the direction of educating the public to make proper use of bank facilities. How could such a state of affairs be allowed to exist, when, to take an extreme case, an Indian farmer on a vague understanding of the far-reaching activities of a newly-opened Co-operative Bank, approached the counter and depositing some securities asked for a healthy and hard-working wife? Since I am confident of the

important role the Indian Banks could play in the elimination of this ignorance, I call their attention to the following measures which, if adopted and observed, would go a long way towards better understanding and ultimate security.

Personnel.

Choose personnel who have ability to reflect the friendly attitude of the Bank.

Make officers available and accessible to customers who would mingle with them in a friendly way offering them, if necessary, a word of advice or helpful suggestion. Maintain a service department for advice in wills, legal matters, income tax, etc., to be available at very low cost.

Leadership and Policy.

Sound policies and programme of action frankly outlined to the public must come from the Bank's Board of Directors at all times.

A personal letter to each depositor from the head executive stating the Bank's attitude towards that account and its relation to banking conditions in general would tend to create confidence. Public confidence will come to every bank that shows fine leadership, well-trained efficient employees and a healthy *esprit de corps*.

At present, too much stress is laid on "interest" and consequently people have become "depositors." Put "service" to the fore-front and make them your "customers."

Sound Management.

Select your officers and employees with utmost care. Include promptness, courtesy and cordiality in their regular training. Foster the attitude that every person who enters the bank's home is a guest. If any of his requests must be denied, explain the reason and if possible offer some solution to this problem.

Above all, try all means to educate the public as to proper use of bank credit. Work for the success of your customers as this is your success.

INDIA BILL.

(Continued from page 15).

ever under the protective clauses of the present constitution specially enacted for their safety. These can be removed from the constitution only by the British Parliament. Every politician knows that the British Parliament will not do so unless public opinion in India, inclusive of the special interests concerned, demands

THE CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON.

President R. S. NEHRA, Esq.
Hon Treasurer T C. TANDON, Esq.
Hon Secretary Dr. M L KALRA

OBJECTS:

1. Exposition of the Hindu philosophy.
- 2.—Provision of facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding.
- 3.—Assistance to members in every reasonable way.

Annual Subscription 5/-

Forthcoming Religious Festivals:

1. DUSEHRA CELEBRATIONS on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1935.

Guests of Honour:

His Highness The Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khasib Pawar Dewas II.
Her Highness The Maharani of Dewas
His Excellency Lieutenant Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
(Nepalese Minister at the Court of St. James).

at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych,
London, W.C.2., at ½ p.m.

Programme—

Reception.
Photograph.
Tea.
Music.

Speeches on the Significance of Dusehra.

2. DIWALI DINNER on Saturday, 26th October, 1935.

Programme—

Reception.
Photograph.
Dinner.
Music.
Speeches.

Tickets and further particulars can be obtained from—

The Hon. Sec., 36, Barrington Road,
London, S.W.9.

such a change. It cannot be done at the dictation of the majority.

UNITED PUBLIC OPINION.

"A strong united, insistent public opinion in India alone, in which all the important political elements join, including the special interests concerned, can bring about changes in the constitution. The process therefore must begin with creating trust and goodwill."

INDIA'S TRADE DURING AUGUST 1935

EUROPEAN MOSLEM
CONFERENCE.

The following statement compares in lakhs of rupees the imports and exports (including re-exports) of merchandise into and from India during August, 1935, with imports and exports during July, 1935, and August, 1934, and July, 1934; also net movements of gold and silver, balance of trade and remittance of Government funds:—

	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934	July 1934
Merchandise				
Imports	1119	1006	1068	990
Exports	1204	1207	1234	1285
Gold:				
Net Movement	+ 671	+ 593	+ 93	+ 577
Silver:				
Net Movement	+ 98	— 10	+ 29	+ 24
Balance of Trade	+ 861	+ 797	+ 293	+ 902
Government				
Remittance	— 355	— 198	— 449	— 145

The above statement shows an increase of 118 lakhs in imports and a decrease of 3 lakhs in exports for the month under review as compared with the previous month. Imports have advanced by 51 lakhs and exports declined by 80 lakhs as compared with August, 1934. There is an increase in the export of gold as compared with July, 1935, and it is to be noted that the movement of silver has changed from one of imports to that of exports.

Balance of trade figures show an increase of 64 lakhs over July, 1935, and an increase of 568 lakhs as compared with August, 1934.

Latest Weather and Crop Reports.

Rainfall has been general throughout India with the exception of Sind. Crops are reported to be in average to good conditions and prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces rice is doing well.

The wholesale price index number for the month of August, 1935 at Calcutta is 89, as compared with 91 for the previous month.

Details of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta for the month of July, 1935 (91) are as follows:—

Cereals	73	Raw Jute	49
Pulses	86	Jute Manu- factures	76
Sugar	129	Raw Cotton	78
Tea	120	Cotton Manufac- tures	177
Oil-Seeds	106	Hides and Skins	53

Crop Forecasts.

Groundnuts.

The first All-India Estimate of the area covered by the 1935-36 Groundnut crop is 1,859,000 acres; the corresponding estimate last year was 2,049,000 acres.

Sugarcane.

The first All-India sugarcane estimate is 3,631,000 acres. The corresponding revised estimate for last year's crop was 3,410,000 acres.

Sesamum.

The first estimate of the area covered by the 1935/36 All-India Sesamum crop is 2,327,000 acres; the corresponding revised estimate for last year's crop was 2,521,000 acres.

Final Jute Crop Forecast.

The final official estimate of the jute crop in India places the total yield at 6,397,000 bales compared with last year's estimate of 7,964,000 bales. The final acreage is placed at 1,947,000 against last year's estimate of 2,497,000 acres.

Imports into the United Kingdom from British India and from all sources (including British India) during each of the last six months were as follows in £ millions:—

	1935					
	March	April	May	June	July	August
Imports from India	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0
Total Imports	60.5	59.8	64.5	57.8	61.8	59.1

ments merely of interest to the Christian West and in some unknown manner directed against Islamic World.

A permanent Bureau was elected consisting of five resident and three non-resident members, whose names are: Shakib Arsalan, Ahsan Bey Jabri, Ziauddin Tabatabai, Aly El-Chaity, Sirdar Ikbali Shah, Dr. Zaki Ali, Derviche Korkut, of Belgrade and Mohammed Bey Salim. All the heads of the various delegations were elected as regional representatives, Sir Omar Rankin being the one for England, and finally deciding to hold the conference annually, and leaving the active work to the Permanent Bureau. The conference ended.

(Continued from page 21)

height, till it was pointed out by Sirdar Ikbali Shah that if the discussions are to be limited to the terms of the invitations, which described the purpose to be entirely non-political, and which was the only reason of his attendance, in common with others, then those limitations must be kept. He pointed out that, although, like every Moslem he was in favour of the World of Islam for the Moslems, yet in the words of the president, the present conditions of the Islamic peoples was that of a sick man, and a sick man's first duty was to cure himself, and not to battle against healthy folk, who have become healthy, he attested, very largely because they practice Islamic virtues, which the Moslems have forgotten. He further reminded the gathering that in consequence of hasty and emotional outbursts, they might be misunderstood by their various peoples upon their return home. The time for drama has ended, the time for economic and social development has come, for active political movements will cripple all healthy regeneration of contemporary Islam. It was in the sphere of social and economic fields that we must now devote all our thoughts.

When calm was introduced, once again the Yugoslavian delegates gave addresses about their country, describing in details the system by which their one thousand and ninety three mosques and religious institutions were run, followed by the proposal of Mr. Alchaity to build a mosque in Geneva.

The final stages of the conference was marked by social functions, at which informal discussions took place, and at the last sitting several proposals were adopted, the more important ones being the sending of letters of thanks to the Swiss, Polish and Yugoslavian governments for showing kindness to the Moslems, and drawing the attention of the British Government and the League of Nations regarding the Arab rights in Palestine, further adding to the League and other International organisations in Geneva to give fuller attention to the peoples of Islam. If the Geneva organisations are to be made popular amongst the Moslems, who regarded it to-day as instru-

(Continued in previous column)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Applications Invited to Fill up Vacancies

A League of Nations Press 'Communique' says:—

Two posts of Member of Section reserved for Indian candidates are vacant in the League of Nations Secretariat—one in the Political Section and one in the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service.

Both appointments will be made for a period of not less than three and not more than seven years in the first place, and will be subject to renewal.

The candidates selected for appointment will be required to furnish medical certificates showing that they enjoy perfect health.

The appointments will be made on the scale of salary which begins at 12,000 Swiss francs per annum and is capable of rising by annual increments of 700 francs to the maximum rate of 21,000 Swiss francs per annum. Possibilities of further advancement exist to a limited extent. For each post the initial salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the candidate selected.

The holder of the post in the Political Section will be required to take part in the general work of that section. At the same time he will act as liaison with the Press and public opinion in India, Indian delegations in Geneva, etc. He will also have certain responsibilities in connection with the liaison work of the League Branch Office in India. Candidates for this post should have:

- (1) A university education.
- (2) A thorough knowledge of the intellectual and cultural life of their country and contact with current Indian opinion.
- (3) Practical experience of Press work in India.
- (4) Some experience of office and administrative work.

Experience of international work would also be an advantage.

With regard to the post in the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service, the holder will be required to collaborate in the economic and financial research work undertaken by the Economic Intelligence Service and in the drafting

(Continued at foot of next column)

WOMEN VOTERS IN INDIA

Perhaps no provision of the new Government of India Act is likely to prove so difficult to carry out effectively as the proposal concerning the enfranchisement of women. First, the purdah system, and then the inexorable law of custom demand arrangements out of the common for ensuring the fulfilment of the intentions of those who framed the measure. The obstacles created by the purdah system can be successfully overcome by the employment of women both as registrars in the preparation of the electoral roll and in the recording of votes, though the problem of verifying the entries in the electoral roll and the votes will still present unusual difficulties. More so, in the case of recording the votes. It is, however, the rigid regulations of custom which threaten to make the task of preparing the electoral rolls of women eligible for the vote one of not only extreme intricacy but also of extreme delicacy.

What makes the successful introduction of a system of enfranchisement for women more hazardous is the diversity of custom from province to province ordering life behind the purdah. One instance of the tyranny of custom in this direction is brought to notice by the Muslim Zamindara Association of Amritsar. As a result of the purdah, Muslim women in the

and preparation of the various publications issued by that service.

Candidates for this post should, preferably, be under 30 years of age. They must have obtained a first-class Honours degree in Economics. A knowledge of French is desirable and a knowledge of other languages would constitute a further qualification.

Applications for either post should be addressed to the Head of the Personnel Office, League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, and should include full particulars of the candidates' qualifications and career. References should be from persons familiar with the candidate's work. Only those candidates whose qualifications correspond with the above-stated requirements will be considered.

Applications must reach Geneva by the 15th of October, 1935.

Copies of this notice may be obtained from the Bombay Office of the League of Nations, Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

Amritsar district, and, very probably, in other parts of the Punjab, regard it as a breach of the propriety of the purdah to give their names to strangers, and the Muslim Zamindara Association proposes to propitiate the gods of custom by allowing Muslim women voters to register their names descriptively, instead of by names by which they are known to their parents, husbands and brothers. We may take it that there would be no objection to entries in the electoral roll concerning women voters by description, as for instance, "the wife of so-and-so and the mother of so-and-so," or in the alternative, if the voter is childless, as "the daughter of so-and-so and the wife of so-and-so," if only such descriptions were exclusive, but, ordinarily, Muslims in India have no surnames, and the compilers of registers of women voters are likely to find many voters described as, say, "the wife of Abdur Rahim and the mother of Ayesha."

It was probably some such consideration that led Mustapha Kemal to provide all Muslim Turks with surnames by legislation. Confusion is also bound to arise if the "wife of so-and-so" cannot lay exclusive claim to the description. These are, however, only some of the minor difficulties of the enfranchisement of women in purdah. The task of identification of women eligible to vote and of women voters, also, is not likely to prove a sinecure. Besides the special arrangements for women voters necessitated by the purdah system at the polling booths, there will have to be employed an army of women for the purposes of identification of voters behind the purdah. The solution of the problem of assuring the right to vote to women in the purdah entitled to it, and, after this has been done, to secure the attendance of such voters at polling stations is bristling with difficulties which are unparalleled in the annals of movements of enfranchisement.—*Civil & Military Gazette.*

PATRONISE THE
INDEPENDENT
NON-PARTY
NEWSPAPER.

HEALTH PAGE

Information based on latest and most reliable scientific experiments that is conducive to the preservation of physical and mental health will be given in these columns. Many eminent English and Indian doctors will contribute special articles of interest to our readers. Questions on health, clothing, diet, and exercise will be answered free of charge

Books and Magazines on health will be reviewed and announced

The Modern Treatment of Burns and Scalds.

Like many another thing, the treatment of burns has undergone a decided change since "carron oil" was universally used for them. Carron oil (so called because it was first used at the Carron Ironworks in Scotland, in the eighteenth century), is a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil. It is not an elegant preparation, but the alkali and the oil had a somewhat soothing effect on the injured nerves. Further, it kept out the air which is so painful to exposed sensory nerves.

The next substance used was "carbolised oil," olive oil containing a little carbolic acid. This was an advance in that it did not form a messy emulsion, the carbolic acid was an antiseptic and also a slight anaesthetic. The pain therefore was mitigated. But oil is not absorbed by the skin, and it contributed nothing directly to the healing process—the growth of new epidermis over the new corrective tissues. Further, oil is a dirty dressing, soaking through bandages into bedclothes.

The next advance was made some 25 or so years ago, when picric acid was used. This acid coagulates the proteins of the damaged tissues and is to some extent an antiseptic; it was used in watery solution. Its great drawback is its intensely yellow colour, which stains everything it comes in contact with. Finally tannic acid was used: this coagulates the proteins, leaving a coagulum which excludes the air. It is found that healing ("granulation") goes on excellently well below the dark coloured mass of acid, blood and tissue. In due time the wound is found to have formed its new covering below the coagulum, which may

then be washed off painlessly. There is also on the market a preparation of tannic acid in jelly, which is well adapted for the purpose of treating burns—"New Health."

Health for All.—The October issue contains many useful articles amongst which are: Taking Ten Years off your Age, Exercises and the Spine, How I avoided an Appendix Operation, The action of Drugs on the Human Body, Guidance for expectant Mother, Dealing with Mother and Child Problems, A Quick Cure for Digestive Troubles, Heart Disorders, Their Cause, Prevention and Cure.

New Health:—The September issue contains the following interesting and useful articles amongst others: The Prevention of Deafness, The Rhythm of Life, Science and your Clothes, The Food Prejudices and Mealtime Difficulties in the Nursery, Eye Strain, etc.

SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID'S WEDDING RECEPTION.

(Continued from page 12)

Bahadur Murtab Ali, Mr. Everard Hynes, Major and Mrs. Lang, Khan Bahadur Syed Ahsan Ali, Dr. Sahibyada Wajid Khan, Miss Denise Brown, Atiya Begum, Dr. and Misses Rampari, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. E. F. Devis, Mr. A. F. Abbasi, Mr. C. A. Hart, Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. Dervish Duma, Mr. and Mrs. Light, Mr. and Mrs. Salvarelli, Mr. Dewan Sharar Mr. Writer, Mr. Piracha, Mr. F. Rehmin, Miss N. Christian, Miss Lang, Mr. Abdul Qadir Pichard, Mrs. and Miss Fleming, Mr. Friese Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Rietti, Mrs. A. Matini, Dr. Katial, Mr. and Mrs. Said Ruete, Mr. Abdul Gafur, Mr. Nahata, Mr. O'Brien Rowe, Syed

GOLDEN RULES OF EATING.

Almost everyone who falls ill is found to have been eating incorrectly for years, and only by change to better ways can improved health be permanently secured.

1.—*Eat only when really hungry.* Eating at regular times every day is the virtue of a slave and results in stuffing in more food than the body requires and consequently one gets filled with toxins

2.—*Never eat Hurriedly.* Food cannot be digested properly when a person is rushed. When there is not sufficient time to eat, and there is a desire to take something, it is much better to drink just a glass of fruit juice or water mixed with yoghourt (called Lassi in Urdu).

3.—*Never eat when Angry or under Emotional Stress.* Strong emotions will often cause a paralysis of the digestive functions, which may last for hours. There are many people who have experienced an attack of indigestion after an emotional upset.

4.—*Do not Over-eat,* especially rich highly seasoned foods, which tax digestion, retard elimination and prepare the body for disease.

5.—*Masticate Starchy Foods sufficiently.* The digestion of starches is partly performed in the mouth by the action of the salivary juices, and so much alimentary fermentation would be avoided if starchy foods were always chewed thoroughly.

6.—*Do Not drink at Mealtimes.* Milk is not a beverage, it is a food, and when used at mealtimes it should be regarded as the principal protein of the meal. Liquids with meals do not only dilute the gastric juices and interfere with mastication when used to moisten food in the mouth, but causes the distension of the stomach

Irshad Husain, Miss Khoury, Syed Saycedulla, Mr. Q. M. Fareed, Mr. Kareem Ahmed, Mr. Esmail Bhulawala, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mr. Ahmed Bennett, Mr. Mohiddin, Madame Mario, Mr. Deen, Mr. Amir Bay, Mr. F. Nurie, Mr. M. Campwala, Mr. Sidebottom, Mr. A. R. Husein, Mr. and Mrs. Rosbyn, Mrs. Mackanau, Mr. and Mrs. Kern, Mr. Inglis.

Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. R. K. Sorabjee, and Prof. Puri spoke, and Mr. H. V. Lanchester proposed the toast of the health of the new couple. Imam of Woking recited verses from the Quran.

RELIGIOUS SECTION

Articles, Reports, News and Books on Religion for Review are welcomed in this Section

WHY DO I SUFFER ?

By **Hari Prasad Shastria, D.Litt.**

"Why do I suffer?" This is a common question. A still commoner question is: "Why does virtue suffer?"

Suffering is not without a deep meaning: it cannot be without a purpose. There is no such thing as a chance.

In the spiritual philosophy of the Holy Yoga suffering means a condition of growth; it also means purification antecedant to spiritual evolution. Each new growth means death of the preceding condition. The seed "dies" to become a plant; and a flower "dies" to become a fruit or a seed. This is a law of nature. The process of "death" in the above illustrations is called suffering. The spirit which is only a witness of the suffering in the body and in the mind, and which is the ever unfolding consciousness, does not suffer. This is a vital fact to remember.

We must also know well that rising in Divine consciousness through cultivation of virtue, meditations and service must lead our mind above the power of suffering to inflict pain on it. Shira Dada Ji says: "Life in God knows no suffering." In fact suffering is the result of the identification of the ego with the mind (pranic vehicle).

It is a psychological fact that the mind set on a fixed purpose with enthusiasm mocks at suffering. The Himalayan climbers, the explorers like Shackleton, the lover, are some of the illustrations of the fact.

When in suffering, we must double be deliberately set on God; "I am Shiv." This consciousness must be cultivated all the time. Then, the "I" must be detached, in imagination, from the body and order the body to know that all being God there is in fact no room for suffering. In case of mental suffering the meditations must be practised longer and more frequently and God must be prayed to for the good of all living beings. Relief from suffering must be sought in God-consciousness.

(Continued at foot of next column).

THE EUROPEAN MOSLEM CONFERENCE

By **A DELEGATE.**

The conference of European Moslems which began in Hotel Victoria in Geneva on the 12th September, has just ended. It was convened as a result of the Jerusalem conference resolution, to hold regional conferences. To a superficial observer, the five days of its session may appear little more than time spent in listening to long-winded speeches, where tempers were frequently lost, and its presidents pro-Italian and Khalafatist sympathies unshared by many. Yet, in common with my fellow delegates, I see in the conference the beginning of a movement which is bound to be taken account of by the various European governments.

The composition of its delegates was fully representative, for there were Yugoslavian, Polish Hungarian, Rumanian, British, German, Dutch, Austrian, and the Albanian Moslems present, fully accredited by their nearly nine million peoples; whilst Algerians, Syrians, Egyptians, Afghans, Iranians, Indians, and Arabs resident permanently in Europe also attended, thus swelling the gathering to several hundred.

As I entered the lofty hall, the Iman of the Paris Mosque was already reciting the verses of the Koran at the opening of the meeting, after

The rishis of old have founded the system of medicine and blessed them. We can resort to medicines in the conviction that God in them is the curing agent; and to keep the faith of the common people in the holy science of Ayurveda, founded by the great Yogi Dhanwantri for the good of mankind. But our sole dependence must be on God and God alone, on "So-Hun."

A Yogi tries to rise above both joys and suffering without inviting the one and without recognising the Reality of the other.

In the minor stages of Yoga it is useful to pray to God, and God only, to take away our sufferings so that we may devote ourselves unhindered to the good of all living beings; though this is not the high Yogic point of view.

When in suffering we must double our efforts to relieve the sufferings of others by giving food, clothing and other necessities in charity to individuals. Shri Dada Ji recommends this practice.

which the president, Shakib Arsalan, the Druse leader, read various letters, including one from the Ex-Caliph, Abdul Majid, wishing success to the conference and expressing their regret for not being able to attend, the Ex-Caliph requesting Arsalan to represent him, but the younger members of the delegation felt disappointed by the oddity, when Arsalan announced that he was the permanent president, and the two beturbaned Musftis of Yugoslavia and Poland were elected by him as vice-presidents, for several people were looking forward to a constitutional election.

Musfti Yakub, of Tartar, Poland, gave a full exposition to the position of the Polish Moslems, deprecated the institution of mixed-marriage and mentioning a gift of five hundred pounds from King Faud for the Polish Moslems, exhorting the necessity of raising enough funds to build a Mosque in the Polish capital. Muftic Salim Effindi, the president of the Council of Ulama addressed the meeting in fluent Arabic, giving felicitations on behalf of the Moslems of Sarajevo, and pointed to the presence of no less than seven delegates from his country as a proof of the deep interest that his people were taking in Islamic world.

Day by day, we heard discourses from various heads of delegations, chiefly describing the conditions of their countrymen, including a very lucid account of Islamic activities in England, as expounded by Sir Omar Stewart-Rankin, the distinguished British Moslem, who now takes the place of the late Lord Headley in the Moslem life of England. Next the grand Mufti of Budapest described the life of over three thousand Moslems in his country, urging the necessity of a Moslem Theological School and a Mosque at Budapest; after which the Yugoslavians furnished a comprehensive report about over a million of their Moslem countrymen and their social and economic needs.

After the fully represented gathering at the Friday Prayer, the discussion assumed high degree of passionate exposition on the part of certain Algerians and Palestinians, resident in Europe, in spite of the earnest pleadings of the Bosnic delegations for a calmer atmosphere the discussion rose from height to

(Continued on page 16, col. 3).

INDIA OF TO-DAY

A series of twelve articles are being contributed by Mr. R. S. Nehra who toured all over India for six months during this year. He will state facts and describe India as it actually is at present. Mr. Nehra had the unique opportunity of meeting distinguished public men of all shades of opinion, castes and creeds, most eminent lawyers and Judges, successful business men, preachers and journalists.

The articles will be well illustrated.

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You will be interested to read and know of Bombay, Delhi, Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, etc., etc., as seen by the eye of a well known Indian. You may have read descriptions by English tourists and journalists who usually see one-sided pictures of "foreign places," but it will be the first opportunity for you to read of India, with illustrations, by the pen of a well balanced and successful Indian business man, whose one hobby—besides others—is journalism and who has spent many years in the West and has resided and travelled in many British Colonies and Europe.

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

Our South African Letter.

LEGALISED SEGREGATION OF INDIANS.

Exempted Areas in Johannesburg Feetham Commission's Report on Asiatic Land Tenure.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

A careful perusal of the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission Report, parts I and II of which have been published, confirms the popular opinion that Indians in Johannesburg will hardly gain substantially after the publication of the Feetham Commission's recommendations. A mountain of labour has resulted in ignoring the just claims of the Indian community and the constitutional slavery of the Commission has run amok in dealing with evidence placed before it. Mr. Justice Richard Feetham, at the very outset, bolted the door against the demands going beyond the accepted principles of the anti-Asiatic laws, i.e., Gold Law of 1908, Act 37 of 1919 and the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932.

This Commission was very wisely boycotted by the South African Indian Congress and its affiliated Transvaal branch — The Transvaal Indian Congress — as the jurisdiction of the Commission was too narrow to over-ride the principle of segregation inserted in the Asiatic Land Tenure Act (1932). But the sad fact of the South African Indian situation was that the Indians of Johannesburg obeyed to the selfish call of officialdom and co-operation-mad Indian Agency in South Africa. Had the Indians kept their self-respect and without being panicky stood as one solid block against the Commission's overtures, the recommendations would have been probably far different from what they are to-day, as was the case during Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation against the Solomon Commission in 1914.

The Transvaal Commercial Association formed by the merchant section of the Indian Community, for the special purpose of placing the

evidence before the Commission at the desire of the ex-Agent, *Kunwar Su Maharaj Singh*, who is, however, not here to shoulder any responsibility for the recommendations of the Commission to which he clung like a sailor's knot, co-operated wholeheartedly with the commission and in an elaborate statement suggested areas for exemption, and thereby accepting the principle of segregation fought tooth and nail by the Indian Community fully supported by the people of India, and now proved insincere backing of the Indian Government.

Even the areas exempted from the restrictions of the Gold Law and its descendants are practically inadequate and leave entirely no scope for future expansion in spite of the Commission's claim to that effect. The future is safely barred, locked and bolted for the posterity of the Indians and a thorough victory has been secured by the segregationists of South Africa who were clamouring for its legalised enforcement since 1922. Main thoroughfares leading to the central part of Johannesburg have been kept free from the Indian pollution under the veil of giving a good appearance to the City. Most of the areas asked for exemption by the Indian Commercial Association are cut into halves and thirds and in some townships not a stand has been exempted by the Commission. This, in a nutshell, is the outcome of the Report which deals with the general problem of the Indians on the proclaimed land in Johannesburg, the individual cases being dealt with in the second volume of the Report to be published at a later date.

Mixed Reception of the Report.

The Commission's report has received a favourable comment in the local European press, *The Star* maintaining that the object of fair play of the Commission has been achieved and *The Rand Daily Mail* welcoming it as a wise compromise. But the Indians are not enthusiastic over the Report. There is grumbling over the inadequacy of the exempted areas and the dark prospects of the future. The Chinese Community asked for the entire exemption from the restrictions of the anti-Asiatic Act, and as their suggestion was thrown into the waste-paper basket, they naturally feel disheartened. The same fate met the statement of the South African Indian Federation which

asked for the repeal of Sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law.

There has already started a controversy in the local press over the recommendations of the Commission. The sole objection comes from the Europeans of the Ophirton area, who are holding a meeting of protest.

Notes in Brief.

Mr. P. S. Joshi delivered an interesting lecture before the Local International Workers' Club on "India—A World Problem". As the lecturer dealt with the question from the nationalist point of view before a communist gathering, there was a heated discussion after the lecture. The lecturer stood boldly to his ground and maintained that communism was no remedy for the elimination of political ills under the present social and religious environment of India.

There was a spectacular "Hunger March" of 300 unemployed from Johannesburg at Pretoria during the mail week. The party was led by a local M.P. to see the Minister of Labour and protest against the daily wage of five shillings and six pence a day offered by the Government and demand the wage of 10/- a day. This march on foot by the Europeans is unique in the history of the Union. It is difficult to prophecy whether they will succeed in achieving their object, as the Government is adamant on the wage-rate.

The Indian dissensions are going on merrily in Natal and even the flood-havoc at Clairwood has not damped their ardour of personal quarrelling. It is now time that the South African Indian Congress and Colonial Born and Settlers' Association leaders patch up their differences and save the face of the community from humiliation and shame.

A number of Europeans have come forward to assist the Abyssinians against the Italians, but they find it very difficult to get into touch with the Abyssinian authorities, there being no representative in the Union. *The Sunday Express* urges the Union Government to notify the Italian Government to keep her hands off Abyssinia.

Krumchand, Durban's old man, died last week. He was a market-gardener and died at the ripe age of 108. He possessed all his faculties until the last moment. He arrived at Durban from India at the age of 47 in 1874.



The Gathering Welcoming the Pandit

ARRIVAL OF THE ARYAN PANDIT IN SURINAM.

Professor Pandit Satya Charan Chastri, M.A., B.T. Vedic-Missionary, arrived in this colony on July 14th, 1935, by s.s. "Cottica". It was already announced in the local paper "De West" that the Pandit would be accorded a warm reception at the landing place. People even from the remotest corner thronged near the customs and anxiously waited for the Dutch liner. There was a great stir among the people when the boat stealthily slid into the harbour at 1.30 p.m. and the Pandit, dressed in his Saffron coloured academic gown, came down smilingly. He was greeted by a large crowd headed by G. Bodhrum Rampersad, President of the Pandit Pampersad Sukla Stichting Paramaribo, who garlanded him on behalf of the said Aryan Association. After the Pandit was profusely garlanded he was conveyed to a gaily decorated car, which, followed by many other cars, took him to the office of the aforesaid Trust amidst deafening cheers, where he was presented with a formal welcome address, to which he replied in suitable words.

On the 16th of July, he was invited by the Arya Dewaker, another Arya Samaj Association in the city. He was received by a large representative gathering of the British Indians. The young girls and boys of the Arya orphanage sang a welcome song on this occasion, eulogising the services of the Professor to the cause of his countrymen. The Pandit then arose amidst great ovation to address the audience comprised of all sections of Indians, Hindus, Muslims and Christians. In course of his speech the Pandit referred to the national awakening and cultural consciousness among many European and Asiatic countries, and appealed to his countrymen to unite together for their common good without any distinction of creed, caste and colour. The note of pathos that the Pandit struck while dealing with social and economic conditions of Indians abroad moved many

persons to tears, and those who carefully listened to him went to their homes with a firm determination to unite together under the banner of the common cause.

In accordance with previous arrangement, Professor Kielstra, Governor of Dutch Guiana, was pleased to receive the Pandit on July 17th at his residence and gave a very patient and sympathetic hearing to certain demands of the local Aryans presented before him. The talk lasted for about half-an-hour mainly occupied with the following problems:

1. Abolition of Child marriages and fixing of minimum marriageable age.
2. Validity of marriages performed according to the Vedicrites by Aryan ministers.
3. Abolition of the restriction of show money on the Indian Priests entering Surinam for missionary work.
4. Granting of permission to the Hindus to burn their dead bodies or erection of suitable Crematoriums on behalf of the Government. In course of his talk with the Governor regarding the Aryan marriages, the Pandit referred to the "Aryan Marriage Validation Bill" to be introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The Governor was highly impressed by the Pandit's talk and it is not unlikely that he will grant him a first class free pass to travel throughout the whole territory of Dutch Guiana.

The Pandit also met the Attorney-General; President of the Supreme Court; and the Notaries, the principal officials of the Dutch Government representing various departments in Raad van Bestuur (Governor's Executive Council). All of these officials were keenly interested in the Pandit's talk and every one of them promised to do whatever he could.

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Syed Sir Raba Ali, the
Indian Agent General in
South Africa



Mr Boodoo, the
well-known rice
merchant in
British Guiana

NEW ZEALAND'S INVITATION TO I.F.A.

The India Football Association has received an official invitation from the New Zealand Football Association to send a team to New Zealand in 1936.

Presuming India sends a team to the Olympic Games in 1936, New Zealand is prepared to wait until 1937 for an Indian visit. The tour will last for a period of six weeks. Unlike the present hockey tour, only two matches a week will be played.

The letter of invitation mentions that members of the New Zealand Association Council had the pleasure of meeting Mr. P. Gupta, one of the Managers of the Indian Hockey Team and a member of the I.F.A. Council.

Mr. Gupta emphasised that he was expressing his personal views and stated that he had no doubts that the I.F.A. would favourably consider the invitation from New Zealand. He suggested the conditions embodied in the New Zealand invitation. Mr. Gupta stated that if the I.F.A. would decline to send a team, he would do his best to bring a team on his own private responsibility.

Mr. Gupta stated that the standard of football was high enough in India to defeat any first-class side in New Zealand. There is every possibility that the invitation would be handed over to the New Football Federation should that body materialise next month at the Darbhanga meeting.

The Indian Team will leave in July next after the Calcutta Football League season finishes.

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To advocate the further development of Indian political institutions on constitutional lines within the Empire.

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B. D. Dusaj, Esq., Lahore, Punjab.
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H.H. The Ruler of Dhenkanal.
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Choudhri Hyder Husein, Bar.-at-Law, Lucknow.
M. Yunus, Esq., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, Patna.
Dr. M. L. Kalra, London.
His Excellency The Nepalese Minister, London.
K. D. Kumria, Esq., London.
Abdul Qadir, Esq., Afghan Trade Agency, London.
Dr. C. L. Katial, London.
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Johannesburg, S. Africa.
Siraj-ud-Din Piracha, Esq., Hide Merchant, London.
Deep Narain Singh, Esq., M.L.A. Landlord, Patna.

REVIEWS

"How to live a hundred years and avoid disease."—This little book covering 63 pages, contains very interesting and useful knowledge based on facts described by Luigi Cornaro, who himself lived to the age of 100. Mr. George Herbert has written the translation into English and Mr. George Cooke has written an instructive introduction comparing Cornaro's system with the modern theories of diet. Cornaro describes how weak and sickly he was up to the age of forty and how he cured himself and lived a perfectly healthy, active life, till he comfortably breathed his last while sitting in an armchair.

In the introduction Mr. Cooke says, "during the last ten years or so there has been a decided increase in the number of deaths from cancer, diabetes and heart diseases, and maternal mortality has not been reduced. Nerve diseases are widespread and insomnia is increasing. The number of attempted suicides has doubled since 1920. It is clear that modern medical science has not solved the problem of health and longevity,"—a scathing condemnation of the science of medicine of the day. The various points and arguments are discussed. Famous physicians like Lord Horder are quoted. The amount of food taken, the roughage, the variety of food, fruits and green vegetables questions are illuminatingly analysed. Anybody who wishes to live a long, healthy life would never regret the investment of 2/6 on this useful book.

Nagri-Pracharini Patrika, a high-class Hindu quarterly, published from Benares by the Kashi-Nagri-Pracharini Sabha. It is edited by Sjt. Shiam Sundar Dass, and is devoted to research work. The current issue before us (number one of the 16th vol.) has two interesting articles. The first one is by Sjt. Suryanarain Vyas of Ujjain, and deals with the very controversial subject, "Emperor Ashoka or Emperor Samprati," and is a detailed exposition of Dr. Tribhuvandass Shah's views on the subject. The second essay is by Dr. Pran Nath, D.Sc., of Benares, on "The History, Drama and Geography of Jambudweep." The journal is very

technical and of a very high class literary Hindi. Is well got up and printing is very good. Price per issue Rs. 2 and 8 annas.

"Teachings from the Bhagawad Gita."—Professor Hari Prasad Shastri has translated the well-known Hindu scripture into simple and plain English. To know the Gita is to know all that is best in philosophical teachings of India, China and Japan. The Sufi teachings of Persia and the Iqan of Arabia are fully contained in the Gita. Unlike the Jewish Bible, the Gita is free from racial and national significance. The book consists of 80 pages and the price for a book of this nature is extremely moderate at 2/-. In this translation and comments Prof. Shastri has shown a thorough mastery of the subjects.

"The Indian Who's Who," 1935, by Mr. Waman Kabadi. This is the first attempt of its kind in India. The book consists of about 600 pages. Quite a number of the photos of the individuals described are published in the book. Every journalist and others interested in India are sure to find it to be a very useful reference book. Price Rs. 3 or 4/6. Can be had from "The Indian" Book Department.

"Diet Reform Simplified," by Stanley Lief, D.O., D.C. Price 2/6; published by Health for All Publishing Co., 38, Langham Street, London, W.1. The book is short and simple, and in the introduction the author himself tells us that he is giving the readers "the cream of the world's best knowledge on the subject of Dietetics." The first principle laid down is 'natural food, unspoiled and unprocessed.' In an interesting diet chart, the usual food-stuffs are classified into The Safest Foods, The Foods to be used sparingly, and Dangerous Foods. More than four dozen 'menus for health' are also given for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinners. Two chapters on 'How to prepare food' and 'Recipes and Dressings' will be of practical help to those who want to improve their health by reforming their food. 'When and how to eat' and 'How much to eat' form the last two sections of the book, where the author has laid down certain laws from his personal experience and asks you to 'Try them yourself and you will prove their truth.' If you are not keeping well and are always running after your doctor, perhaps this little

2/6 book will help you a lot. It is free from 'scientific' and 'technical' terms and very practical.

D. Y. DEV.

"How to get more Interviews," by Roland B. Barnes. A very useful little book for commercial travellers. The various kinds of "No's" are scientifically analysed and remedies suggested. The pamphlet consists of 32 pages and costs only one shilling. A perusal of it can brighten the luck of any commercial traveller.

Maps.—Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd., of 12, Duncan Street, Edinburgh have sent us a section of their recently produced maps. The map of India with Ceylon, Burma, and Baluchistan is a very fine production, contour colouring showing clearly main ways and routes, secondary routes, caravan routes, and tracks, canals, railways, principal airports, boundaries, height and all towns. On cloth the price is 6/-.

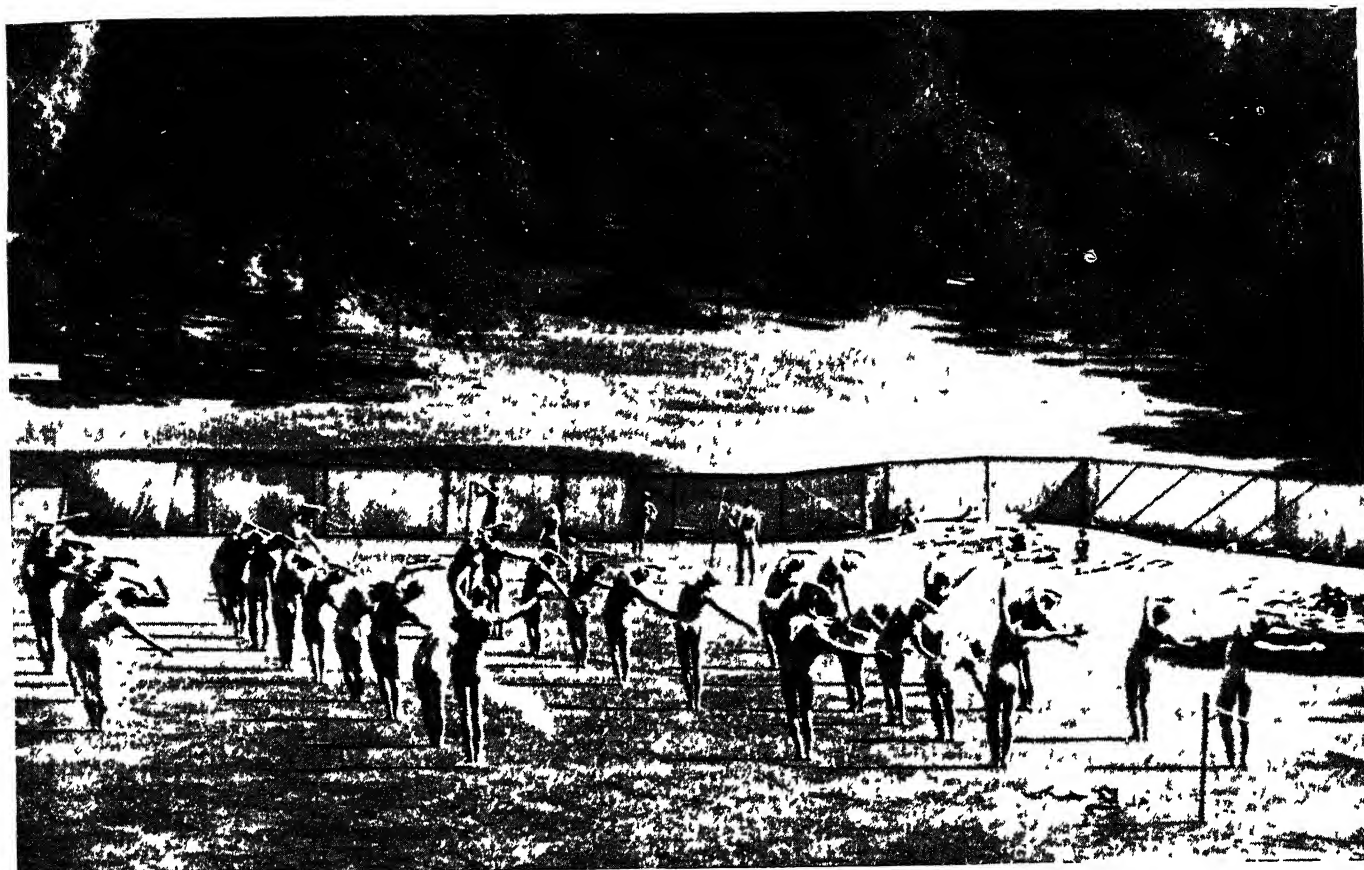
"The Far East," on the same excellent style as above. It extends from Lake Baikal in the North to the Gulf of Tongking in the East. Many sea routes are marked with distances between ports. Cloth 6/-.

"Maps of London."—The Jubilee edition of one inch to a mile maps of *North London* and *South London* are very up-to-date. These series now show Youth Hostels, Aerodromes, Electric Power Lines and Radio Stations, Roadside Inns, Hotels, Fishing streams, Woods, Forests and Antiquities. The colouring for road and topographical information is very much improved. No motorist in London should be without these excellent and useful maps. On cloth 3/6 each.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of books will be published in the issue following the receipt but reviews will appear in subsequent issues as soon as possible.

Watch this Section for announcement of new and useful books



By Courtesy of The Sunbathing Society and Sunbathing Review.

GROUP EXERCISES.

One of the many illustrations in "Naked and Unashamed" This picture shows the members of the Society performing their exercises surrounded by a screened fence.

"Naked and Unashamed."

Nudism from six points of view, by William Welby. This is the first book of its kind yet published. It consists of 87 pages and contains sixteen illustrations. The growing practice of nudism has impelled the writer to discuss the subject from various points of view. Its six chapters are headed "The historical point of view," "The moral point of view," "The health point of view," "The psychological point of view," "The æsthetic point of view," and "The commonsense point of view." The writer quotes St. Paul's saying to Titus, "Unto the pure all things are pure," and says that no wholesome minded person should find anything indecent or shameful in the human body without clothes.

He has not written this book as propaganda either for or against nudism. The object of the book is to place facts and considerations before the reader upon which a sound judgment could be formed without bias or prejudice. In the first chapter

he says, "at this very moment there are thousands of men and women in tropical countries who wear no vestige of clothing of any kind and yet are quite unashamed. Indeed, travellers and students of Ethnology have emphasised the fact over and over again, that amongst tribes who live in a state of complete nakedness, chastity is universal and licentiousness unknown."

"The introduction of Christianity caused the reverse of the Pagan ideas and from pride in, and worship of, physical attributes, attempts were made to concentrate upon the spiritual. To this end the physical was made to appear gross and unholy, and as far as sex was concerned, even unclean."

"Later on fashion decreed that it was permissible to expose the bosom completely, although this privilege was generally restricted to the higher classes and such occasions as we should to-day call 'dressy.' 'Backless' frocks, leaving the whole of the back-bone down to the waist, were

common, and in some more daring instances an inch or so below the waist."

In the second chapter he writes, "There is no foundation for the idea that artists, through viewing nude models are overcome with passion and cast aside all social and moral decency to satisfy an insensate lust. It might just as easily be thought that doctors, owing to their intimacies with their female patients, intimacies of a far more detailed nature than those of the artist, would give themselves up to unbridled licence and be unsafe to be with a cherished wife or beloved daughter. "The sight of a dog or horse or cow in trousers or skirt would be the height of absurdity because we are all quite used to seeing them in their natural state." The book is replete with telling arguments and facts stated moderately and impartially.

In the last chapter the writer says that it is mostly a question of individual choice, habits and ways of
(Continued on page 33).

Vima - Vanija, an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to Insurance, Banking and Commerce in Southern India. The journal is published in the native Southern Indian language and is bound to prove a great service in popularising Insurance amongst its readers. The "get-up" is quite pleasant and the design of the cover frontispiece is intelligently interesting. This is the first venture of its kind and we hope that the public of Southern India will make full use of this new magazine.

Parents.—The October issue contains very useful articles: 1, For Mothers of Babies and Toddlers—Weaning Time Problems — How to avoid them; Planning Baby's cot and Nursery; Baby's First Year—Muscle Sense; Healthy and Happy Parenthood. 2, For Mothers of Older Boys and Girls: Child Psychology within the Home—Rewards and Punishments; The Sensitive Child needs sympathy and Patience; Prepare Your Child for the First Interview; The Left-Handed Child. 3, For Fathers—Games that Educate the Toddler; Choosing a Career—The Law. Preliminary useful details of How to Become a Solicitor are given.

Sensible Sunbathing, by I. O. Evans. Published by T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. This booklet, consisting of 48 pages, can be read at one sitting. The writer tackles the subject very cleverly and gives many useful hints on the causes and cures of sunburn. He also gives good advice for those about to sunbathe for the first time. Mr. Evans deals on the life of the sun-camps now springing up all over England, and assures us that those who chance to visit a recognised sun bathing centre or camp will find there a perfect harmony between both sexes, there being no display of sexual excitement at all. "Nakedness" he says "in itself is not sexually stimulating."

He further mentions the advantages and health gaining opportunities of sun bathing (or rather air bathing) all the year round. The writer, however, points out that the reader must not confuse "sunbathing" with "nudism," as quite a number of the sun-bathing enthusiasts do not appear entirely in the nude, but wear adequate covering such as slips in the case of the male members, and slips and brassieres in the case of the females.

Mr Evans foresees the future when sunbathing will be a movement recognised by all, and will be adopted on as large a scale in this country as that in Germany.

In all, the book provides interesting

and helpful reading to those interested in this movement. The "Sun Bathing Literature" and "Sun bathing Organisations" sections are apt to prove helpful.

BACK NUMBERS

The following are some of the important articles in *The Indian*. Copies available. Single copy 8d. post free. Issues missing out of print.

OCTOBER, 1934.

Education and World Peace By H. G. Wells.
Are Indians Colonists? By R. S. Nehra.
A Colony for Indians By J. A. Luckhoo.
The Indian Question in Zanzibar By N. Anantani.

NOVEMBER, 1934.

How Schools can stop War By Sir Norman Angell.
India and Colonial Questions By Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P.
Can the Empire learn from America? By The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.

Forging Links By Rev. Frank Miller.
JANUARY, 1935.

Youth shouts Pacifism but goes to War
By Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes.
Native, Nation, Nationality, Nationalism
By Rev. A. E. Garvie, M.A., D.D., D.Th.
The India Report By Mr. J. Isaac Foot, M.P.
MARCH, 1935.

The Ultimate Purpose of Education
By Rabindranath Tagore.
The Prospect in India By The Marquess of Zetland.
The Liberal Creed and Reforms
By The Hon. E. Cadogan, C.B., M.P.
APRIL/MAY, 1935.

The Afghan Economic Vistas
By H.E. the Afghan Minister in London.
The King's Jubilee Visitors ... By Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah.
A Constitutional Fallacy in Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the Princes Memorandum regarding Federal Scheme in India Bill By P. M. L. Verma.

JUNE, 1935.

Does Science mean Progress? By Professor A. M. Low.
Make the Empire Air Conscious
By The Duke of Sutherland.
India Bill—A Rejoinder to Major the Hon. E. Cadogan, M.P. By Sir Phiroze C. Sethna.

JULY, 1935.

Essentials of Nationalism By Senator Borah.
Wireless will bring Peace, not War By Marchese Marconi.
Swaraj By D. Y. Dev.
What about the Caste System in India and the Untouchables? By M. A. Khan.

AUGUST, 1935.

Future of Shipping and British Empire
By Lord Mottistone.
Spiritual India By Swami B. H. Bon.

SEPTEMBER, 1935.

We Must Make Peace Safe
By Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.
The British Empire and National Government:
Imperialist Doctrines for India
By Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.
Science Laughs at the Snobs By Prof. A. M. Low.
The Place of Languages in Business
By Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not necessarily agree with the views expressed in these columns.

To the Editor, *The Indian*.

SIR,—Kindly allow me a little space in the columns of your esteemed magazine to discuss certain points in the article on the caste system in India written by Mr. Mohamed Ali Khan in the July number.

Mr. Khan is evidently a Mohammedan, and "has been living in London for the last twenty years." Now, everybody knows that the caste system is an exclusively Hindu institution. It is, therefore, rather bold on the part of a Mohammedan gentleman—particularly one who has been away from his motherland (I believe he is an Indian) to rush to print as an apologist for the caste system, which has been very properly described by the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine as "the most blighting of all human institutions." It is indeed curious to find that an educated gentleman, capable of addressing hundreds of meetings in England, should support a system which has condemned countless generations of our fellow-beings to untold misery through no fault of their own. His "Uncle Nanu"—the family sweeper whom he says he saw during his recent visit to India, must be a remarkable exception if he is really content to continue as a sweeper for generations, and to keep on cleansing latrines and urinals without for a moment aspiring to improve his social and economic status. But I might assure Mr. Khan and your readers that it is only an exception, and that I have come across hundreds of unfortunate individuals belonging to "Uncle Nanu's" caste, who are doing their very best to get out of the horrid situation in which they are placed to-day as one of the hideous consequences of the caste system. No member of any other caste is ever anxious to enter into any competition with the sweeper, and to oust him from the privileges appertaining to his caste. But has that enabled the poor sweepers to improve their position in the least? It is an open secret that they lead a hand-to-mouth existence, and become utterly stranded as soon as they fall sick, and are unable to perform their nasty daily work even for a month. It is not a fact that the sweepers are unwilling to

follow any other trade or calling out of regard for the caste system. They have neither the money nor the training to do so.

Then again, there is no foundation whatever for Mr. Khan's remarks when he says "each caste in India has been exclusively engaged in her own particular work without competition." It might have been the case half a century ago, when education was solely confined to the higher castes. Even then their condition was far from being an enviable one. They just managed to ward off actual starvation and nothing more. But the case is far otherwise to-day. Let us take the case of one of these castes, the weavers for instance, of whom I am in a position to speak from personal experience. I belong to a place in Bengal (Chandernagore) which was famous for its *dhoties* and *saries*, and where quite a large number of weavers were engaged in their manufacture by plying their hand looms. In spite of hard and grinding labour from sunrise to sunset these poor men were unable to make their both ends meet. It did not take them a very long time to realise that if they gave English education to their sons in the local school, the latter would certainly be able to earn much more than what they themselves were doing. The result is that in a town where 1,400 looms were busily engaged in manufacturing clothes half a century ago, not more than 50 are to be met with to-day. The sons and grandsons of most of these weavers have accepted service in the Government and mercantile offices, and are certainly better off than their forbears in all respects. They have not been ousted from their ancestral business by members of any other caste, but have left it of their own accord. Quite a fair number of them are occupying high posts in Government Offices and drawing more than Rs. 500 (£33) per month.

I regret I do not exactly understand Mr. Khan where he says that "A Brahmin (legislator) who was a priest and saw that the people worshipped a cow could not touch a Kshtrya (the warrior) whose profession was sometimes to kill," &c., &c. If he means that Brahmins and Kshattriyas and Vaisyas do not touch each other, he must be greatly mistaken. There is no such thing as untouchability amongst the members of these three classes. Even all the Sudras are not the victims of untouchability where this evil exists at all. It is only the lowest class of Sudras like Haris

(sweepers) and Muchies (cobblers) who are held to be untouchable. *Pariah* is particularly free from this evil.

I might assure Mr. Khan and individuals of his type of thinking that the caste system offers no sort of protection, "spiritual or otherwise" to any member of the Hindu society. It is a pure and unmixed evil, under which all the non-Brahmins in India are smarting to-day. Although a Brahmin myself, and have everything to gain by the perpetuation of this pernicious system, I shall, in the interests of the majority of my own countrymen and coreligionists, be only too glad to see the last of it, and that the sooner, the better.

In conclusion, I would request writers like Mr. Khan not to make confusion worse confounded in a distant place like England by writing on subjects of which they have no personal knowledge.

ANNADAPROSAD CHATTERJEE, B.L.,
4, Jogesh Mitter Road,
Calcutta.

INDIAN CLUB IN LONDON.

To the Editor, *The Indian*.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for the publication of my letter in your last issue regarding an Indian Club Ltd., but I would like to bring to your notice a very serious mistake regarding the capital figures, which I would like you to correct in your next issue.

The amount in question actually was £5,000 to £10,000 and not £510,000, as printed in your previous issue.

I would very much like that this correction should be made in your next issue as the above misprint of the colossal amount of £510,000 may impress or lead to our various readers a sort of harmful reaction, and instead of receiving a support we might be bombarded with unnecessary vague and dubious questions.

Yours sincerely,

S. A. LATIF.

41, Great Tower Street,
London, E.C.3.

6, Hill Drive,
N.W.9.

10th September, 1935.

To the Editor, *The Indian*.

DEAR SIR,

Let me whole heartedly join voice with Mr. Latif for the need of "The Indian Club." I need not stress the importance and uses of it as I am

(Continued on page 9)

20, Montague Street,
W.C.1

17th September, 1935

THE EDITOR,
The Indian

Sir,

As no one seems to have replied to the article "Swaraj for India," by Dharam Yash Dev in your issue of July last, I am attempting to do so.

One would like to comment on one or two of Mr. Dev's remarks. For instance: "India should be immediately set free from British control and contact." Frankly, is this a matter of practical politics?

Consider for instance the question of religion. What does Mr. Dev in his heart of hearts think would have happened had there been no independent authority to hold the scales during recent trouble between those of different religions? It may be argued that the various religions in England used to fight with one another in the old days. That is true, but for one reason and another they do not do so now.

Then again Mr. Dev's statement, or inference, call it what you will, that the 350 millions of Indians have not profited from British rule since the 18th century as regards sanitation, education and industrial development. Is this not a jaundiced and indeed an incorrect statement of facts? Has Mr. Dev considered for instance "the Statements Exhibiting the moral and Material Progress and Condition of India," now in the 69th year of publication? Does Mr. Dev definitely say that the above "Statements" are false?

Again, as regards "socially and politically they must be kept crushed, repressed, disunited." Is this fair; is this just? Has Mr. Dev read such books as "India, Minto and Morley," or "The India we served" by Sir Walter Lawrence, especially the concluding words, namely: "a way which India can follow securely and England can declare open without breach of trust"? Has Mr. Dev studied the Territorial Force Act of 1920 and the Indian Navy Discipline Act of 1934?

Would it not be wise if those who disagree with the Government of India Bill were to accept it in the spirit in which it is offered? Who can do more than peer into the future?

Yours faithfully,

E. G. S. TROTTER
(Lt.-Col.)

MARKETING LEGISLATION IN KENYA

Details of the Native Produce marketing legislation and the uphill fight that is being fought against the passage of the Bill by Indian representatives in the Kenya Legislative Council have been furnished to us in a compendious form by the Hon. Mr. Pandya. His examination of the whole issue is comprehensive and the conclusions he arrives at are eminently logical. He takes up every aspect of the question and the reasons advanced by the sponsors of the measure and has little difficulty in showing that considered from any reasonable point of view, there is little or no justification for it. If, after this, the Kenya authorities proceed with the Bill and instal it in the statute book, it will only prove that they are actuated by an overwhelming desire to harm the Indian resident in the colony and force him out of almost the only honourable source of living open to him. With the Highlands reserved for white occupation, agriculture as a profession is closed to him. In the Civil Service of the Colony, the Indian is not at all wanted. Barring these, trade is the only source of livelihood and the Marketing legislation seriously threatens it.

Ending of Barter.

Advocates of the Marketing Bill support the measure on the plea that it will enable the native grower to secure a better return for his produce. The objects of the Bill, according to them, are the ending of the system of barter, ensuring a fair market price, and the prevention of cheating by buyers of native produce by the use of false weights and measures. To none of these has any Indian the least objection and, in point of fact, during

the past many years, he has been in his own way ensuring these to the native African with the result that today barter is practically non-existent except in remote areas between the Africans themselves. The existing competition in business has actually led to very good prices being offered to the African by Indian buyers. The opinion of the Agricultural Economist of Kenya is conclusive on the question of barter. The Director of Agriculture is satisfied that the native generally obtains a fair price for his goods. Possible cheating by false weights and measures is an evil which can be checked by tightening up the Weights and Measures Act. Opinion in commercial circles in the Colony is conclusively against the legislation and except for the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce a body whose anti-Indian prejudices are well-known and whose members have no experience in the purchase of African produce, there is no support for the legislation.

Withdraw It.

The supporters of the Bill lay much store by the fact that nowhere in the measure is found any evidence to show that it is a racial or anti-Indian endeavour. But the licences to trade which the Bill contemplates, constitute the thin end of the wedge and they can be refused for various reasons. They will be much the same, as the licences insisted on in Zanzibar, which have resulted in making the position of Indians there impossible. Further, these exclusive licences are only another name for monopolies, the grant of which is opposed to all sense of justice or equity. Let us hope that the Kenya Government will respect the wishes of the Indian community and withdraw the measure.
—*Hindustan Times.*

THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD THAT REPORTS
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AND DAY TO DAY ACTIVITIES OF THE
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OUR STUDENTS

Parents, and Students intending to visit England and other countries for study, may write to us for any information of interest to them. We undertake guardianship of Students if desired by the parents. Students are invited to write to us if they are treated unfairly, unjustly or harshly anywhere, by any authority or institution.

The academic year begins this month and hundreds of students are returning from their holidays in order to prepare for the coming exams at Oxford, Cambridge, London and other Universities. The Inns of Court examinations have been held in September instead of October and the results will be published in this Journal.

A WORD TO YOUNG ARRIVALS.

We congratulate you on coming to England for the prosecution of further studies in the various universities here. You may find some characteristics quite different from what you are accustomed to in India or the Colonies. But your power of adaptability will help to tide you over the newness of the place and its people.

Though the English are very stiff in manners and strike you as cold outwardly, yet you will find that they possess a very warm and sympathetic heart once you have pierced the superficial reserve. Please do not hesitate to make friends, and the best way is to arrange a formal introduction as soon as possible. We can, from our own experience, assure you that the English people extend a hearty and genuine welcome to their friends, but be careful not to over-step the mark.

You may find some difficulty regarding food. There are many Indian Restaurants and Hostels that cater for Indians. At the beginning it will be of great help if you make use of these establishments till you slowly get thoroughly accustomed to the western tasteless foods. Many landladies have learnt how to prepare some Indian dishes and are very glad to cater to your needs.

You will need warm clothing for the fast approaching winter. Re-

member never to risk a chill in this country during winter. Keep your feet warm and your body well covered with good woollen clothes. If you feel cold in the feet, wear Uskide soled shoes, and spats. Do not go to expensive shops because the same good quality stuff is available at reasonably moderate prices at many shops. If you do not know these shops, ask us and we will help you. Above all, dress for warmth and decency and not for show while you are students. Do not imagine that because you are in a wealthy country therefore you must dress or pose as princes.

There is one thing that we must draw your attention to and seriously warn you against. DO NOT LEND MONEY to anybody unless either you do not care for the return of the loaned amount or the borrower is your relative whom you are morally bound to support. There are a number of undesirable Indians everywhere in England where the Indian students frequent. Being new, you perhaps cannot judge the seemingly honest, sympathetic and courteous attention of these people. They will treat you royally for a few days and will all of a sudden ask you for a loan. Some pretend that they are themselves students while others pose as good, honest business men settled

in England. These persons adopt various methods to suit the occasion for their designs. Sometimes they work single-handed while at other times they operate in groups of two or more. They might meet you in the Indian restaurants and other places frequented by Indians. They will offer to take you round and show you London and help you in shopping and thus get into your confidence.

In the end, we welcome you to London, the largest city in the world, and hope that you may usefully enjoy your stay in this country and successfully complete your course of education and return home with honours to gladden the hearts of your parents and friends and effectively and beneficially serve your Motherland and humanity at large.

NEW STUDENT ARRIVALS

MR. R. S. NEHRA,

The Director of "THE INDIAN"

AT HOME

To Welcome and Meet the New Arrivals to England,
at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th October, 1935,

At VEERASWAMYS INDIA RESTAURANT,

99, Regent Street, London, W.1.

(1 minute's walk from Piccadilly Circus)

Group Photo 5 p.m.

EVERY NEW STUDENT IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Please ring Paddington 8302 and give your name to say that you are coming to the Social. Do not wait for the formal invitation.

I.C.S. LAW MATRICULATION

Coaching by expert Tutors for the above examinations. Individual tuition can be arranged under guarantee of success. Guardianship undertaken, if desired. Particulars from—

The Principal, Tutorial College,
Yasin House, 44 Charleville Road,
London, W.14

Students' Assistance Committee

The non-official Advisory Committee held a meeting at the office of *The Indian* on Saturday, the 14th September, 1935.

Present : R. S. Nehra, Esq ; Dr. C. L. Katial; M. H. Rashid, S. D. Piracha; Dr. M. L. Kalra.

After discussion, the following procedure of action was unanimously agreed :—

1. To invite students and parents to mention their difficulties for admission, etc., in the prosecution of studies in England and the Continent.
2. To form a register of suitable accommodation in families and respectable boarding houses.
3. To issue a report based on facts and figures illustrating the difficulties of the students, and suggesting remedies thereof.
4. Members of the Committee are willing to meet students and give them advice and assistance, and act as a loco-parentis if desired.
5. To create opportunities to intro-

duce students to Britishers in England.

6. To organise sub-committees in different provinces and university towns.

Students and Parents are invited to correspond with the Committee, whose services are free (except addressed and stamped envelopes for reply). Students, tell us how you are treated in the colleges by Professors, common-room committees, by the education department of the High Commissioner, and other authorities that you have to come in contact with. This Committee and this Journal are ready to help and encourage you in the realisation of your goal and ambition.

Write : Secretary, Students' Assistance Committee, c/o *The Indian*, 112, Seymour Place, London, W.I.

book is certainly well written and is worth the price, 3/6, to one who wishes to form his opinion in the light of impartial discussion of the subject from various points of view.

NAKED AND UNASHAMED

(Continued from page 28).

looking at things and prejudices formed in earlier stages of life and the present environments. From a commonsense point of view, he does not expect people to walk about naked in towns or places where they may offend others who do not approve of nakedness. It appears that the author has not been to the tropics himself. If he had, he would have found further facts to support his reasoning that nakedness shocks only those people who are not accustomed to it. Look at the small children of poor people in India, Arabia, etc., etc. They walk about and play in the streets without anything on at all. The grown-ups do not even wear much on their legs or body except a loin-cloth and a turban on the head for protection from the heat. People are most comfortable in tropics when less dressed. It is only the western nations who have more wealth and living in cold climates who are very prudish about seeing or showing any part of the naked human body. The

(Continued in previous column).

STUDENTS AND VISITORS TO THE WEST

A MOST USEFUL BOOK FOR YOU

Mr. Nehra, has, in compliance with our earnest request, consented to write a book which will serve as a very useful guide to students and Indian visitors. It will contain valuable information on the following points:—

1.—“Don'ts in the West.” Many Indians coming to the West for the first time unwittingly commit breaches of etiquette and rules cherished by the Western nations. These will be stated and sympathetically pointed out for the benefit of the newcomers. Many friendships thus will be retained and the good opinion of those around will be won. The observance of ordinary social rules will go a long way to strengthen good opinion of Indians by the English.

2.—Hints about the journey and how to avoid being fleeced in foreign lands and on the route at the various ports.

3.—Hints about clothing.

4.—Useful information about admission to colleges, etc., and the functions of the

Education department of the High Commissioner of India.

5.—Suggestions to Parents and Students of general utility.

6.—Information of various Indian societies and social organisations who welcome Indians.

7.—Tip on the temperaments of the Western people and how to make friends with them.

8.—Information about hotels and boarding houses for residence and holidays.

9.—Hints about shopping.

10.—General information on postal and customs, etc., of interest to visitors.

The Book will be published in the early part of 1936. Pre-publication price is 5s. post free.

Reserve your copy now if you are coming to the West next summer.

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor: R. S. NEHRA.

The next term—the Michaelmas Term—commences on the 12th October, 1935. There are fourteen cases to be carried over from last term. The list of the said fourteen cases is included in the List for the next term which is printed in this issue. The term will end on the 21st December. The list is larger than usual.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, the only Indian Judge of the Privy Council is at present in India. He left London a few days prior to the closing of the term. It is rather doubtful whether his Lordship will come back to London to resume his seat on the Bench. There are many factors that may induce him to resign from the Privy Council. First of all, his health is not too strong to weather the intense cold of foggy and murky London during the winter months. Secondly, Sir Shadi misses the sun badly. His third difficulty is strict vegetarianism, and fourthly, is his lonely state of life in London. Lady Shadi Lal refused to visit England in her old age. Sir Shadi Lal has been making a very active and useful part in the deliberations of the Court and has been a really valuable asset to the Bench. His colleagues are very happy to have the assistance of an able and shrewd Judge like him. It will be a great pity if he resigns from the Privy Council as his ability and grasp of the intricate questions of Hindu and Mohammedan Law would be greatly missed.

Some very important cases are for hearing during the forthcoming term.

We have received many letters from prominent lawyers all over India complimenting us on the Privy Council section.

Dr. Abdul Majid, Bar.-at-Law, of London, has gone to India on his usual annual visit. He is expected back for the Michaelmas Term.

Mr. K. V. L. Narasimham, Bar.-at-Law, has been very ill and was in hospital for some weeks. We hope that he may recover soon.

Amrit Bazar Patrika Case.

We report hereunder the special leave application which was made to the Privy Council on behalf of the Editor and Printer of the Paper. Even a man of the ability and capacity of Sir William Jowitt, K.C., points out to Their Lordships the *sensitiveness peculiar to educated Indian public opinion* regarding the maintenance of the independence of the Judiciary in

Mr. V. R. Bengari is not a Solicitor!

We have received inquiries from many parts of India asking if Mr. V. R. Bengari is a solicitor. Accordingly we wrote the following letter to the Law Society, London:—

10th September, 1935.

"Sir,
re Mr. V. R. Bengari.

Would you kindly let us know if the above-named gentleman is a solicitor or if he is an articled clerk intending to become a solicitor?

This gentleman has been to India and many people from India have inquired this question from us," and have received the following reply:—

11th September, 1935.

"Dear Sirs,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I beg to inform you that the name of V. R. Bengari does not appear on the Roll of Solicitors, neither does he appear as an articled clerk.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. R. COOK,
Secretary.

When our Mr. R. S. Nehra was in India this year, Mr. Jayakar the well-known barrister, of Bombay, also mentioned that he was under the impression that Mr. Bengari was a solicitor, and therefore he had written a letter addressing him as such. He said that Mr. Bengari did not say to him in actual words that he was a solicitor, but said that he was associated with a firm of solicitors in London. Similarly Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General of Madras, also told Mr. Nehra that he was under the impression that Mr. Bengari was a solicitor, although Mr. Bengari never gave any visiting card bearing his name and description.

Many other advocates in India are of the same impression. They all ask "Who is this Mr. Bengari?" All we know is that he is neither a solicitor nor an articled clerk to any solicitor.

relation to the executive organs of the Government. We wonder why he calls it "sensitiveness" and then qualifies it "peculiar" to educated Indian opinion? Do educated English people not like the Judiciary to be independent of the executive? Perhaps he has not read the book recently written by the Lord Chief Justice of

England wherein the attempts of the executive to interfere in the Judiciary have been severely resented and criticised by His Lordship. No doubt we agree that the Privy Council would not like to interfere in such discretionary matters of the High Court Judges in India as the House of Lords might take the same attitude in such matters concerning the High Court Judges of England. But there is nothing wrong and undesirable or peculiar if Indian subjects of His Majesty wish to see the independence of the Judges preserved intact as it should be.

Of course, the newspapers have a very serious responsibility and therefore should be extremely careful in indulging in criticism of the Judges of the High Courts. The prestige of the Judges must always be preserved.

BENGAL.

Amrit Bazar Patrika Appeal.

Between:—

- 1.—Tushar Kanti Ghosh
- 2.—Tarit Kanti Biswas

Petitioners

and

The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Respondents.

This special leave application of the Editor and Printer of the Amrit Bazar Patrika was drafted by Sir William Jowitt, K.C., and Mr. J. M. Pringle, who were instructed by Messrs. Watkins & Hunter. The 4-paged brief-sized petition consisting of fourteen paragraphs (the 1st paragraph describing the parties) the second paragraph being worded as follows:—

"That this newspaper shares and gives frequent expression to the sensitiveness peculiar to educated Indian public (which for political reasons and in view of contemplated reforms is at present unusually acute) regarding the maintenance of the independence of the Judiciary in relation to the executive organs of Government."

After citing the two articles of the 11th and 18th November, 1934, as Exhibits "A.1" and "A.2" and the article of the 23rd March, 1934, as Exhibit "B," it quotes many paragraphs of the dissent judgment of Mr. Justice Mukherji. The rule issued by the High Court on the Petitioners to attend in person and show cause why they should not be committed or otherwise dealt with according to law for contempt of Court for having unlawfully published the said article of the 23rd March, was heard on the 5th

April, 1935, by the Chief Justice, and Mukherji, Costello Lort-William, and Jack, JJ. All the Judges delivered separate judgments agreeing to making the rule absolute except Mr. Justice Mukherji who was of opinion that the rule should be discharged. All the Judges agreed that the said articles constituted contempt but the disagreement was on the question of whether the summary procedure was the appropriate procedure to adopt and one warranted by authority.

The Petitioner No. 1 was punished with simple imprisonment for three months and Petitioner No. 2 for one month.

The Bench who heard and rejected the Petitioners' application for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council consisted of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello, on the grounds that they had no jurisdiction to grant leave.

The last paragraph of the Petition to the Privy Council runs as follows.—

"It has been conceded on all hands that in the present case there has been an extension of the Court's jurisdiction to deal in a summary way with contempts of Court going beyond any decided case with the single exception of the above-mentioned recent Allahabad case.

It cannot be said that the law on the particular form of contempt alleged in this case, namely of 'scandalising the Court' is in a satisfactory state. Proceedings of the nature were said by Your Majesty's Privy Council in 1899 to be obsolete (vide *McLeod v. St. Aubyn* (1899) A.C. p. 549). The English case decided in the following year (*Rex v. Gray* vide *supra* paragraph 10) on which some Indian cases were subsequently founded has been the subject of destructive criticism (vide article in XVI Law Quarterly Review, p. 292) and even so the extension of the doctrine there applied did not go beyond contempts having reference to the conduct of concrete cases.

"Your Petitioners respectfully submit that the distinction drawn by Mr. Justice Mukherji between the length to which precedents however questionable have hitherto gone and the circumstances of this present case is valid; that effect should be given to the warnings expressed by eminent judges in the past that the archaic procedure which makes a man judge in his own case on the question whether his dignity has been offended, a matter on which *a priori* his chances of misjudgment would

appear to be the greatest, is to be kept within the most cautiously observed limits, and that the extension given to it in the present case is against public policy, unprecedented, and therefore bad in law.

"The matter it is submitted, is obviously of great public importance. Your Petitioners further submit that having regard to the well-known policy of their newspaper on the proper relation to be observed between the Judiciary and the Executive and the prominence into which current public events have brought this question and on a fair reading of the article as a whole, the article did not constitute any contempt of Court at all, that as it did not exercise and was not intended to exercise any such effect on the public as to require that the public should be protected against it."

Sir William Jowitt, K.C., argued for the Petitioners. Their Lordships dismissed the Petition with costs.

MADRAS.

S. T. Nagappa Chettiar, alias Chokkalinga Chettiar

*Appellant
(Petitioner)*

and

1.—Brahadambal Ammani Rajayee Sahiba

2.—Balasubramanaya Ragunatha Ranggaswami Singapulliar

*Respondents
(Defendants)*

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The Humble Petition of the above-named Nagappa Chettiar Sheweth:

1. That the suit which gave rise to the above appeal was one to set aside an alienation and for possession of lands.

2. That their Lordships of the Judicial Committee in their Judgment in the said Appeal held: "The learned District Judge, in making it a condition of his order setting aside the sale, that the Respondents should pay to the Appellant Rs. 85,000 with simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, has, their Lordships think, done justice between the parties. They will go no further.

"Accordingly, in their Judgment, the Appeal should be dismissed and the cross-appeal allowed the judgment and decree of the High Court being discharged and the judgment and decree of the District Judge restored."

3. That it is humbly submitted that it was the intention of their

Lordships to make it a condition to recovery of possession of the Sult lands that the Respondents should pay to the Appellant the sum of Rs. 85,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 22nd January, 1913.

4. That in the report to Your Majesty in the Order in Council dated the 21st February, 1935, it is stated as their Lordship's Opinion, "(1) that the Decree of the Court of the District Judge of West Tanjore dated the 17th day of September 1923 ought to be restored."

5. That the terms of the Decree of the District Judge are: "This Court doth order and declare that the alienation evidenced by Exhibit IX, dated 22-1-1913, registered sale-deed executed by Vijaya Raghunatha Tiimalai Dorai Rajah, late Zamindar of Kallakkottai, in favour of Defendant, is invalid beyond the lifetime of the late Zamindar, and that all that Defendant is entitled to, is to recover back Rs. 85,000 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 22-1-1913, the date of Exhibit IX."

6. That Your Petitioner humbly submits that if the said Decree is restored simpliciter, it is likely to be construed as entitling the Respondent to immediate and unconditional possession, leaving the Appellant to recover the said sum by institution of a suit or in other lawful manner, and in fact the Respondents are contending that this is the proper construction to be placed on Your Majesty's Order in Council.

7. Your Petitioner humbly further submits that to give effect to the Judgment of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee there should be added after the word "restored" in the said Order of Your Majesty in Council the following words: "with the modification that after the words 'the date of Exhibit IX' in the decree there shall be added: 'the Respondents will only be entitled to possession of the lands referred to in the said deed on payment of the said sum with the said interest.'

YOUR PETITIONER therefore most humbly prays that the said Order in Council may be amended so as to give effect to the intention of their Lordships' Judgment as stated above or for such other Order as to Your Majesty in Council may seem meet.

MR. C. SYDNEY SMITH *for the Appellants.*

MR. K. V. L. NARASUNHAM *for the Respondents.*

Petition dismissed with costs.

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1. Indians constitute three-quarters of the population of the British Empire, and one-fifth of the world.
2. That India is divided into 15 Administrative Provinces, with Governors and their Councils.
3. That the area of India is 1,773,168 sq. miles.
4. That the Indian States comprise 675,267 sq. miles.
5. That there are 6,520 Printing presses, 1,708 newspapers, and 2,760 periodicals.
6. That there are 8 High Courts and 3 other Courts discharging the same functions as High Courts but given a different name.
7. That each High Court has a number of Judges, and each Judge enjoys the same salary and privileges as a Judge of the High Court of England.
8. That the Indian States have their own High Courts from which no appeal lies to any Court outside their own territory. The Ruler is the Final Court of Appeal.
9. That there are 131 Trade Unions duly registered.
10. That exports amounted to 176 crores of rupees in 1932-33.
11. That imports amounted to 162 crores of rupees in 1932-33.
12. That cotton and cotton goods constitute about 26% of the Imports, Machinery and Millwork, about 8%, Metals and ores about 7½%, Oils over 6%, Silk raw and manufactured about 3½%, Instruments, apparatus and appliances about 3%.
13. That the number of Indians in the British Colonies is 2,232,676 and in Foreign Countries 100,525.

14. That Indians have migrated to the following countries of the world:—

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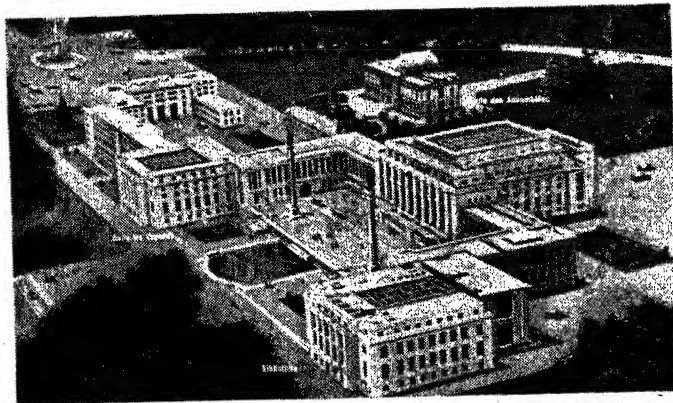
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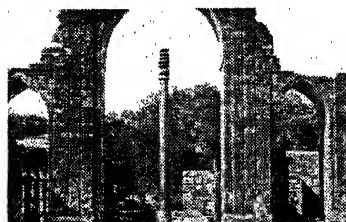
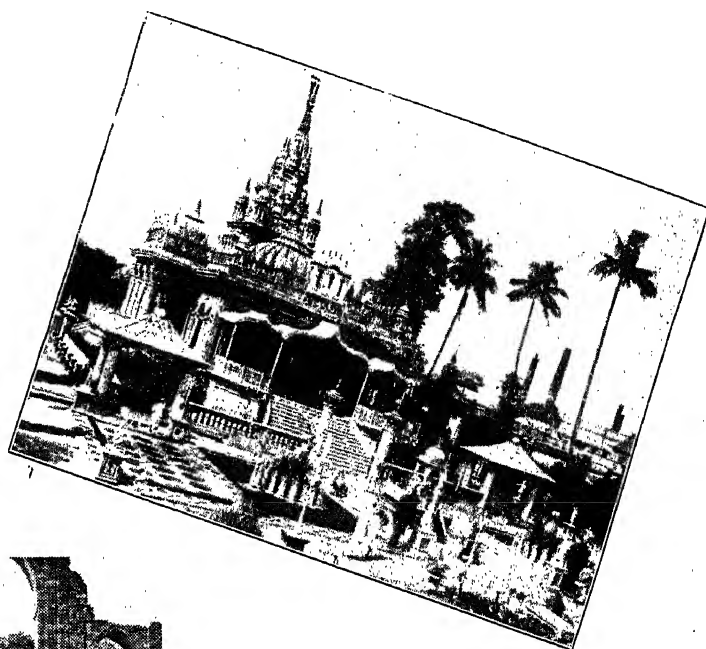
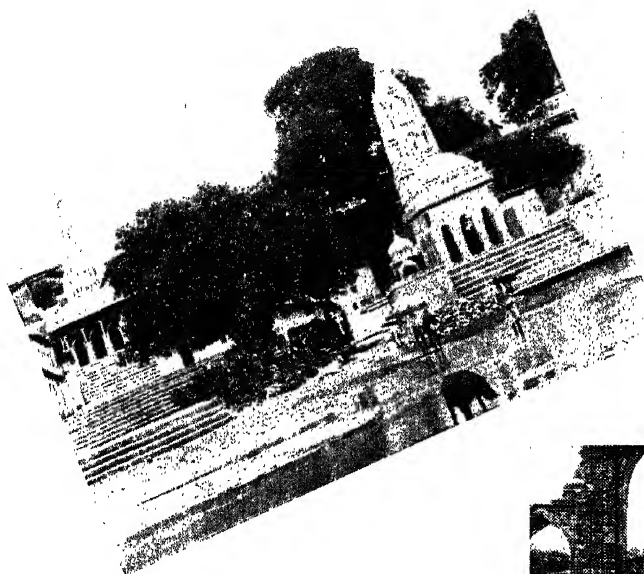
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MANKIND'S TWO VOICES

By the Very Rev. W. R. INGE, D.D.

Edmund Burke says that "the principles of true politics are but those of morals enlarged." This conviction is also the foundation of Plato's great treatise, "The Republic." The individual is the State in miniature. The man, like the State, may be controlled by his wisest and noblest faculty, or he may be coerced by some tyrant appetite, or distracted by an undisciplined mob of discordant desires. Yet Plato has very little to say about our greatest modern problem, the relations of group to group, of nation to nation.

* * *

Burke's principle is often disputed, more often ignored, and hardly ever acted upon in modern Europe. We are pulled different ways by two voices, one calling us to acknowledge the brotherhood of man, in obedience to a Master with whom "there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free"; the other calling us to show unquestioning loyalty to King and country.

The former ideal is individual and universal, the latter national and political. This is the great cleavage which distracts our civilisation; on personal conduct, individual ethics, we all think much alike, though we do not always live up to our convictions.

* * *

But in his dealings with other nations the European gives a lip-service to universal ethics and invents various excuses for acting on the principles of national ethics. In the Great War, our nation honestly tried to combine the two principles; the more logical French have always, I think, put France first. The Germans were more idealistic than the French until Napoleon humiliated and plundered them. Then Hegel and Fichte taught them to worship the God-state, and they have learned the lesson with ponderous-thoroughness.

I shall illustrate my point best by two or three sentences from Friedrich Naumann, who writes as a Christian: "I do not know how to help myself in the conflict between Christianity and the other tasks of life except by recognising the limits of Christianity. The State forms part of the struggle for existence; its pattern is in Rome, not Nazareth. Military power is the foundation of all order in the State and of all

prosperity in society."

Besides our religious creed, we must have a political creed as well. Here, put quite bluntly, is the theory of two loyalties, one national, the other only personal, which brought Europe to the verge of ruin. It is the doctrine which still guides the nations in their dealings with each other. "What scoundrels we should be," said Cavour, the disciple of Machiavelli and tutor of Mussolini, "if we did for ourselves what we are doing for Italy!"

* * *

Some writers have maintained that nations which have followed universalist ethics have been ruined by the decay of public spirit. They think that Christianity wrecked the Roman Empire. But the Empire died of Rome, not of Nazareth. Rome was a vampire which drained the wealth of the provinces and produced none. (There were other causes, which I cannot discuss here.) With even less reason it is said that Islam, another universalist religion, decayed after a short career of splendour.

But Arab civilisation was destroyed in the West by Spain, in the East by Mongols. Paris, London and Rome would certainly have shared the fate of Baghdad if they had been within reach of the horsemen of Jenghiz Khan.

The advocates of nationalist ethics remind us that we must take human nature as it is, and that nationalism is now the most powerful force in the world. The operation of these irrational forces, says Professor McDougall, has falsified again and again the economic interpretation of history. "Human nature has continued to clasp to its bosom the Great Illusion, and to be governed by its irrational prejudices. Well, if men are always to be governed by prejudices which they know to be irrational, we may as well throw up the sponge."

* * *

There are, of course, better arguments. Patriotism is far too noble a thing to lose. Love of the human race is a sentiment which we are justified in regarding with a good deal of scepticism. If I do not love my countrymen whom I have seen, is it likely that I should love the Russians or Abyssinians or Chinese whom I have not seen?

And there is one question which I should like to put to our extreme internationalists, who want to abolish all frontiers, all custom-houses, all national governments. Are our pacifist friends prepared to face the free competition of the cheap races, with whom the white man is quite unable to compete, except by violence?

* * *

But are the two principles really antagonistic? Is there any reason why we should not behave to other nations as we do to our private neighbours? This does not mean that we must leave our houses open at night, nor that we must not defend ourselves against unprovoked attack. Nor does it mean that we must invite the yellow races to come and settle in England. But it does mean that we should forswear utterly the double standard of morality, one for private life and the other for foreign politics.

McDougall thinks that we need a "synthesis" of the two loyalties. In a sense, I agree. There is no limit to what our country may come to mean to us, without ceasing to be our country. But this means such a complete transformation of the old nationalist ethics that we can hardly speak of it as a synthesis.

The old acquisitiveness and imperialism is not only a negation of Christianity, but an anachronism, when all the great nations are sharing in a common culture, and linked together by a thousand ties. To put the matter on the lowest ground, if your chief rival and your best customer happen to own the same head, it cannot be good business to cut that head off.

* * *

If anyone doubts that international ethics are thoroughly barbarous, I recommend him to read the Life and Letters of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, our ambassador at Washington. Spring-Rice was a man of very noble character. But all through his diplomatic career he found himself confronted by base intrigues against his country, and continual attempts to seize, without the slightest scruple, any opportunities to injure her. This state of things is intolerable, and until it is remedied, religion and common sense have completely failed to dominate the "ape and tiger" which, as we all know, lie not far below the surface in human nature.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND

PARTIES, POLICIES AND POLITICIANS ON PEACE.

LIBERALS AND THE ELECTION

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Rt. Hon. Mr. Neville Chamberlain

"The executive of the National Liberal Federation protests strongly against the proposal to precipitate a General Election in the midst of the international crisis, as a means of exploiting for the advantage of one party the support which all parties are giving to the Government in upholding the League of Nations. Since there is an unprecedented unanimity in Parliament on the present crisis, the Government can carry whatever measures the crisis may demand. Nor is it tolerable that the Government should use the crisis for obtaining a general mandate which might be, and almost certainly will be, used for purposes never brought before the electors, such as the strengthening of the House of Lords.

"A declared purpose of this appeal is to obtain a mandate for a huge increase of armaments: it appears that the Government intends to ask for a blank cheque for this purpose. If the League of Nations should collapse, rearmament would no doubt become necessary, and in that event Liberals would accept their responsibility. But if the League triumphs in this crisis its influence will be firmly established; disarmament, rather than rearmament, will become practicable; and it will be possible to test the sincerity of the German Government, which has undertaken to go so far as other nations in disarmament.

"All lovers of peace must resent an attempt to prejudice the issue at this moment, when the League is regaining its strength and authority. To exploit the nation's enthusiasm in the support of the League for party advantage, and to employ it as a means of undertaking



Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin

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a huge project of rearmament before it is proved that rearmament is necessary, is indefensible.

"Further, the present Parliament ought not to be dissolved until it has adopted new regulations for unemployment relief, removing the injustices of the means test; and until it has taken effective measures for dealing with the sufferings of the distressed areas, which are mainly due to the restriction of foreign trade.



Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon

Causes of War

"As the Government seems determined to persist in its intention, the Executive calls upon all people of Liberal mind to strain every nerve to ensure that the voice of Liberalism is effectively heard in the next Parliament. If, as we may well hope, the influence of the League is firmly established, it must be used, not as an excuse for rearmament, but as a means to disarmament. It is not enough to check the aggression of Italy. The cause of unrest and of war must be removed.

"Since the British Government restricted the markets of our own country and the dependent Colonies, two desperate attempts to secure monopoly control over large territories by Japan and Italy have shaken the fabric of peace. Other such attempts will follow unless there is concerted effort, in which Britain should take the lead, to remove the barriers to trade and migration, which are the main causes of international friction and of unemployment. The wealth of nations should be used, not for heaping up the instruments of destruction, but for carrying on the war against poverty and unhealthy conditions of life. And Parliament must be made no longer the instrument of a party caucus, but a truly representative body, reflecting the nation's mind.

"These are among the great aims of Liberalism, which will be set forth more fully when the time comes to appeal to the nation. They are aims which must

—Continued on page 22.

**OPEN LETTERS
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOUR OR MALICE**

Mr. Justice Solomon,
and
Mr. Justice Maritz.
Supreme Court of South Africa.

We congratulate you on the right sense of justice with which you have decided the case of Sulaiman Mahomed Essop, whom the Patchefstroom Magistrate had sentenced to two months' hard labour and four cuts for an alleged unintentional slight assault on a European girl. It is men like you, with high principles of fair play and justice to all, irrespective of their colour of race, that form the bulwark of progress, peace and human fellowship. The British Empire derives its strength and permanency from souls like yours. You are the safety valves when racial and colour prejudice run high in petty and magisterial courts in places where there are so many white men suffering from colour prejudice. Brave men are you who are fittingly holding up the torch of unadulterated British justice in the distant parts of the world.

Mrs. D. N. Dutt, London.—You deserve our hearty congratulations for your enthusiasm and effort in the cause of the poor Indians of the East End of London. By your efforts you are focussing the attention of the Indians in the West End and on the plight of the poor compatriots of your husband. Your zeal and ready smile is infectious and helps many poor people to cheer up and 'face the music' of the world. The fact that your husband is a medical man and has very little spare time to assist you in your work rebounds to your credit. We shall be glad to receive reports of the activities of the society and our readers would be interested to read of the good work done.

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THE DAVIS PRESS, 8, Guilford Street,
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Dr. K. M. Pardhy,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.

Sir,—You have been in England for twenty years or more and we understand that you are a Hindu. We do not like to hear that you are in touch with half-a-dozen or so of irresponsible men who are anxious to create a split in the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain. It will not behove you to directly or indirectly encourage any one to start a half dead sort of Society in opposition to the lusty and prosperous one already in existence. If you are so keen for Hindu welfare then why did you not start a Hindu Society before the present one came into existence three years ago. Why do you not join the existing Society? You have already been approached by the Secretary with a form of membership. Although you were not a member, yet you were invited to join the Dusehra celebrations in October and again you were invited to the Diwali Dinner on Sunday evening, the 27th October—a day when every doctor is supposed to be free and off duty. Where there is a will there is a way. Could you not have arranged your engagements in such a way as to make it possible for you to join the celebrations of the most important of Hindu festivals? Why do you not join the functions when the invitations are always extended to you? You must become an ordinary member first before you can become a President or any other Office Bearer.

We know you are a very busy man but all public work requires the sacrifice of time and money. We hope that your shrewd commonsense and magnanimity of mind will not allow you to listen to any unworthy suggestions to induce you to join any handful of persons to take any steps to create a split between the Hindus in this country. It is natural that there are petty minded and jealous people in the world and more so in a materialistic country like England, where without ready cash a person can either starve or go to the workhouse. But, a successful professional man like yourself has no time to waste on objects which will do no good to the Hindu Cause. You are a wise man, therefore a hint to you is enough. We hope that the rumour is a false one.

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Lord Snowden on Election

Mr. Baldwin has apparently surrendered his better judgment to the clamour of his party now, as he did four years ago. The Tories expect that many an honest and distressed voter will be persuaded from his political allegiance by an appeal to national patriotism. He will be asked to support the Government in their League of Nations policy, and vote for huge increases in armaments on the ground that this has become necessary as a result of recent happenings abroad. By this spurious appeal to patriotism, and the advantage they hope to get from dissensions in the Labour Party and divisions in the Liberal Party, they expect to snatch an electoral victory and to secure another four years of Tory government.

There is no need for a General Election to get a mandate from the country in support of the League of Nations and the enforcement of the Covenant of the League. That has been given already by the Opposition parties, and will be emphatically endorsed by Parliament when it meets next week. Mr. Neville Chamberlain said two nights ago that there has never been a time since the War when the unity of the British Empire on a question of foreign policy was so complete as it is to-day.

The result of the election is certain to be that the Tories will not poll a majority of the electors, and they will lose at least 200 seats. But foreign opinion will not misunderstand that result. Europeans usually know a great more about our politics than we know about theirs. They will understand that the result of the election will be due to national dissatisfaction with the weakness of the handling of foreign affairs by the Government, and with their domestic policy.

I do not object to a General Election. I would have welcomed it at any time during the last three years; but it must be an honest election, and not a trick election. To force an election now in the distracted state of public feeling is a mean and partisan act, and I believe that the majority of the electors will think so. The Government's calculation may prove very wide of the mark because of this feeling of very proper resentment.

Sincere and patriotic voters need not fear that they will endanger the safety of the country by voting against the Government. The very opposite is likely to prove true. Support of the League and a firm foreign policy would

be far safer in the care of the Opposition than in the hands of the present Government.

Wavering League Policy

Till the events connected with the Italo-Abyssinian question developed, the Government's support of the League was lukewarm, and by the wavering nature of their policy they, with the other Governments concerned, provoked the present sad state of affairs, for which they must accept their share of responsibility. By the beginning of September the situation had become so serious and the inaction of the League Council had become such a scandal that it was compelled to act.

Instead of the British Government deserving credit for their present belated policy, they deserve, along with other Powers, severe censure for having allowed matters to drift to their present tragic conclusion. I think it only fair to pay a warm personal tribute to Mr. Eden, who, in extremely difficult circumstances, have shown great courage and more than ordinary capacity. He has been hampered by the lack of cordial support from his colleagues, especially when dealing with a reluctant French Premier, and the country is really indebted to him for his conduct of affairs thus far.

Mussolini has known his own mind and purpose all along. The British Government have had no policy for years past and have deserved the criticism this notorious fact has excited abroad. Is it safe, then, to trust such a Government for another long term?

If you answer that their arms policy calls for support, my reply is that to urge more arms and a League policy at the same time is contradictory. We are by no means ill-equipped, as some would have us believe, and the development of collective responsibility should make it easier for each nation to reduce its arms in proportion to the share of responsibility which will be taken by its colleagues in the League for the maintenance of the general peace.

But the plain matter of fact is that the real issue of the Election is not support of the League of Nations. The question is: Shall we give the Tories another long lease of power so that grave and pressing industrial and social problems shall continue to be neglected?

The public memory is indeed short if it has forgotten the use which was made of the appeal for national unity four

years ago which gave the Tories the huge majority with which they could have done anything. In shameless violation of the pledges which were given at that Election, that a majority for the National Government would not be used for party purposes, and particularly would not be used to establish a permanent system of Protection, they destroyed the fiscal system under which for a century the wealth of the country had rapidly expanded, our trade had vastly increased, and the conditions of the people had greatly improved.

"A Tory Government"

The whole domestic policy of this Government has shown that it is just a Tory Government. The claim that this is a National Government is a piece of colossal humbug; the claim made by its complacent members that it is divinely instituted to carry out the beneficent designs of Providence is a monstrous joke. In every speech of its advocates we have the cry that a "return to partisan politics would shatter the foundations of confidence at home and abroad." Then why have an election now?

Believe me, people abroad are not in the least deceived about the nature and quality of this Government. They know that their politics are nothing but partisan politics. It is a preposterous thing to say that there is a National Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald has no following at all in the country, and if any so-called National Labour candidate is returned it will be solely by Tory votes.

It is the same with the former Liberals in Parliament. Any support which is given to National Liberals by former Liberals is given because these electors are more in sympathy with Toryism than with progressive Liberalism. The hoardings of the country are plastered with huge posters advertising the wonderful achievements of the present Government. Mr. Baldwin told us recently that he was a poor hand at blowing his own trumpet; but the other members of the Government do not lack this accomplishment. The self-praise they indulge in is nauseating.

Sir John Simon is the chief advertising agent for the Government and of himself; but if he had any sense of the pitiable failure he made of the high and responsible office he held, but of which he was happily deprived for his country's good, instead of appearing so much on public platforms he would hide

THE INDIAN STATES

THE INDIAN PRINCES

Authority Under The Federation

Sir Patrick Cadell, after a career of great distinction in the Indian Civil Service, Bombay, returned to India in 1932, and was for three years President of the Council, Junagadh, the premier State of the Kathiawar group. On the 16th October, with Lord Peel in the chair, he lectured to the East India Association at Caxton Hall on "The Accession of the Princes to Federation."

SIR PATRICK CADELL said that the acceptance by the Princes and their Ministers in the discussions of the past five years of the principle of Federation was always conditional, but several of the States, among them some of the most important, were morally committed by their share in those discussions. It would, however, be as unwise to disregard the feelings of unwillingness or at least of hesitation to enter the Federation shown at the famous meeting of Princes and Ministers at Bombay last February as to consider them as offering an insuperable obstacle to Federation.

A principal reason for any unwillingness to make a final commitment was the well-known reluctance of any Ruling Prince to agree to anything, however equitable, which might cause him to be regarded by his successors as one who had reduced the authority or the territory of his dynasty. The system of the Indian States served a useful purpose. It was far more consistent with Indian traditions than the necessarily Europeanized system, established and now unchangeable without greater evils, in the British Indian Provinces.

Need of Co-operation

After emphasizing the necessity for continued and, indeed, increased co-operation among the States, Sir Patrick Cadell said that the situation was not one on which anybody could safely be dogmatic. It had been suggested to him that Federation was from the Princes' standpoint "a dark horse." They could not have had a rider with better hands to steady the steed than the present Viceroy; and they might be sure that his designated successor would possess and display the skill that would assuredly be necessary if the

—Continued on next page, column 2.

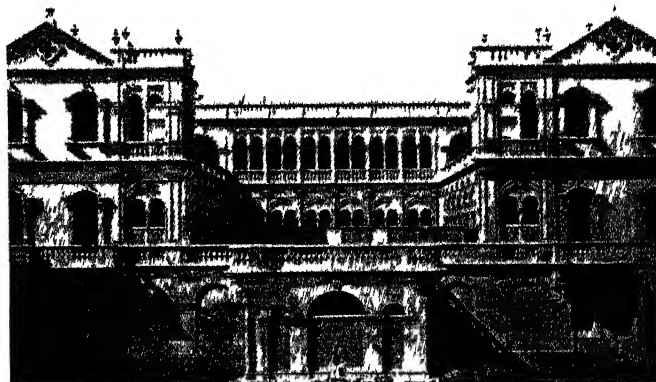
PORBANDAR STATE

His Highness The Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar was in England during this summer and left for India during October. His Highness is 34 years of age and succeeded to the Gadi when he was a child of about 7 years old, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. At the age of 19 His Highness married Kunvari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. His Highness ranks fourth amongst the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar, enjoying plenary powers and a salute of 13 guns.

The Porbandar State on the West Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ sq. miles and has a population of 115,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burmah, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried on the Barda Hills, near Adityana, and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory has important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own, and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs Tata and Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganapati Brand Portland Cement, which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the estab-



His Highness The Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar



His Highness's Palace



His Highness's Summer Residence

lishment of the Nadir Salt Works and Distemper and Paint manufacturers. The State maintains a military force.

THE JEWEL OF INDORE

By **SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH**

(The Celebrated Oriental Author.)

Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet Indore, comes of one of the most distinguished families in Rajputana and Central India.

He was born on the 24th of April 1882; was educated at home until the age of 13, when he joined the Maharana's High School, Udaipur, from where he matriculated in 1898. Passing the Matriculation examination in the 1st Division, he was successful in the Intermediate Examination appearing from the Government College, Ajmer, in 1900, and was second in the University.

He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, in 1902 passed the B.A., and B.Sc. Examinations; the latter in the 1st Division with honours in Chemistry, standing first in the University on the Science side. For this distinguished success he was awarded the Elliot scholarship and Jubilee Medal by the Allahabad University. He was also offered a scholarship for study in Europe by the late Mr. Tata, but he refused it on account of caste difficulties.

In 1903 he passed the first D.Sc. Examination in Physics in the 1st Division, and was first in the University. He studied Physics up to M.A. but did not appear at the M.A. or the second D.Sc. Examination. He passed the LL.B. Examination in 1st Class in 1904 and was first in order of merit.

With these educational awards he entered the legal profession at the age of 22 and practised law in Ajmer Merwara for about a year. After this he served in Mewar for about a year and a half as a Judicial Officer. Later in 1907 he joined the Holkar State service as a District and Sessions Judge. In 1908, he was appointed as Law Tutor to His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar III and served in that capacity till 1911 except for a few months, during which he was reverted to the Judicial Department. Two years after that he accompanied the Maharaja during his European tour.

On the Maharaja's assumption of ruling powers in 1911, he was appointed his second Secretary, and in 1913 his first Secretary. In this capacity he went again with the Maharaja to Europe for six months, and in the beginning of

1915, he was appointed Home Minister of Indore State. Working in that capacity till April 1921 he resigned the State Service. His Highness the Maharaja granted him a special pension in recognition of his services.

During this period, he was a recipient of several pecuniary rewards and nonours for his valuable services to the State, and had a hand in almost all important administrative matters. Several reforms introduced in the State from time to time were largely due to him.

In 1911 he was given the King's Coronation Medal, and in 1914 the title of "Rai Bahadur" by the British Government. In 1920 the high title of "Aitmad-ud-Dowlah" was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja.

On his retirement from the Holkar Service, he joined the Patiala State service as a Minister, and served in this capacity till August 1923, when he again rejoined the Holkar State service as Home Minister.

In the Patiala-Nabha case, he was the chief representative of the Patiala State in the beginning of the enquiry held under the orders of the Government of India. Soon after his return to Indore, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet.

In February 1926, he was appointed Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet in the Minority Administration which he continues to hold. He was awarded the title of "Wazir-ud-Dowlah" by His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II in 1930, and the honour of C.I.E. was conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the New Year's day in 1931. He was appointed a substitute delegate at the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931. Appointed a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935. With all his remarkable academic, and administrative qualities, I have never met a more unassuming man: and his politeness and courtesy leaves none of his associates in doubt as to his high origin.

—Continued from previous page, col. 1
performance of the noble animal was to do credit to its breeder and trainers.

—Continued foot next column



Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

MINISTERS and DEWANS

are requested to send news and reports of the activities and improvements in their States.

SPECIAL STATES SUPPLEMENT
will be published in
JANUARY NEXT

—Continued from previous column

LORD PEEL said that he thought a dominant consideration in the mind of the Princes when they accepted the principle of Federation was that in discussions and negotiations with the Government of India at present they had not the authority they would like to have, and that if they became a part of the Central Government their position would be very much strengthened. His own feeling was that the position of the States would be maintained, partly from their own virtues and partly because, although democratic government was admirable, it developed unfortunate evils which had caused it to be superseded in many countries of Europe at least.

Discussion was continued by SIR WILLIAM BARTON, LORD LAMINGTON, SIR STUART FRASER, Mr. C. A. KINCAID, and SIR MALCOLM SETON.

SOCIAL GOSSIP LOCAL INDIAN AND GENERAL NEWS

The Hindustani Speaking Union.—Dr. and Mrs. Damry, of 5, Park Place Villas, London, W.2., were at Home to the Members of the Union on Sunday, the 20th October, at 4 to 6 p.m. Sir Abdul Qadir conducted the Mushaira as usual, to the intense delight of the large gathering present. An Italian boy of about 12 years of age, named Master Bobby Rietti, artistically recited Tagore's poems in English. Munzur Qadir's poem in Urdu on Autumn was highly appreciated. Dr. and Mrs. Damry are well-known for providing excellent Indian and English refreshments. The next gathering of the Union will be held at the residence of Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Dutt, the founder of the "Brathachary" movement is in London again. A thin fellow is Mr. Dutt, with a shrivelled-up face—but very active to bring his movement to the notice of the public, both Indian and English alike. Looking at him, one could not think him to be a man of cheerfulness and gaiety. He proves the adage that 'appearances are often deceptive.' There is one thing wrong with this exceptionally slim man, and that is that he is too provincial—a trait that cannot be admired in these days of broad-mindedness and internationalism. After all, a short, stumpy, bony body cannot hold much and particularly broad ideas.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Mrs. R. S. Nehra has cancelled all her engagements for the next 4 months.
7th Nov., Thursday.—Swami Bon on Hindu Philosophy, at 45, Park Lane, W.1.
10th Nov., Sunday.—Muslim Society of Great Britain. General Meeting at the Office of the Society.
10th Nov., Sunday.—Indian Medical Association, London. Semi-annual Dinner and Dance at Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W.1. Reception at 7.30 p.m.

—Cont. next page, foot cols. 2 and 3

A Cosmopolitan Spot.—The Sunday afternoon informal "At Homes" held in the lovely green and gold drawing room of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nehra are highly interesting. Whenever I drop in I meet men and women from Bengal, Madras, Ceylon, Punjab, Burmah, United Provinces, British Guiana, Mauritius, South Africa, besides the many English and Continentals. I went there thrice in three months and each time I met persons from different provinces of India and distant parts of the world. Nobody need get bored as there is a variety in age and avocation amongst the guests. I have listened to a devout Christian arguing with an equally devout Hindu Swami, sitting together on a settee; a Buddhist Atheist and a Rationalist discussing the highly controversial question of God in company with a Catholic Preacher in a most friendly manner. All this goes on while the fresh cups of Tea, Bhajias and inviting cakes and pastries, wrapped in transparent cellophane paper, are being passed round. The unassuming genuinely friendly nature of the host and hostess have encouraged me to repeat my visit to one of the most happy drawing room gatherings in the Suburbs of London.

The Bhagalpur Couple.—Mr. and Mrs. Deep Narain Singh were in London again this year. They hired two most up-to-date and newly erected flats in Duke Street. In fact, they were the first occupants in this newly built block of flats. The open door of this charming and rich couple was always blocked by the numerous friends coming in and out. Mrs. Deep Narain Singh is an accomplished hostess, and in the afternoon one finds her pouring out scores of cups of tea, and the maid continually brings in cakes and sandwiches for the visitors.

An Indian Club

Mr. Singh said that he wished there was a decent Indian Club in London. He expressed a strong desire to support and patronise one if it is started by resident Indians in London. Mrs. Singh is also whole-heartedly of the same opinion. This wealthy couple is one of the potential patrons of an Indian Club, the need for which has long been felt, and expressed in the columns of THE INDIAN. Mr. and Mrs. Singh have been on their fourth world tour, and I always found interest in listening to their descriptions of Honolulu, Japan, United States of America, etc.

THE NEXT HIGH COMMISSIONER?

Sir Bupendra Nath Mitra, the present High Commissioner for India in London has nearly run his race. Since his arrival, he has always complained of ill-health and the unsuitability of the country and its climate. This aging and tired looking person is the owner of a wonderful memory which has raised him from the position of an ordinary clerk earning Rs.30 or just over £2. 0. 0. per month to the present position of £3,000 per year.

The High Commissioner himself does not know who his successor will be. There is a general complaint that no Muslim has ever occupied this position and that there have been mostly Bengalis in this saddle. Of course, if one goes to India House he will soon find that the element is mostly Bengali. There is a rumour that **Sir Abdul Qadir** is one of the likely persons to be appointed as his successor. There are no two opinions as to his suitability—a square peg in a square hole. **Lady Qadir** is a very charming and refined hostess. Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir would both be excellent assets of India House. The genial, friendly open and ready smile of Sir Abdul would make great friends for India. His easy approachable nature will be very much appreciated by the Indian Community in London. During their Regime every Indian would certainly feel that India House was there for the benefit and protection of Indians and Indian interests in England and the continent.

HEALTH REPORT OF ENGLAND

Dr. Arthur MacNalty, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Report on England and Wales for 1934 says:—

There were 103,300 persons of 85 years of age or over.

17,000 more babies.

19,655 less deaths than the previous year.

The smallest number of infant deaths were recorded under one year of age.

A slight increase in the maternal death rate.

Half a million children in British Schools are wearing spectacles. Last year 180,000 pairs were presented by the school oculists. Secondary school children suffer much worse than those in the elementary schools, and it is found that more girls wear them than boys.

THE BENGALI LITERARY SOCIETY

The Society celebrated the Durga Puja at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W.7, the domain of the Bengalis. The audience mostly consisted of students. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra made an exception to his rule by attending this function in the evening. Being a prominent Bengali, he was asked to occupy the chair, which was placed in a corner to allow the stage front to be kept clear.

The programme consisted of Bengali vocal and instrumental music and a Bengali poem most ably recited by Mr. Kanti Ghosh, of Calcutta. Although the saintly and serious looking Sir Bhupendra enjoyed the music, as was evidenced by his moving his fingers in unison with the music, yet he never uttered a word nor gave a smile, and thus very carefully preserved the skin of his face from being wrinkled.

Amongst others, I saw Mr. Dutt, the Founder of the Brathachari movement, Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bonarjee, Mr. R. S. Nehra and Mr. H. Rashid.

NEPALESE LEGATION IN LONDON

Appreciation of Loyal Services

The Nepalese Government, in appreciation of the faithful and strenuous services rendered by the following employees, have conferred upon them the title of the Order of Gorkha Dakshina Bahu:

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SOVAG JUNG THAPA, C.B.E., Military Attaché.

MR. KRISHNA MOHAN, O.B.E., Secretary.

Both of these gentlemen have been working in the Legation since its inception in London.



Mr. Kanti Ghosh, of Calcutta, who at present is in London.

HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME FOR INDIA

Dr. and Mrs. Hingori invited the Press and a few distinguished Indians to Tea at the Waldorf Hotel, London, on Thursday, the 24th October, when Dr. Hingori briefly outlined his suggested scheme for introducing a Health Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the poor and the medical profession in India. He pointed out the benefits of the scheme at present in force in England, which he would use as a model for India, with the difference that in India it would be a more State-controlled affair than in England. Many questions were asked, which were skilfully and ably replied by the doctor.

The audience of about forty persons included the various representatives of Indian papers, and Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau, Sir Albion Banerji, Sardar Bahadur and Sardarni Mohan Singh, Dr. and Mrs. Kalra, Dr. and Mrs. Damry, Dr. and Mrs. Bissember, Mr. R. S. Nehra and the Ceylon Trade Commissioner.



Mr. Rahman B. Gajraj,

from British Guiana, was recently in London in connection with his business. He is a very intelligent, industrious and refined gentleman of admirable manners, and combines true patriotism with cosmopolitan frame of mind.

—Continued from previous page, col. 1

10th Nov., Sunday.—Khalsa Jalra, British Isles—Annual Meeting at 2.30 p.m. at 79, Sinclair Rd., London, W.14. Agenda: Annual Report; Election of new Office-bearers; Photography; Speeches; Dinner.

13th Nov., Wednesday.—Central Hindu Society of Great Britain. Executive Committee Meeting.

17th Nov., Sunday.—Hindustani Speaking Union. Lady Qadir at Home. Tea 4



R. R. Chhabra, B.A.,

Inspector of Police in Punjab on leave and at present in London. Has passed the Bar Final examination in one year and six months, and is waiting to be called to the Bar.



Two Indian Journalists.

Left, Mr. Chandra, who is the News Editor of the Tribune, Punjab, and was here in London for a holiday, but suddenly he received a cable from the Tribune appointing him as the Special Correspondent of that paper in Abyssinia. Mr. Chandra left London for Abyssinia on 17th October. Right, Mr. Sunder Kabadi, who is the London Correspondent and Reporter for many papers in India.

p.m. Debate 5 p.m. 8, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.11.

17th Nov., Sunday.—Mr. R. S. Nehra at Home to members of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain, at 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, from 7 to 9 p.m.

24th Nov., Sunday.—Mr. R. S. Nehra at Home at 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, from 4 to 7 p.m.

27th Nov., Wednesday.—British Indian Union. Tea Party for members and their friends at the Waldorf Hotel. 4 p.m.

1st Dec., Sunday.—Mr. R. S. Nehra at Home at 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, from 4 to 7 p.m.

18th Dec., Wednesday.—Mr. R. S. Nehra at Home to students to meet Professor A. M. Low, at 4 to 6 p.m. Veeraswamy's Indian Restaurant, 99, Regent St., W.1.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WARNS CRIMINAL BAR TO BE FAIR.

'THINGS CONTRARY TO ENGLISH LAW.'

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, issued a stern warning to members of the Criminal Bar on the question of fairness.

He was sitting in the Court of Criminal Appeal with Mr. Justice Humphreys and Mr. Justice Singleton.

The Court quashed the London County Sessions conviction of Alec Bennett Sugarman. He had been sentenced to a year's hard labour and ordered to pay fifty guineas costs on charges of receiving stolen gowns, wireless sets, and accordeons.

Sugarman, who had been on bail pending appeal, declared he bought and paid for the goods.

"Inadmissible"

The Court held that questions were put to Sugarman in cross-examination which were inadmissible and which might have affected the jury, to the prejudice of his defence, and led their minds astray to false issues.

In his judgment Lord Hewart said the business of counsel for the prosecution was to be fair and impartial in presenting a case to a jury.

"The Crown is not interested to secure a conviction," said the Lord Chief Justice. "The only interest of the Crown is that the right man should be convicted and justice should be done."

"It is deplorable when counsel fail to stand on the real strength of their cases, but trim and support them by things collateral which are contrary to the spirit and letter of the English law."



His Excellency
Ali Mohammad Khan,
Afghan Minister in
London.

THE LOVABLE EXCELLENCY

It was at a brilliant reception, when I was wondering whether Bond Street jewellers' shops had more diamonds than were worn by the great ladies of England on that occasion, when a soft compliment for my lecture on Afghanistan struck upon my ears.

"And are you sure," asked a dear lady, "that all those slides of Afghanistan that you showed on the screen, are made from genuine photographs?" Her relatives have had military contact with the Frontier folk, had even peeped beyond the sunlit vistas of the Khyber. Some of them had given a different version of the God Gifted Kingdom.

It was incomprehensible to this, otherwise well-informed, well-connected lady that even certain European countries could not hold a candle to modern Afghanistan in peaceful progress.

And although I had suitably satisfied the enquirer, the thought nevertheless stabbed me; and I had felt then more than ever the great urgency of the presence of some of my countrymen, who could more truly interpret Afghanistan to the West.

Many years had to pass after the above incident, till the arrival of His Excellency Ali Mohamed Khan, who, representing his people at the Court of St. James's now, could effectively por-

tray the culture and traditions of his race.

It is for this reason, that we feel joyous that His Excellency, after a short holiday at home, has now resumed his duties at the Afghan Legation in London.

The fact is that in the long and distinguished Afghan history, men of mighty calibre have arisen in Kabul, some even of greater names than the subject of this life-sketch, but be it borne in mind that the manner in which His Excellency Ali Mohamed Khan has carried high the standard of his office in London, is an undeniable proof of his worthiness and charming personality—yes, personality counts in these diplomatic contacts for a great deal more than is generally known.

No man can tell otherwise, but whenever he has established a contact with the popular Afghan Minister, either socially or officially, that he has carried back with him that healthy fragrance, which is at once the hallmark of Asia's hoary culture and high sense of Afghan refinement and courtesy.

With it all, his unassuming attitude of mind attained its apogee when, one of great name in Geneva, complimented him warmly for the display of such a remarkable acumen in leading the Afghan Delegation. His only reply was: "I have done my duty to Afghanistan," thus it is that the cause of the East is well served by having in our midst, once again in London, a personality of such rare qualities.

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by

MAHATMA TULSIDAS

translated into English by

HARI PRASAD SASTRI

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INDIAN NEWS

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

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Whilst in England, make The Indian as your headquarters for address. All your correspondence will be forwarded and redirected free of charge. Your address will be given to your friends only if express permission is given by you to do so.

We welcome personal portrait photographs of Indians and others interested in India.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE:—

Mr. K. R. P. SHROFF, President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, under the extraordinary powers vested in him by statute, closed down the Bombay share market until further orders. Mr. Shroff was forced to take this emergency and extreme step as bears were making big raids and bringing down the prices. As the President felt that bears were playing havoc and bound to precipitate a crash in the market, which has already been considerably affected adversely by the silver crisis in the city, immediately closed down the market in the best interests of operators.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIA

Opening by The Viceroy

The Viceroy opened at Dehra Dun, on 26th October, Doon School, the first public school in India run entirely on British lines.

Sir Frank Noyce, chairman of the Board of the Indian Public School Society, paid a tribute to the late Mr. S. R. Das, originator of the scheme, and to Lord Irwin and Sir Joseph Blore for their support, and referred to the encouraging fact that there had been no requisitions for Brahmin cooks, separate messes, or special treatment for boys.

The Viceroy expressed the belief that this educational experiment would be of immense value to India. He welcomed Mr. A. E. Foot, the headmaster, and his two British colleagues, who had come out in a fine spirit of Empire service to establish the school on true public school lines. The Viceroy said that for some time there had been constant criticism of the Indian educational system. It was said—he thought with considerable justification—that the system was rather a soulless machine, whose purpose was to cramp young men and women with book learning so that they might pass examinations, rather than a human instrument that would enable them to become useful citizens; that there was too much insistence of every pupil taking a degree but too little attention to the formation of character. This school had been established to answer those criticisms to some extent.

By February the school would number 180 boys, and ultimately it would house 400. Before them would be put the chance of developing in conditions that played a great and precious part in the life of Great Britain. The society desired that Doon School should take a unique and honourable place in the Indian educational system. This was an effort to provide a solution for a difficulty that had long exercised thoughtful minds.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE

A session of the Indian Railway Conference Association was held in Simla on October 5, which was attended by nearly 60 representatives of all railways in India.

The Hon. Chaudhri Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Member in Charge of railways, opened the conference with an inaugural address.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

Assembly Resolution Demanding Committee of Inquiry Defeated

A resolution demanding an inquiry into the Quetta Earthquake was moved in the Legislative Assembly and was defeated by 61 votes to 57. The rejection of the resolution gave the Government their first victory of the session.

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INDIA'S TRIPLE MENACE

Terrorism, Communism and Communalism

SIR H. CRAIK'S DEFENCE OF CRIMINAL LAW BILL

The Council of State, by 35 votes to ten, (three members remaining neutral), passed a motion for the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, as certified by the Viceroy.

Sir Henry Craik, intervening in the debate, said that the main justification for the Government's making the Bill permanent was that they did not foresee any measurable space of time within which the triple menace would be less serious than it was at the present. The Government was bound to protect law-abiding citizens by interfering with the liberty of sedition-mongers, the revolutionary terrorist and the civil disobedience-walla, all of whom did interfere with the liberty of their victims.

Mr. Kalikar, Mr. Hosain Iman, Mr. Ranganayakulu, Mr. Jagadish Prasad and Mr. V. C. Gounder traced the discontent in the country to economic causes and accused the Government of breaking the pledge solemnly given by a former Home Member that the Act was intended to quell civil disobedience and that its continuance or otherwise would lie in other hands than the Governments. It was argued that if the Government quoted several laws prevailing in Germany, Russia and Italy in support of their measure, it was better that they threw off the mask of sham democracy and all its paraphernalia and assumed dictatorship.

Supporters of the measure were Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti, Raja Ghazana-far Ali Khan, Mr. Parker and Mr. P. Padshah. Mr. Sloan, in winding up the debate promised to reiterate the Government's orders to the district officers that the Act should be applied with restraint and proper discretion.

THE DEBATE

Mr. V. V. Kalikar was the first speaker on the Criminal Law Bill, when the debate was resumed in the Council of State. He accused the Government of breaking the pledge solemnly given by Sir Harry Haig, the former Home Member, that the Act was intended to quell civil disobedience alone and its continuance or otherwise would lie in other hands than the Government's. The British Government still pinned its faith in democracy and parliamentary institutions and they were entirely

mistaken about the "dictatorial examples of Germany, Russia or Italy. If they want such enactments, it is better that they throw away the mask of sham democracy and all its paraphernalia."

Proceeding, Mr. Kalikar claimed that picketing was recognised even under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the existence of the so-called "gutter Press" was not peculiar to India. Even in England existed papers like the *Burglar Times*, the worst specimens of which he would make a present of to the Home Member. (Laughter.)

Civil Disobedience

Sir Henry Craik said that the Bill came in a certified form because a majority of the Assembly had contemptuously rejected the measure twice. The fault did not lie at the doors of the Government. The only change of circumstances in India since 1932 was the suspension of civil disobedience. Hence, the Government had deleted from the present Act the provisions intended for ordinary manifestation of that movement.

But, according to public statements by Congress leaders and even speeches in the Assembly, the civil disobedience mentality could not die. In fact, the Congress party opposed the measure because they did not want the Government to have powers to kill civil disobedience again when it was revived according to their own convenience.

The picketing mentality was against the basic ideas of democracy. The main justification for the Government making the Bill permanent was that they did not foresee, within any measurable time, when the triple menace of terrorism, Communism and communal unrest would be less serious than at present.

The terrorism situation had no doubt improved in Bengal under the drastic measures taken by the Bengal Government and partly because of the revolution of feeling against terrorist methods. But since the last Delhi session of the legislature, there had been 27 instances of terrorist outrages, including three

murders, a few dacoities and certain armed robberies, in which bombs and other weapons had been used. Last night the Government had received a report of the murder of a police constable by a suspect when arrested.

Communism

The danger of Communism was steadily growing and though Sir Henry Craik admitted that Indian culture and tradition were against such doctrines, still it remained a danger because of dangerous doctrines spread through Indian propagandists trained at Communist schools abroad and with Communist funds steadily being spread in India.

Regarding communalism, Sir Henry Craik recalled the Karachi, Lahore, Ferozabad, Agra, Hyderabad (Deccan), Champaran and Noakhali riots and said: "The Government will be failing in their duty if they allowed the poison of communal hatred to spread in the body politic in India." Most district officers were Indians and their main preoccupation was to allay or assuage communal differences.

The Home Member emphatically denied the statement (hitherto completely unsubstantiated) that the Government were responsible for communal hatred. Whenever any communal disturbances occurred, both parties cried: "Send us British officers, British magistrates, British judges." It was no use blaming the Government or to charge them with the statement that their policy was "Divide and rule."

"Never in my experience of 36 years have I known communal unrest to be so great a menace to the peace of India as to-day."

The Press

Sir Henry Craik exhaustively dealt with the provisions relating to the Press and invited any member of the House to come and wade through the 429 printed pages containing newspaper cuttings supplied by local Governments, with a view to satisfy himself as to

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sedition propaganda and incitement to murder. He added that there was a section of the Press which owed no allegiance to any party or principle but indulged in reviling other people's religions and promoted communal hatred.

Mr. Mehrotra: Why did the Government penalise 15 newspapers over Quetta?

Sir Henry Craik: Because they gave publicity to vile and unfounded lies. Are we to keep quiet?

Mr. Mehrotra: They should be merely contradicted.

Concluding, Sir Henry Craik said that the terrorist, Communist, sedition-monger and civil disobedience-walla all interfered with the liberty of the people or their victims. The Government were bound to protect ordinary peaceful law-abiding citizens by interfering with the liberty of the sedition-monger, revolutionary, terrorist and civil disobedience-walla. (Applause.)

Creating Mussolinis

Mr. Parker fully supported the Bill.

Mr. Hosain Imam, vigorously opposing the measure, said that it was worse than the ordinance itself. The Governor-General could have dropped the measure after it had been twice rejected by the Assembly. Why could not the Governor-General have modified the measure and made it less unacceptable.

By the present Bill, he continued, the

provisions restricting the liberty of the Press to criticise Indian States rulers, which would have expired soon, had been given a permanent lease of life.

Mr. Ranganaya Kulu said that the Bill would create a large number of Mussolinis, who would make mincemeat of every progressive movement.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti supported the Bill as a well-wisher of the peace and order and happiness of India. Lala Jagdish Prasad and Mr. V. C. V. Gounder considered that cure for discontent was the rapid development of the natural resources of the country; not the enactment of such a stringent measure.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, wholeheartedly supporting the measure, hoped that few occasions would arise for the application of its provisions and that the Government would instruct district officials to use proper discretion.

Mr. S. M. Padshah said that in view of the happenings in the Punjab, he felt inclined to oppose the measure, but that he did not wish to vote against the Government, because he felt that there was need for a continuance of the law for some time longer.

Bill Essential

Mr. Sloan, winding up the debate, recalled that the present Act to which it was proposed to give a permanent lease of life, had been passed by large majorities in both Houses of the Central

Legislature. It was open to any provincial Government, if it could do without the proposed Act, to have it repealed at any time. The Government of India would reiterate its orders that the Act should be applied with restraint and discrimination. The Government of India, whose policy it had been ultimately to establish the freest federation which the world had ever seen and which would unite the whole of India under a single Government, felt convinced that the Bill was essential for the peace and good Government of the country.

The House divided and the motion for consideration was passed by 35 votes to ten. Three members remained neutral.

The ten members who voted against consideration of the Bill were Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Lala Jagadish Prasad, Mr. Hosain Imam, Mr. Ramsaran Das, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. Ranganayakulu, Mr. V. G. Gounder, Mr. Mehrotra and Mr. Kalikar.

Those who remained neutral were Mr. S. M. Padshah, Mr. N. N. Sinha and Mr. Barua.

Cause two was then taken up. The debate had not concluded when the House rose for the day to enable members to attend a party which they were giving in honour of Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode at Darbhanga House.

A GREAT FRIEND OF INDIA

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL BUST TO SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

"It would be difficult to mention one who loved India more or who, guided by that love, did her more substantial service," said the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in unveiling the bust of Sir William Wedderburn at Gokhale Hall. Mr. Sastri added that Sir William was 80 years old when he died. When comparatively young, he came to India as a member of the Indian Civil Service.

After recounting his great services during his official career in India, Mr. Sastri said: "Not only during his work here but after retirement, when he was a member of Parliament for seven years, the principal aim of his work was the service of India. In season and out of season, he would bring India in. People about him said that this was getting tiresome and that Sir William was a bore. But Sir William was made of very different stuff and he kept on ceaselessly hammering on this subject which was so dear to his heart that in later years he really came to be bitterly opposed.

"Abuse did not detach him. Calumny did not deter him from the work that he had set for himself. So far as I can remember, I have read a great many of his private letters written to Gokhale and others. I do not remember coming across a single expression, even a stray sentence, lamenting the opposition and the rancour with which he was pursued by his brethren. It was only once that he confided his great disappointment to a friend, and that friend was Lord Morley.

A Cautious Man

"When Lord Morley became Secretary of State and the hopes of our country rose and we all looked forward to great things, Lord Morley was only patiently accumulating his facts and figures, for he was a cautious man, Sir William, during all that period, never once lost his heart or his faith in Lord Morley. He continued to say that from John Morley something good would come to India. But short-sighted people in India lost heart. In the midst of this period of depression he wrote to Lord Morley a long letter conveying to him exactly how the Indian feeling was shaping itself and how precious time was passing away, and in the course of that letter he

writes:

"My crime in the eyes of my opponents is that I have sought to apply the principles of liberalisation to Indian affairs and they have, as in the case of the pro-Beers, invented a theory of unaccountable hostility to my own profession and my own country. For years I have had to submit to such aspersions but feel that the present constitution of Parliament and with yourself as head of the administration, I am entitled to be relieved from this outlawry and placed in a position to utilise my experience for the benefit of India."

A Strong Attachment

Mr. Sastri then spoke of the association of Sir William with Gokhale. He said: "They were bound together by the dearest possible ties. If I were to say that a devoted pupil and his master could not have been thrown together more dearly, if I were to say that a son who appreciated and admired his father's life and career could not have tried to imitate him more faithfully, I should still fall a little short of the truth."

Mr. Sastri proceeded to say that "it was known to everybody that he spent himself without mercy in the cause of India. Sir William thought that what he took from India in the shape of money, in the shape of experience, in the shape of brilliant career, he must give back to her in every possible shape. It was calculated that during the years that he spent in the service of India in England, he spent out of his private purse upon India and Indian work a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees. Sir William had never made a mention of this and it was Gokhale who did so later.

Mr. Sastri made a passing reference to the late Mr. A. O. Hume, a striking personality, and certainly a more versatile man than Sir William, for he was a man of science as well as of practical administration. Though Hume gathered Indian friends together and encouraged them and said sweet words to them, now and then he lost his temper when he found that they did not devote sufficient time in the cause of India. But Sir William Wedderburn noted our defects dwelt on them sadly, but forbore to blame the Indians.

Token Of Affection

Mr. Sastri then made another reference to an incident in the life of Sir William immediately after his return to England after his work in the Congress. The people of India had collected a sum of about Rs. 30,000 and desired that Sir William should receive it as a signal token of affection of the people of India. Sir William, when he heard that, was very sad at heart and said that it looked like a fee, and asked them to cut it down to the lowest figure, say a hundred rupees.

Sir William's heart melted when he heard the poverty of our country and their sufferings. Privately there was no limit to the recommendations he had made, and to the services that he had rendered to the individuals and amongst the recipients the speaker was also one. Mr. Sastri narrated how he was once shadowed by the C.I.D. and had approached Gokhale to request Sir William Wedderburn to put in a word to Lord Pentland, then Governor of Madras, with the result that Lord Pentland treated him with the utmost kindness and courtesy.

In conclusion, Mr. Sastri referred to the famous declaration of Mr. Montagu in 1917. In 1917, although it was in the middle of the War, India's hopes as, you may remember, received a new stimulus by Mr. Montagu's declaration. Sir William has left on record his belief that that declaration was going to be made the basis of a big scheme of political and administrative reform in India. But he was not able to lay down exactly upon what lines he would like the reforms to go, but he felt it necessary to leave behind him this note of hope that after the Morley reforms, the reforms of the time of Mr. Montagu would also be marked by great liberality and by great magnanimity.

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BUSINESS LUNCHEON

The Indian is organising a business luncheon in January 1936. Distinguished British, Indian and Oriental business men will be guests of honour. For tickets and particulars please apply to The Manager, THE INDIAN.

PROBLEMS OF SUGAR RESEARCH IN INDIA

By **MR. R. C. SRIVASTAVA.**

GUR REFINING AND SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

Under the auspices of the scientific Society Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Mr. R. C. Srivastava, sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Head of the Sugar Section, delivered a very interesting address on "Some Research Problems connected with Sugar Industry" recently.

Mr. Srivastava said:—

Sugar research problems that should be first tackled should be on the agricultural side of the industry. He mentioned that during the last three or four years manufacturing efficiency had been steadily rising, but the same could not be said of the agricultural aspect. There has been a natural degeneration of the improved Coimbatore varieties. Owing to impetus given by the protection sugarcane cultivation had increased too rapidly and cane was

grown on fields not properly suited for cane growing. He mentioned that a scheme for entomological work on an all-India scale had been sanctioned and hoped that research on a really comprehensive scale would shortly be undertaken.

Technical Problems

Coming to the technical and manufacturing side, he first discussed in detail about the various types of cane-knives. He also spoke on the Maxwell shredder and said that in India it cannot be said for certain which of these was more suitable for use with a particular variety of cane and under which working conditions, as much depended on the fibre content and hardness of cane. This, therefore, may be said to be a fit subject for research.

He then referred to the grooving and

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INDIA'S TRADE DURING SEPTEMBER 1935

The following statement compares in lakhs of rupees the imports and exports (including re-exports) of merchandise into and from India during September, 1935, with imports and exports during August, 1935, and September, 1934, and August, 1934; also net movements of gold and silver, balance of trade, and remittance of Government funds:

Merchandise	Sept 1935	Aug 1935	Sept 1934	Aug 1934
Imports	1021	1119	1054	1068
Exports	1202	1204	1207	1234
Gold				
Net Movement	+303	+671	+67	+93
Silver				
Net Movement	+6	+98	+21	+29
Balance of Trade.	+499	+861	+254	+293
Government Remittance	-423	-355	-511	-449

The above statement shows a decrease of 98 lakhs in imports and a decrease of 2 lakhs in exports for the months under review as compared with the previous month. Imports have decreased by 33 lakhs and exports by 5 lakhs as compared with September, 1934. The imports of gold and silver during the month under review show a heavy decline as compared with August, 1935.

Balance of trade figures show a decrease of 362 lakhs as compared with the previous months, and an increase of 245 lakhs over the figure for September, 1934.

PROBLEMS OF SUGAR

—Continued from previous page
speed of mill rollers and mentioned about the Scharnberg grooves used in Cuba, which had given great satisfaction. He said that if the roller was moving faster than the juice drained off, some of the juice would be reabsorbed. In Scharnberg grooving the channels are deep enough to cope with complete juice drainage simultaneously with the speed of the rollers. Mr. Srivastava stressed on the necessity of research to settle about the depth and different types of grooving and speed of mill rollers.

The Boiler-House

Coming next to the boiling-house, he took up clarification of the juice and said that there was very little information available as to the comparative merits of the different methods of

Latest Weather and Crop Reports

Rainfall has been light to moderate in most Provinces and wanting in the Punjab, United Provinces. Standing crops are reported to be in average to good condition. It is however reported that damage has been done to crops owing to the flooded areas in Saran, in Bihar and Orissa.

The wholesale price index for the month of September, 1935, at Calcutta, is 89, the same as last month.

Crop Forecasts

Cotton.

The second All-India estimate of the area covered by 1935-36 cotton crop is 22,118,000 acres. The corresponding unrevised estimate for last year was 20,365,000 acres.

Imports into the United Kingdom from British India and from all sources (including British India) during each of the last six months were as follows in £ millions:

	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Imports from India	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.5
Total Imports	59.8	64.5	57.8	61.8	59.1	60.8

—Continued from foot of previous column

sulphitation and that it was a fit subject for research to find out which kind of sulphitation process is most suitable for a particular variety of cane, because much depended on P205 content of the juice. Then he discussed about the clarification of the syrup. He mentioned that bleaching of syrup by sulphuring was always imperfect and when done beyond a certain point redissolved some of the impurities, thus making the syrup even worse than before. He said that clarification of syrup had not been studied scientifically in India and this also was, in his opinion, an important subject for research.

Drying and Granulation

He then took up drying of sugar and said that in granulator type of dryers sugar lost its brilliancy and colour. He discussed in detail about the various types of drying towers. Intensive research in suitably designed towers was desirable, so that the sugar may be lustrous and brilliant and may have at the same time better keeping qualities.

Excise Duty

Then he took up the subject of 'gur'

dustry was in difficulties due to the imposition of excise duty. His opinion was that 'gur' refining industry should not be ignored entirely as it was an important subsidiary of cane-sugar industry and that there was a big scope for improvement in increasing the yield of sugar from 'gur.' The two important points that he referred to were the efficient boiling to prevent inversion and caramalization, and secondly, adequate neutralization. He said that if such improvement could be made, 'gur' refining industry would come back into its own once again.

Progress Abroad

Mr. Srivastava then said that during refining industry and said that this in the last few years the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had given a great deal of attention to sugar cane, but we were still very far behind what was being done in other countries. Taking the case of Java, he said, "It is true that the Java sugar industry has taken more than fifty years to come to its present state of perfection. But even now—not to-day, because the Java industry to-day is in a bad condition, but about three years ago—they were spending something like Rs. 3 per acre of cane under cultivation in the country for research work at Pasoreoean. All this money was provided by the industry itself." In the case of Hawaii, the expenditure was about Rs. 12 per acre of cane. In Formosa, where Japan has succeeded in putting up a very efficient sugar industry, they spent 1½ crores of rupees in 16 years, which works out at Rs. 3 per acre per year. The expenditure in India at the time of the grant of the protection was about six annas per acre, and since then the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had made large contributions for research on sugar cane and sugar industry in general, and to-day the expenditure in India is about 12 annas per acre. But he pointed out that we had a long way to go.

Research Work Done

As regards technical problems, he said that some work was being done at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and at other institutions and hoped that a good deal more will be done, when the new Sugar Research Institute is started, but he felt that in order to be able to establish that contact with the sugar industry, which was essential for research work to be of real service to the industry, certain amount of work must be done at the

—Continued on p. 19, column 3

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INDIAN NEWS

"WORK THE REFORMS"

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD'S PLEA

Congress Blamed for Necessity of Safeguards

A strong plea for the working of the new constitution was put forward by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on his return to Bombay from Europe. In the course of a statement to the Press, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said:

"We fought our battle of freedom and have, for the moment, lost. The main reasons for our failure are writ large. Want of unity and lack of political sagacity are largely responsible for our disappointment. If MR. GANDHI had not bungled in London in 1931, and if the thoughtless and inopportune threats of entirely severing the British connection, of a repudiation of public debts, and of killing British trade and the like had not been uttered, India would have secured a more liberal constitution and some of the safeguards that now clog central responsibility would, in all probability have not been imposed or would not have been in as severe a form as we find them in the new Act.

"It is not of much practical use bemoaning what has happened. The important question is: what are we going to do now that the new constitution has come? To my mind, in the existing circumstances, there is no option but to work the constitution.

A Good Omen

"It is a good omen that the Congress had decided to enter the legislature and is developing a Parliamentary mentality. I have no doubt that despite the apparent unwillingness to declare its policy about accepting office, the Congress's representatives will accept offices whenever they find themselves in a position to command a majority in any legislature. I earnestly hope that they will not embark upon a mad career of accepting offices for the purpose of wrecking the constitution.

"Political wisdom demands that a united front should be secured at all costs and that the new Ministers in the provinces and at the centre should be men of wisdom and courage, backed by a large majority composed of all com-

munities and sections united on certain policies and principles, irrespective of communal consideration."

Too Many Parties

Referring to SIR H. P. MODY's advocacy of the formation of a new party to combat intentions attributed to the Congress and to work the Reforms, Sir Chimanlal said: "There are already too many groups and parties in the land and it is not advisable to start one more. At the same time, all groups and parties outside the Congress can and should co-operate and work together on any agreed programme in national interests, and oppose and counteract, whenever necessary, any undesirable action of the Congress which may militate against such a programme. It is not necessary, however, to form a new party and an organisation avowedly and openly antagonistic to Congress, as suggested by Sir H. P. Mody. There is no reason why the activities and views of the Congress should not be supported by other groups when such activities and views are beneficial to the country.

"India is genuinely and seriously dissatisfied and her self-respect has been wounded. Goodwill has been destroyed, instead of being secured. This is a tragedy. In order to make an effective gesture as an earnest of their good intentions, His Majesty's Government should take a bold step in appointing as Governors of the provinces men of eminence in public life in England and India, with political sagacity and a capacity to understand the other man's point of view."

BARDOLI ASHRAM TO BE RESTORED

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have decided to return the Bardoli Ashram, which was confiscated during Civil Disobedience movement.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was corresponding with the Government in this connection.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Yuvrani of Mysore to Preside

It is understood that the Yuvrani of Mysore has accepted the presidency of the forthcoming session of the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Trivandrum in December next. Arrangements in connection with the session are in progress and a number of different aspects have been set up.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Next Session at Nagpur During X'mas Week

Dr. K. S. Roy, Joint Honorary Secretary All-India Medical Association, has issued the following statement in connection with the ensuing session of the All-India Medical Conference at Nagpur:

"The All-India Medical Conference will be held at Nagpur during the ensuing Christmas week. The exact date of the Conference will be announced later.

"It is understood, as usual, that a medical exhibition will be held in connection with the Conference. As the Conference will be attended by a large number of medical men from all parts of India, it will afford an excellent opportunity to dealers and manufacturers of medical requisites to exhibit their products before the delegates.

Scientific Section

"There will be a scientific section, at which original papers on research work, new methods of diagnosis, and treatment of diseases, etc., will be read. Those who intend to contribute to the scientific section are requested to send copies of summaries of their paper before 15th November next.

"Subjects of vital interest concerning the medical profession in India, e.g., rural medical relief, health insurance schemes, and matters affecting the Indian medical profession, will be discussed in the Conference.

TATA AIR DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENT

The *Sind Observer* understands that Mr. Himatlal Popatlal, son of Dr. Popatlal A. Bhopatkar, Municipal Councillor, who recently returned from England after qualifying for "C" class aviation license, has been appointed as Assistant Ground Engineer in the Tata Aviation Department. He has been stationed at Poona.

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INDIAN NEWS—continued

LAHORE-SRINAGAR AIR SERVICE

Plans of Himalayan Air Transport Company

The Himalayan Air Transport and Survey, Ltd., New Delhi, by running the Hardwar-Badrinath air service has reduced a month's journey to an hour, and they have made their own landing grounds at Kalka (for Simla) Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie) and Haldwani (for Naini Tal). Now persons can reach these Hill stations within few hours from Lahore, Delhi and Lucknow.

On September 22, the Managing Director (Pandit Mul Chand Sharma) accompanied by Pilot Mr. B. L. Dhawan and Ground Engineer Mr. L. Kelly, is flying from Hardwar to Srinagar (Kashmir) as a trial trip for the Lahore-Srinagar air service to be commenced at the beginning of the next summer season. The journey of more than 300 miles between Lahore and Srinagar is at present covered in 30 hours by car and in 36 hours by 'buses. By air this distance between Lahore and Srinagar will be covered in 60 to 80 minutes by the multi-engined aeroplane, which the company propose to employ.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

A communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India announced that the central offices in Bombay closed on the afternoon of September 25 and re-opened at Calcutta on the morning of October 1.

DELHI MEETING AND PROCESSION

Three Resolutions

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

The "Shahidganj Day" was celebrated here to-day by holding a mass meeting in Jama Masjid after Friday prayers, at which Mufti Kifayatulla, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, presided. A number of resolutions were passed, one dealing with the Lahore affair, another asking the authorities to permit Delhi Muslims to carry swords, and the third requesting the Chief Commissioner to see that mosques and graves in New Delhi were protected. The meeting lasted two and a half hours. A Muslim procession was also taken out.

The police were posted at important centres as a precautionary measure.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Indian Merchants Chamber's Protest

BOMBAY.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber has sent the following telegram to the Government of India regarding the appointment of the Financial Relations Committee:—

"The Chamber strongly protests against the appointment of a non-Indian as Chairman and only member of the Financial Relations Committee, whatever his previous experience be. Why have the farce of "Committee" if expeditious procedure was wanted. Since the date of federation has not been fixed, the point about expeditious procedure with an outside man only is absurd.

"The business community is vitally concerned with the issues. Even after the Finance Member's studied repudiation of the economic ideas held firmly in India since the days of Dadabhoi, Dutt and Subramani Iyer, the Chamber did not expect this deliberate omission, not only of non-official experts or business men, but of all Indians in this final Committee to settle the financial relations between the provinces and the Government of India.

"Even those whose co-operation was actively and anxiously sought by the Government in the Round Table Conference have been omitted. The Chamber regards this as an objectionable practice and tradition, since Indians have been continuously excluded from the Meston, Howard-Nixon and other financial inquiries. Not only have the legislatures been ignored, but Indian co-operation has been flouted. The action of the Government is in marked contrast with the appeal of the Viceroy regarding the Constitution.

"In view of public indignation and protest, the Chamber trusts that the Government will reconstitute this Committee."

CONGRESS'S LUCKNOW SESSION

U.P. Parties Arrive at Settlement

Mr. Sri Prakash, President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, has announced that Congress parties in the U.P. have reached a settlement in

regard to the Lucknow session of the Congress. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had already been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Messrs. C. B. Gupta and G. N. Srivastava will be nominated on behalf of each party. There will be one joint secretary and 25 members of the executive Committee. The remaining members will be co-opted by the Committee.

INDIAN'S GREAT FEAT

R. Chatterjee Breaks World Record For Endurance Swimming

In Water for 88 Hours

Robin Chatterjee has broken world record for endurance swimming after continuous swimming for 88 hours 12 minutes at Allahabad. He started at 9.16 a.m. on September 14 and came out at 1.28 a.m. on September 18, beating the world's record by 1 hour and 2 minutes.

Condition Satisfactory

The previous world record (says the "United Press") of 87 hours and 24 minutes was set up by Pedro Condias at Los Angeles.

Though Robin Chatterjee was exhausted, the doctors certified that his condition was satisfactory.

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CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Election of Office-Bearers

The following official statement has been issued by the Congress Parliamentary Secretariat:

A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at Simla at 12 noon on 14th September. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided. The following members were present:

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. N. C. Bardoloi, Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Dr. G. Khare, and Mr. S. K. Hosmani.

After confirming the minutes of the meeting held on 26th March, 1935, the meeting proceeded to elect office-bearers.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant proposed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as President of the Congress Parliamentary Board. Mr. Satyamurthi seconded the proposal and Mr. Desai was elected President unanimously.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. S. Satyamurthi were appointed General Secretaries and Pandit Pant is to be the working General Secretary. The following Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting as to the measures and methods necessary to carry on the work of the Parliamentary Board as regards the Provincial Legislatures and elections and for making suggestions as to the revision of the existing rules:—The President, the Secretaries, Mr. Asaf Ali, Convenor, Mr. Shri Kishen Singh, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Sri Prakasa and Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.

The following gentlemen were co-opted to the Congress Parliamentary Board:—Sardar Sardul Singh, Lahore; Mr. K. M. Jedhe (to represent Berar also), Mr. Khaliq-u-Zaman and Mr. Kihpalani. The fifth place has been left vacant. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar was co-opted to work during the absence of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES IN ORISSA

As Orissa is a newly created province different parties are being formed to work the new Constitution. The Servants of India Society, Orissa, has organised a National Liberal Party,

which will work as a branch of the Indian National Liberal Federation. Rao Bahadur T. Pattabhiramayya has been elected President. Members are being vigorously enrolled for the party, and the objects and aims of the Party have been clearly defined. The objects of the Party are: "To work for the attainment, by constitutional means, of Swaraj (Responsible Self-Government and Dominion Status) for India at the earliest date, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of national efficiency by means of administrative reforms, the wider spread of education, the improvement of public health, economic development, the promotion of inter-communal unity, and the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes of the population; to promote and safeguard the spirit of nationalism in all spheres of public activity; to promote the economic freedom and development of India."

mills and wished that this attitude could be changed. The experience gained during the year by the staff was lost and the whole thing had to be started afresh. In his opinion, the technical staff should be retained in each factory for at least three years.

Not Inefficient

Finally, he said that he did not want the House to run away with the idea that the sugar industry was inefficient, or that it was dying out. He wished the progress to be more rapid, but said that it could not be achieved unless research on a more comprehensive scale was taken up.

DUTY ON INDIAN COTTON GOODS REDUCED

The new customs tariff scheduled in the new budget for the year, which has now been approved by the Ceylon State Council, took force on 30th September. This includes reduction on British-made, including Indian, cotton goods from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., the duty on foreign cotton goods remaining as heretofore, and the abolition of the present duty of 5 per cent. on British-grown raw cotton. The export duty on tea is also reduced to Rs. 2-15.

OUR VARIED SUBSCRIBERS

The following letters show how varied and in what distant parts of the world our readers are situated. Our readers include Maharajas, Rajas, Landlords, Successful Business Men, Lawyers, Religious Preachers, Journalists, Librarians, Students &c.

Baroda—"I am directed to inform you that you should enlist the name of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar as a Subscriber for a copy of your journal for a period of one year.

Yours truly,
Signed. Asst. Secretary."

Dar Es Salaam, 1st October 1935.—The July issue of your excellent journal which I have just come across by chance. I beg to remit herewith 12/- in postal orders (as equivalent to Rs. 8/-) to cover a year's subscription and cost of

Yours faithfully,

c/o The Abbasi Trading & Repairing Depot."

—Continued on page 24, column 3

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SUGAR PROBLEM

—Continued from page 15

factories themselves. He said that our sugar factories were without work for six months in the year and if the technical staff was retained, during the non-working period, it could be employed in connection with the simpler problems. He also mentioned that the sugar factories were anxious to pay off their technical staff as soon as the last stick of cane had gone through the

ECONOMIC "WAR" IN LAHORE.

MUSLIM AND HINDU CAMPAIGNS

Volunteers Active In Bazaars

The bazaars of Lahore have become the scene of an active campaign by Hindu and Muslim "volunteers" who are advising their co-religionists to "buy Hindu" or "buy Muslim." This is the latest phase of the agitation which started over the demolition of an alleged mosque in Shahidganj.

The Muslim "dictator" of the Shahidganj movement, Pir Jamaat Ali Shah, had appealed to Muslims in the course of his recent speeches in Lahore and elsewhere to "buy Muslim." Following this, occasional efforts were made by individual Muslims to dissuade Muslim buyers in Lahore bazaars from making purchases from Hindu shops.

A counter-campaign was initiated by Hindus in Lahore on Saturday when they distributed handbills among Hindus, reminding them of the Muslim Pir's campaign and urging them to make it a point of honour to buy from Hindu shops only.

Muslim Activity

These handbills passed into the hands of Muslims and an organised effort was made by a number of Muslim "volunteers" on Sunday to enforce the "buy Muslim" principle on Muslims who came for shopping in Kashmiri Bazaar, Dabbi Bazaar, Bazzaz Hatta, Kanari Bazaar and certain other localities.

For a day Muslim shop-keepers in these localities did a roaring trade. In certain instances, Muslims who had purchased articles from Hindu shops, were persuaded to return them or, failing that, to destroy them. About 50 Hindu shop-keepers of these localities approached the police, but were told that the police could not interfere unless an offence were committed.

The movement continued on Monday when Hindu youths appeared in certain other bazaars and started a counter-campaign of "buy Hindu." Vegetable shops in various parts of the city were the main object of their attention, while the cloth market and the lace and jewellery markets were most affected by the Muslim activity.

Mode Of "Attack"

The methods of the young men on both sides are similar. They stand or

patrol a bazaar and quietly approach a man who is about to make a purchase at a shop not belonging to his own co-religionist. It is whispered in his ear that he should be ashamed of his conduct in buying at a Hindu shop or a Muslim shop, as the case may be. This is generally sufficient to change the buyer's mind.

There is naturally a good deal of nervousness in various markets due to these campaigns. It is, however, hoped that they are among those fitful and short-lived movements which generally follow every serious communal conflict in the Punjab.

Civil and Military Gazette

THE 'PAKISTAN' MOVEMENT

No Action by Government Necessary

Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, replying to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in the Assembly, regarding the Pakistan movement, said: "I have seen a document signed by a gentleman, who calls himself President of the Pakistan National Movement, but I do not know to whom the document has been disseminated.

"So far as the Government are aware the so-called movement is run by some students in England and is not operating in India. I am not aware that any action has been taken by His Majesty's Government. The Government of India have taken no action and consider no action necessary."

PUNJAB LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

Training Classes

At the first Punjab Local Self-Government Conference, which was opened by Sir Gokal Chand Narang on April 20, 1935, and was presided over by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, a permanent non-official central organisation of all local self-government bodies, public associations and individuals interested in the cause of local self-government in the Punjab was formed under the name of the Local Self-Government Institute Punjab with a view to removing defects in the constitution and to improving the administration of local bodies, co-ordinating and organizing their activities, training the people in the principles and practice of local self-government, and developing their civic sense.

The Conference requested the Government and the Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab to provide

facilities for training officers for Local Self-Government Service in its different branches and to allow Government officers to help the Institute in the conduct of such classes.

In response to this request, the Punjab Government have allowed such of its officers as volunteer their service for the training of students desiring to enter municipal or district board service to deliver lectures and to take training classes.

Under a resolution passed by the Conference the Government was requested:

To permit local bodies to contribute to the funds of the Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab, by way of an annual subscription or a donation.

To permit local bodies to pay a travelling allowance to delegates who might be deputed by them to attend conferences by the Institute.

To order a free supply of Government publications, including the Government Gazette, to the Institute.

Government's Response

In response to these requests, the Government have allowed local self-government bodies — district boards, municipal committees, notified area committees and small town committees—to make a reasonable contribution to the Institute or to pay the travelling expenses and delegation fees of one or two of its members for attending the conferences convened by the Institute. They have issued a notification to this effect to Deputy Commissioners, the local bodies and to other persons concerned.

The Superintendent of the Government Printing Press, Punjab, has also been directed to supply regularly to the Institute and free of charge a copy of that part of the Punjab Gazette which relates to local self-government. The Government have also kindly promised to consider favourably the request of the institute for the supply of books for the purpose of giving instruction to students and they have allowed the use by diploma holders of the Institute of the title "L. S. G. I. Pb."

Arrangements are being made by the Institute to start classes for the training of officers of the Local Self-Government Service from October, 1935. The object of these classes is to train those students who, having completed their scholastic or University education, aspire to service in a local body and desire to qualify themselves for the post of secretary, executive officer or an assistant officer of a local body.

The whole course is to be completed during the session, from October 1935 to February 1936.

1. enable those who are actually in service and who desire to take tuition, classes will be held generally from 8 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m. Further particulars may be had from Mr. Hardatta Sharma, Honorary Secretary Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab, 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.

INDIA'S PREHISTORIC CIVILISATION

Missing Links Traced?

The Archaeological Department of the Government of India is, it is understood, considering the preservation of a ruined Buddhist Stupa discovered by the Pakri Sugar Mills in the course of digging earth for their sugar-cane plantation at Lauria Nandangarah, in the district of Champaran. The Stupa, which appears to have been erected as early as the Maurya period (4th and 3rd centuries B.C.), is situated not far from the existing inscribed pillar of the Emperor Asoka in the locality.

It is well-known to those who have visited this place that there exists a regular chain of mounds near the Asoka Pillar, some of which have been already opened by the Archaeological Department. One of the mounds yielded a unique primitive figure of the Vedic Goddess of Earth (Prithvi) carved on gold leaf. It is surmised by experts that further excavations at the site may lead to the discovery of relics belonging to the Pre-Mauryan period and may possibly fulfil the eager expectation of archaeologists who are anxiously searching for links connecting the prehistoric and the historic civilisations of India.

NOT A SIKH GURDWARA

Tribunal's Judgment Regarding Institution in Moghalpura

The Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal pronounced judgment recently in a case pending before it regarding an Udist institution named Chobachcha Guru Ram Rai situated at Moghalpura. The Sikhs wanted this institution to be declared a Sikh Gurdwara. The petitioner in the case was the Udasi Mahant Bachan Das and the objectors were the local Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and others.

The majority verdict of the Tribunal

was against the objectors and the institution was declared not to be a Sikh Gurdwara.

ALL-INDIA PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

Financial Position in Provinces

At a meeting of the Central Governing Body of the All-India Prisoners' Aid Society, held at Gorten Castle, Simla, under the Chairmanship of Col. F. A. Barker, I.M.S., Deputy Director, Indian Medical Service, the honorary Organising Secretary of the Society placed before the Committee the following financial position of the various provincial societies, as reported to him:

	Rs. as.p.
Assam Prisoners' Aid Society	2,250-0-0
Bijapore District Society	364-10-0
Bombay P.A. Society	61,157-14-0
Burma P.A. Society	3,750-5-6
Calcutta P.A. Society	87,559-10-8
Central Provinces and Berar D.P.A. Society	10,448-5-0
Madras Presidency D.P.A. Society	55,493-10-0
Punjab P.A. Society about United Provinces of	21,000-0-0
Agra and Oudh :	
i. With the Treasurer of Trust moneys as a fixed deposit	45,500-0-0
ii. With the Lucknow P.A. Society	1,000-0-0
Grand total	288,524-7-2

It was also mentioned that the Punjab Prisoners' Aid Society had contributed its financial quota for the past year of 6½ per cent. of its total annual collection to the Central Society.

Mr. Khairati Ram Kalia was elected additional honorary joint Secretary of the All-India Prisoners' Aid Society, and Mr. N. N. Aiyar, of Bengal, was co-opted a member of the Central Governing Body.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD

"Still a Live Issue" Says Pt. Malaviya

"The Communal Award is still a live issue," says PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAHEYA, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, in the course of an appeal to electors of Jellundur Division to return Lala Ram Prasad to the Assembly.

He adds that "getting rid of the communal decision is essential for any fight for freedom."

Sir N. N. Choksy moved a resolution calling on the Government to initiate early measures to implement the Drugs Enquiry Committee Report, to which Sir P. Sethna moved an amendment that it, for financial and other reason, the Government could not give effect to all conclusions of the committee, they should at least take early steps to pass legislation to prevent the sale of spurious drugs. The Government opposed both motions, but when the House divided on Sir P. Sethna's amendment, 24 members voted for the motion while only 19 supported the Government. It is significant that while even two European non-officials voted with the Opposition, two Madras members—SIR DEVADAS and SIR RAMUNNI MENON—faithfully walked into the Government lobby.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS

Mysore Board of Industries Scheme

MR. S. ABDUL WAJID, Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, has under investigation an important scheme for the manufacture of glass from materials available in the State. Testings of indigenous materials are understood to be progressing vigorously. Manufacture of electric bulbs has long been one of the main subjects engaging the attention of the Board of Industries in Mysore, an important section of the Mysore Economic Conference.

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GENERAL ELECTION IN

ENGLAND—continued from page 3

command the unstinted loyalty and devotion of all Liberals and which make it vitally important that there should be an effective representation of Liberalism in the next House of Commons."

The Executive also issued a reply to a recent speech by Sir John Simon, in which he claimed that the majority of Liberals agreed with him in supporting the present Government

* *

EFFECTIVE PEACE POLICY

Mr. MacDonald's View of Defence

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking in his constituency, at South Hetton, referred to the Government's defence plans as part of an effective peace policy.

"To say we cannot defend ourselves," he said; "to offer no resistance to any aggressor which attacks our Dominions or Colonies, or even our shores; to confess that we are down and out—that we will never do as long as I have any influence in the Government of this country. If someone took it into his head to attack us—which is not impossible in days to come, as things are going—I do not think we should fall back on nice-sounding pieties. We would try to do something to prevent it. We have to do something more than mere defence. We will do that all right, and that defence is not going to be aggressive.

"It is not going to be a threat to any well-meaning neighbour. That defence is only going to knock any idea of unprovoked attack out of the heads of any nation, whether in Europe or anywhere else. That defence is to be part and parcel of an effective peace policy. The national resources necessary to provide these things will not be required to be drawn upon so much that the social reform programme cannot be carried out. You can do both provided you refuse to enter into a purely militarist policy, and provided we can get the League to study the whole question of mutual defence, not only in times when nations are threatened but in times of peace."

* *

MR. AMERY AND SANCTIONS

Reply to Mr. Neville Chamberlain

Mr. Amery, M.P., addressed his constituents in the Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham and replied to criticisms of his recent speech on sanctions.

He said that he had felt bound recently to express his anxieties and misgivings as to the dangerous position into which they were drifting in connection with the policy of enforcing sanctions against Italy. Referring more particularly to the clamour of some of the Government's new supporters for actual war or for sanctions which would inevitably involve war, he had said that he was not prepared to send a single Birmingham lad to his death for Abyssinia.

He believed, in saying that, he was voicing the view of nine-tenths of the people of this country. He believed that if a ballot were taken to-day on the direct issue of war sanctions against Italy not ten per cent. would vote in favour of them.

His old friend, Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Glasgow, had, however, fastened upon this sentence and condemned it as a mischievous distortion of the realities. Mr. Chamberlain had declared that the issue was not Abyssinia but the fate of the League, whether by a cowardly surrender we were to break a promise we had made and hold ourselves up to the shame of our children and their children's children.

He was very interested to find Mr. Chamberlain taking that view. He and Mr. Chamberlain were colleagues with Mr. Baldwin in a Government which ten years ago, in rejecting the Geneva Protocol, rejected the whole view of the League as existing for the purposes of preserving peace by economic or military coercion.

To the repudiation of the whole doctrine of an unlimited obligation to enforce coercive sanctions Mr. Chamberlain had then subscribed. He was not aware that Mr. Chamberlain had done it with any sense of cowardly surrender or of holding himself up to the shame of his great-grandchildren. Presumably he thought, as the speaker did, that the decision of the British Government was based on common sense and in the true interests of the League itself.

Somehow in the last three or four months Mr. Chamberlain, like Saul, had seen the light. Accepting the fact of Mr. Chamberlain's conversion, though he could not explain it, he was still entitled to ask how far his new-found zeal for Article XVI was going to carry him. Was Mr. Chamberlain prepared, on behalf of Article XVI of the Covenant, to advocate sanctions which involved war—in other words, to send his fellow-citizens to their death?

A Clear Statement Needed

He did not for one moment believe

that Mr. Chamberlain was in favour of War Sanctions. But in that case, was it not Mr. Chamberlain's duty, or perhaps rather the Prime Minister's duty, to say so explicitly, unequivocally, and without delay. A clear statement to that effect would at once dispel all the anxieties and misgivings which were increasingly felt throughout the country, and would rally in support of the Government not only a solid Unionist Party but the great mass of quiet-thinking people without party affiliations. The atmosphere in Europe was heavily overhung by clouds of fear, suspicion, and mutual misunderstanding. It only wanted a word in response to M. Laval's appeals in this direction to ease the whole situation.

Unless the Government were fully prepared to push matters to the extreme of war, provided they could somehow secure the consent of others to such a course, he could not conceive of any reason why they should not say so here and now. There was one motive for silence which he was almost ashamed to suggest. That was that they wished the responsibility for rejecting extreme measures to be undertaken by France, so that they might still be able to say to their new-found pacifist allies that there was no length to which they would not have gone if others had supported them. He could not believe that any British Government would be capable of such irresponsibility or such meanness, and therefore he dismissed the suggestion.

* *

A COLLECTIVE EFFORT

A "Touchstone of Solemn Undertaking"

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, Minister of Health, speaking at Gravesend, said that peace was the greatest of British interests. It was vital to world civilisation.

We have no private quarrel nor selfish motive, he continued. We are the friends of all, the enemies of none; and we are acting throughout as a loyal member of the League of Nations. We respect our obligations under the Covenant, but they are obligations which must be borne collectively, and we are not embarking upon any isolated action.

Collective security can only be maintained by collective effort and our policy is based upon the collective principle which is implicit in the Covenant. The present crisis is a touchstone by which

—Continued on page 29.

RELIGIOUS SECTION

DUSEHRA CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

Mr. R. S. Nehra, the President and Members of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain, London, celebrated the Dusehra Festival at the Waldorf Hotel, W.C.2, on the 2nd October. His Highness The Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khasib Pawar Dewas II, Her Highness The Maharani of Dewas, and His Excellency Lieutenant-General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (the Nepalese Minister at the Court of St. James, London) were the Guests of Honour.

The cosmopolitan audience of 300 people consisted of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jews, Buddhists, English, Germans, Italians, etc., etc. The President and the Members of the Executive Committee received the Guests.

After the Tea, the President called upon Dr. Dass to open the meeting with a recitation of the Mantras by way of prayer, and then welcomed the guests in the following words:

"Your Highnesses, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is my great privilege to extend a most hearty welcome to you all on behalf of the Central Hindu Society. You are doing us a great honour by joining us to celebrate Dusehra, the most important annual festival of the Hindus. I am very conscious of the deep interest and the patronage extended this afternoon by our distinguished guests of honour. Even though His Highness has been indisposed during the last few days, yet his love and regard for Dusehra and his desire to help the Society has compelled him to forget the physical inconvenience of coming here this afternoon.

"As most of you know, in India this festival is celebrated with great pomp and show for many days, but in London, owing to the circumstances, we have to be content with a very modest expression of our respect and regard for this enobling festival. I was very pleased to read a letter to THE TIMES about a week ago by a very distinguished and well-known Englishman. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, in his letter, lamented the absence of festivals in the Christian religion. He said that the various festivals amongst the Hindus



(Photo by Beiny)

DUSEHRA CELEBRATION PHOTOGRAPH

The President, Mr. R. S. Nehra, in the centre (with carnation in buttonhole), to his right, H.H. Maharaja of Dewas II, and his left, H.H. The Maharani of Dewas. The Nepalese Minister, His Excellency Lieut.-General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana (in Indian cap) next to the Maharaja, and Mrs. Kalra (in Sari) on his right, Dr. M. L. Kalra, Hon. Sec. of the Society, standing behind the President. Sir Albion Banerjee, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Mr. B. L. Anantani, and Mr. T. C. Tandon, Hon. Treasurer of the Society are also in the photograph.

and Muslims have the double useful effect of keeping the highest ideals of Life, Love, Sacrifice, and the value of religion constantly alive during the year in the eyes of its followers. When a Christian feels the absence of such festivals in his religion, how much more lucky and happy are the Hindus who have recurrent opportunities of celebrating these festivals.

"We have two Speakers here this afternoon who will, in short and sweet speeches, enlighten those who are not aware of the significance of Dusehra. We have some fine singers to entertain you with Indian music.

"As Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Nepalese Minister have expressed their desire to have an opportunity of meeting and chatting individually to the ladies and gentlemen present, I shall try to cut the programme short with a view to arrange half-an-hour for such informal talk. I am sure all of you would welcome the suggestion of our distinguished guests of honour.

"There is one pleasant piece of news I would like to give you. I am sure you will all be pleased to hear that there is a nucleus of about L.500 already in London to start a temple or Hindu house, where the activities of the Hindu Society may be centred in London. My friend DR. GIRDHARI LAL AGARWALA, advocate of Allahabad, has written to me to realise the amount deposited with a firm here in London, for

the purposes aforesaid.

"As most of you know that Hindu Religion does not believe in proselytising, the aims and objects of our Society are:

1. The exposition of Hindu philosophy.
2. Providing facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding.
3. To assist members in every reasonable way.

"Those of you who are in sympathy with our objects would, no doubt, like to support and help us in our work. The Hindu Religion can teach a good deal to the West for the achievement of World Peace. In spite of the material progress of the West, the clouds of war are thickening over our heads to-day. If we could tell the West how the Hindu philosophy of Life and Statecraft can result in World Peace, I am sure we would render a meritorious service to humanity.

"Once again I most heartily welcome you all and trust that you will enjoy the short programme that we have arranged."

Dr. Anand followed the President and addressed the audience for about ten minutes on "The Literary Importance of the VALMIKI RAMAYANA." He said that this epic book of the Hindus was of as great importance as any in the West.

The President introduced Mr. B. N. Anantani, of Zanzibar, and said that

they were lucky in having amongst them one of the ablest and sincerest Hindu workers, who happened to be in England. Mr. Anantani is the founder and Editor of the *Zanzibar Voice* of Zanzibar. In a pleasant short speech of five minutes, Mr. Anantani told us something useful about the significance of Dushia.

Mr. and Mrs. Surya Sena, Mrs. and Miss Bhattacharya, Mr. Sen, Miss Srivastava, and Miss Welinkar gave a very enjoyable musical programme. Miss Bhattacharya sang a Nepalese song as a mark of esteem to our Nepalese guests.

Dr. M. L. Kalra, the Hon. Secretary, briefly announced the satisfactory progress of the Society and the forthcoming events, particularly the Diwali Dinner, which was arranged for Sunday, the 27th October, at Veeraswamys' India Restaurant, Regent Street, London, to celebrate the Diwali Festival (tickets 4/6 per head).

The President thanked the audience and terminated the meeting. Their Highnesses The Maharaja and Maharani, with their Daughter, and His Ex-

cellency the Nepalese Minister, spent half-an-hour in happily making acquaintances and exchanging Dusehra greetings.

Forty new members joined the Hindu Society.

—Continued from page 19, column 3

Nagpur—3rd October 1935.—"Will you be graciously pleased to further the best interests of our cause by regularly sending your much esteemed journal to the Library and oblige.

Yours in the Lord,

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SHRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAMA, Nagpur."

Tanga, East Africa.—"We enclose herewith postal orders to the value of nine shillings to cover one year's subscription to THE INDIAN. Please send the periodical to us from the date of receipt of this letter.

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Trinidad—1st October, 1935.—"A copy of your illustrated paper was shown to me some time recently, and it being Indian in Name and Nature, I must admit that that is just what I was looking for several years ago.

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—Continued on page 26, column 3

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

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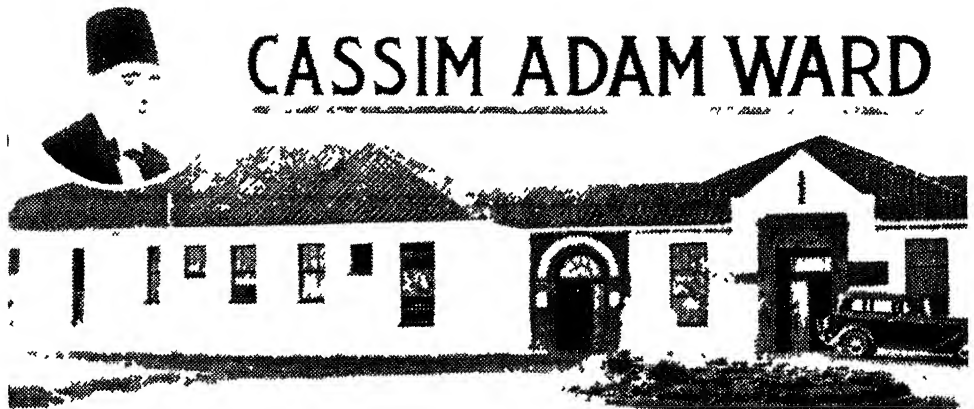
SETHNA SUGGESTS EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION FOR OVERSEAS INDIANS

Government's Assurance

In the Council of State, SIR PHIROZ SETHNA moved urging the appointment of a whole-time Secretary to the Government of India in charge of Indians overseas, to cope with the problems affecting their interests. Sir P. Sethna traced the history of the Indian emigration problem, and said, prior to 1912, for over 80 years the Government's policy had been one of benevolent but watchful neutrality. Now there were over 25 lakhs of Indians outside India and the Government of India could not reasonably claim that their interests in different places were satisfactorily looked after. What was worse, Colonial and Dominion Governments in other parts of the Empire were gradually pushing out Indians, and wanton attacks were made against Indians, depriving them of their legitimate rights, especially in Kenya, Zanzibar, etc. It was not suggested that the appointment of such an official would prevent infliction of injustice on Indians but at least would help the Government of India to be more watchful and take prompt action in time to safeguard their interests. He suggested an effective organisation with headquarters and efficient intelligence service abroad.

MR. P. N. SAPRU and SARDAR BUTA SINGH supported.

MR. RAMCHANDRA, replying on behalf of the Government, emphasised that the Government of India were not unmindful of their responsibilities in this matter and were fully aware of their obligations towards Indians abroad. In this matter there was no difference of opinion between the Government and



AT PRETORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INDIANS AND MALAYS

Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam (inset)
the well-known Indian philanthropist of South Africa, after whom the
hospital ward is named

public, and related circumstances in which the Government sent deputations abroad, such as Zanzibar and South Africa, to protect the Indian cause. The question of reorganisation of secretariat was still pending. He admitted under the new constitution, however, work of Indians overseas would increase as a result of separation of Burma, and he had no doubt that suitable action would be taken when the time came. At present there were one Joint-Secretary and a Deputy-Secretary doing the overseas work, but neither was doing it exclusively.

Sir P. Sethna, in view of the sympathetic reply, withdrew his resolution.

THE APOSTLE OF UNITY AND TOLERATION

Since the arrival of Professor Satya Charan Shastri M.A.B.T., Vedic Missionary, a representative of the International Aryan League Delhi, India, in the colony of Dutch Guiana, South America, there has been an unprecedented awakening among the various Sections of the Indian Community. During the course of his fourteen lectures that he has hitherto delivered, he deplored the lack of cordial relations among the Indians and its disastrous effects on their social and economic progress.

He appealed in very stirring language to the followers of every faith not to fight and disturb the peace and tranquility of their minds in name of religion. "Religion," he said, "is a happy coincidence of various vital forces which contribute to the welfare of Society. It is not something dreamy and Utopian. It is practical and hence it is to be lived. True religion contains no doctrinal beliefs and no false gods or principles arbitrarily selected by any council or group of individual and promulgated as an orthodox system. It is the very negation of fanaticism, blind traditions and dogmatic principles. The true function of religion is

—Continued next page column 1.

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—Continued from previous page

to alleviate humanity and to confer on it the divine blessings and solace by guiding its actions in every-day-life. If any religion generates feelings of aversion and animosity; gives an impetus to apathetic and diabolical sentiments and leaves its blind adherents bleeding at its gate, it falls short of its very duty and sooner it is discarded the better. The right criteria for the judgment of its utility is the amount of pleasure that it gives and the strength of its magnetic force that draws one nearer to the blissful aurora of that Almighty. I believe Verdic religion affords ample scope for catholicity of views and modernity of thoughts. In spite of its obscure antiquity, it still proclaims with Clarion Call the duties of man in relation to the universe and if it is correctly understood and represented it will, certainly, be found even to-day as the harbinger of peace, harmony and brotherhood." The Professor further gave a warning to the people not to be misled by the fanatic outburst of the self centred Molvis and Pandits who instead of serving their interests damage them to a considerable extent.

They must learn to exercise their own discretion before they subscribe to a particular view. Tempered reason and honest actions are the greatest safe-guards in the thorny walk of life.

The spirit of toleration and feeling of compassion that the Professor has exhibited in all his lectures are chiefly responsible for his popularity in every part of the colony. Hindus, Muslims and Christians rush in large numbers wherever he goes to deliver his lectures.

The "Suriname" one of the leading papers of the Colony publishes a long article under the heading "The apostle of Unity and Toleration"—the title that the Professor rightly deserves. There never appeared such a magnetic personality in midst of British Indians of Dutch Guiana before.

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General Smuts

CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

General Smuts on Unity of Interests Pretoria.

GENERAL SMUTS, Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, opening the Pan-African Postal Conference on 15th October, said that in Africa they were not, and should not be, invaded by any of the difficulties which arose in other countries.

"Here we are all Africans," he said, "whether black or white, having the same objectives and identical interests—standing for that great mother civilisation inherited from Europe." He looked on communications as a great solvent of international troubles—one which could cause people to come together in spite of their national idiosyncrasies. Politically the countries were divided, but they could co-operate most amicably in endeavouring to bring Africa to the highest possible level.

The conference was attended by delegates from the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese territories.

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He is 24 years of age, a very keen sportsman and a promising tennis player.

—Continued from page 24, column 3

THE INDIAN from August 1935.

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HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SCINDIA."

—Continued on page 33, column 2

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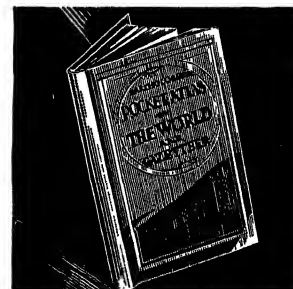
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GENERAL ELECTION IN

ENGLAND—*continued from page 22*
the value of solemn undertakings can well be judged and tested. We are against unprovoked aggression, against the wanton tearing up of treaties, of might against right, of brute force against reason, conciliation, and agreement.

The Government, he said, had no desire to join in a race of competitive armaments, and would be the first to seize any practical possibility of their reduction. But they could not ignore the conditions of the world as they found it to-day. They had their obligations as a member of the League of Nations and there was our own security. It was quite plain that if a Lansbury Government had now been in power in this country, they would have been reduced to impotence by their own dissensions and Great Britain, instead of leading the nations of the world, would have been a helpless spectator.

Referring to an election, Sir Kingsley Wood said that it was very difficult to please the Opposition parties, which ought to be welcoming an early opportunity of bringing about "Socialism in our Time." It was true that Socialist leaders were not very good in a time of crisis. As in 1931, they had a habit of losing their heads, and they had also a great difficulty in squaring their theories with the actualities of the situation.

MR. LANSBURY ON HIS REALISM

"National Armaments Can Be Abolished"

MR. LANSBURY, M.P., speaking at Liverpool, said that if he was a dreamer, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Glasgow speech had suggested, he was one of those fortunate enough to live to see his dreams coming true.

"During the past four years," he said, "my colleagues and myself in Parliament have repeatedly urged the Government to deal with the fundamental causes which force nations to resort to war. Until lately the Government has paid no heed to our appeal. Now, when we are in the throes of an international crisis, statesmen are beginning to see that the only thing to be done to prevent war is to remove the cause."

"The broadcast speeches by Mr. Cordell Hull and Sir Samuel Hoare on Tuesday, in which both of them pleaded for exactly the same thing as I pleaded for in my letter to *The Times* and in

my speeches, proved not that I am a dreamer but a practical realist. I have demanded that the churches and governments of the world should unite in outlawing war, and call upon the nations to come into conference for the purpose of pooling the natural resources of the world and organising the unsatisfied markets.

"I am glad to find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has once more proved to be too clever. The speeches of his colleague, the Foreign Secretary, and the American Secretary of State proved how silly a person he is when blinded by political partisanship.

"Pacifists demand that national armaments, like individual armaments, shall be abolished. We believe they can be abolished if we establish economic justice between the nations of the world. But if there is to be an international police force we must first of all abolish national armies, and the police force then necessary would be a harmless number, just as within a nation the number of police bears no relation to the population."

NEED FOR A STRONG GOVERNMENT

Mr. M. MacDonald and The Coal Industry

The vital necessity of maintaining in this country a Government "strong enough to tackle the problems of the present critical years," was urged by MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Staveley, Derbyshire.

He said that party government in the old sense was unequal to the tasks of to-day, and that in practice the choice lay between two forms of strong government—a dictator who abolished liberty and democracy among his people, or a National Government of co-operation between parties determined to preserve these things.

Everyone was anxious that miners should be paid the best wages that an efficient industry could afford. During the past four years the Government had done much to help the industry and its workers. The oversea demand for coal had been increased by some millions of tons a year as a result of trade agreements. In the home market the demand had gone up by 12,000,000 tons in two years.

In addition, the Government had done everything it could to encourage the new uses of coal. Protection for a

period of years had been given to the oil-from-coal industry, which had made a good start and promised to lead to a material increase in the demand for coal.

DANGER OF DIPLOMATIC PEACE

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY, addressing a gathering of undergraduates and citizens in the University Church, said it must be remembered that sanctions were not war, but action to stop war.

The chief danger ahead was that in the general desire for peace the League might be content merely to save its diplomatic conscience by satisfying the letter of the Covenant and not its spirit, and might forget that its duty was to defend Abyssinia.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER AND DISARMAMENT

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, Secretary of State for Air, speaking at the annual banquet at the Connaught Rooms, W.C., of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said he believed that a limitation of armaments was still possible, but we did not stand the faintest chance of getting that limitation unless the other countries of the world knew that we had both the capacity and the determination, if need be, to arm in the interests of peace. Britain's motives were clear and transparent—peace, confidence, and mutual understanding throughout the whole world. That was why we gave our support to a system of collective security; but it must be collective; every one must be in it. This country should be strong enough to keep peace, strong enough to play the great part which Britain and the British Empire could play, and would play, with others in collective peace and the security of the world.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE

The Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, in their report for the year ended 31st July, 1935, state that the fifth quinquennial congress of the universities of the Empire will be held at Cambridge from 13th to 17th July next year.

LORD SNOWDEN ON ELECTION
—Continued.

his head in some place of suitable obscurity in the hope that his miserable record would be forgotten.

It is difficult to speak calmly of the Government's complacency in the matter of unemployment. The pitiable position of the derelict areas is apt to make us forget the serious position elsewhere. London and the Southern Counties are supposed to have no unemployment problem. Last year 600,000,000 days' work were lost in the course of a year from compulsory unemployment. This means a loss of £300,000,000 in wages and £400,000,000 in wealth production. Yet the late Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Chamberlain do not appear to know there is an unemployment problem outside the derelict areas.

The unemployed problem demands courageous action and big schemes. When private enterprise fails to find work for men it is the duty of the State to do so. There is a vast amount of work waiting to be done, necessary for the health and happiness of the people and for the encouragement of industry and agriculture. This Government will not do it. They prefer to spend money on armaments rather than on national development.

They have turned down Mr. Lloyd George's schemes. They admit that finding the money is no obstacle. There is no obstacle of any sort except the lack of courage on the part of the Government. I look forward with dismay to a further term of office for such a Government, who pursue the policy of always waiting on events.

The eloquent talk of Ministers about the value of our democratic institutions fails to take into account the rising tide of popular feeling, feeding on hopelessness and despair, which will sooner or later express itself in insurrection against policies and systems which reck little of the condition of a host of patient and suffering men and women.

There is no doubt that the vast majority of the electors are anxious to see a bold effort to grapple with these problems. One would have imagined that the supreme importance of getting the Tories out at the next election would be so apparent that the progressive parties would bury their hatchets, if only temporarily, to unite for this purpose and so save the unemployed from despair and the country's peace and freedom from the menace of destruction.

The absurdities of our electoral system, I know, make such an arrangement difficult. Under the present sys-

tem the Liberal Party is the chief sufferer. Liberalism should be kept alive, for the time may come when a strong Centre Party may be needed to hold the balance between reaction on one hand and revolution on the other.

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BACK NUMBERS

The following are some of the important articles in *The Indian*. Copies available. Single copy 8d. post free. Issues missing out of print.

OCTOBER, 1934.

Education and World Peace By H. G. Wells.
Are Indians Colonists? By R. S. Nehra.
A Colony for Indians By J. A. Luckhoo.
The Indian Question in Zanzibar By N. Anantani.

NOVEMBER, 1934.

How Schools can Stop War By Sir Norman Angell.
Indian and Colonial Questions By Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P.
Can the Empire learn from America? By The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.
Forging Links By Rev. Frank Miller.

JANUARY, 1935.

Youth shouts Pacifism but goes to War By Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes.
Native, Nation, Nationality, Nationalism
By Rev. A. E. Garvie, M.A., D.D., D.Th.
The India Report By Mr. J. Isaac Foot, M.P.

MARCH, 1935.

The Ultimate Purpose of Education By Rabindranath Tagore.
The Prospect in India By The Marquess of Zetland
The Liberal Creed and Reforms
By The Hon. E. Cadogan, C.B., M.P.

APRIL/MAY, 1935.

The Afghan Economic Vistas
By H. E. the Afghan Minister in London.
The King's Jubilee Visitors By Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah.
A Constitutional Fallacy in Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the
Princes' Memorandum regarding Federal Scheme in India Bill
By P. M. L. Verma.

JUNE, 1935.

Does Science mean Progress? By Professor A. M. Low.
Make the Empire Air Conscious By The Duke of Sutherland.
India Bill—A Rejoinder to Major the Hon. E. Cadogan, M.P.
By Sir Phiroze C. Sethna.

JULY, 1935.

Essentials of Nationalism By Senator Borah.
Wireless will bring Peace, not War By Marchese Marconi.
Swaraj By D. Y. Dev.
What about the Caste System in India and the Untouchables?
By M. A. Khan.

AUGUST, 1935.

Future of Shipping and British Empire By Lord Mottistone.
Spiritual India By Swami B. H. Bon.

SEPTEMBER, 1935.

We Must Make Peace Safe By Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.
The British Empire and National Government: Imperialist
Doctrines for India By Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.
Science Laughs at the Snobs By Prof. A. M. Low.
The Place of Language in Business
By Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

OCTOBER, 1935.

India Bill and Its Future By R. S. Nehra.
Can We Have Peace at Any Price? By Oliver Baldwin.
The Political Passing of Gandhi By R. Saupin.
Broadcasting for Education or Entertainment
By Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, C.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Home-making is a Career By Mrs. Thomas Edison.

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INDIA OF TO-DAY

A series of twelve articles are being contributed by Mr. R. S. Nehra who toured all over India for six months during this year. He will state facts and describe India as it actually is at present. Mr. Nehra had the unique opportunity of meeting distinguished public men of all shades of opinion, castes and creeds, most eminent lawyers and Judges, successful business men, preachers and journalists.

The articles will be well illustrated.

The series will commence with our Special Christmas Number which will contain a unique Photographic Supplement. Reserve your copy now, or better, become a regular subscriber and ensure automatic delivery of this journal to your house.

You will be interested to read and know of Bombay, Delhi, Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, etc., etc., as seen by the eye of a well-known Indian. You may have read descriptions by English tourists and journalists who usually see one-sided pictures of "foreign places," but it will be the first opportunity for you to read of India, with illustrations, by the pen of a well-balanced and successful Indian business man, whose one hobby—besides others—is journalism and who has spent many years in the West and has resided and travelled in many British Colonies and Europe.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Readers are invited to ask for information on any subject or matter which they may need. Fill in the form printed on page 24 and enclose the same with your letter, which should be properly and adequately stamped. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped letters are not accepted. If you wish a prompt and direct reply, then enclose the adequate amount of stamps of your country in the envelope. Otherwise, refer to this page in subsequent issues for your question and answer.

Q.—K. Trivandrum:—I am in the Publicity Department and am desirous of undergoing a specialised course in publicity. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly give me details of any institution in London or elsewhere in England, which offers instructions in this line.

A.—There are many institutions. Particulars have been posted to you.

Q.—A. S. Malay:—Can you introduce us to some reliable manufacturers of tooth brushes and toilet requisites?

A.—A list of the few reliable firms has been posted to you.

Q.—N. L. Hyderabad:—Can you recommend us an arbitrator? An English firm has a dispute with us and the contract requires reference to arbitration beforehand. A legal man is preferred. The dispute is about insurance. Do we need to appoint an Umpire? Do we need a solicitor?

A.—Have posted you a letter giving the names of persons from whom you may select an arbitrator. It is better to employ an Umpire prior to starting the arbitration. If you have a reliable agent there is no need of a solicitor but if not, it would be in your interests to employ a solicitor whom you know.

Q.—K. S. Lucknow:—Can you recommend me some suitable person to act as Guardian to my son whom I intend to send to England for education. The lad is 18 years of age. What monthly expenses should be provided ?

A.—Your long letter has been replied to in detail. Any Member of the Students' Assistance Committee will be pleased to act as Guardian without any charge.

Q.—G. British Guiana:—Can you introduce us to some reliable export

and import agent?

A.—We have given you the names of three firms in order of our acquaintance with them.

Q.—A. S. Sen, Calcutta:—My son named has been in England for five years and has stopped corresponding with me. His last address was and he was a student of Medicine at Can you please give us some news of him?

A.—We are making inquiries and shall communicate with you as soon as we have traced him.

Q.—Shahpur, Punjab:—Respectfully I beg to lay the following before you and hope you will reply at your earliest convenience. One Re stamp is being enclosed for the said information. I am a retired S.A.S. of a survey of India Dept. I have educated my son to B.A. Degree. His special subject is Mathematics. He is a young man of 22 years 6 months and in survey dept: only young men of 22 years can sit in competitive examination. I wish to send him to Europe for overseas studies as there is no chance for a graduate of Indian Universities in India. I personally like engineering line. Please give me full details of this line and if there is any other suitable course with reasonable expenses, then give particulars of this course too. I wish to see my son well qualified for good post in India. I think you will certainly suggest some reasonable line and your information will be most up-to-date.

A.—Detailed letter is being posted to you.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Naked Truth About Nudism, by William Welby, Published by Thorsons. Price 6/-

Five Lights of Asia, by Prof. E. C. Dickinson, M.A. Price Rs. 1/8d.

The Land of Never Grow Old, by Stella Mead. Price 5/-

Report on the Administration of the Lunawada State for Samvat Year 1990 (year ending 31st October 1934) **European Adventurers of Northern India**, by Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, M.A. Price Rs. 10/-



Hargovind Srivastava, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lucknow. Who was recently in London to study the municipal government in England and also to view the possibilities of a market in this country for Indian fruits and produce. He spent a very useful and extremely busy time.

Trade with India and the Orient.

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OUR STUDENTS

Parents and Students intending to visit England and other countries for study, may write to us for any information of interest to them. We undertake guardianship of Students if desired by the parents. Students are invited to write to us if they are treated unfairly, unjustly or harshly anywhere, by any authority or institution.

COMPETITION FOR INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Result

At the recent open competition the following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 20 places for the Civil Service.

The medical examination of successful candidates will be held in London shortly.

Tory, G. W.	Farrell, J. W.
Whittuck, G. S.	Patel, B. R.
Engholm, B. C.	Beaumont, H. C.
Robertson, J. A. C.	Thomas, A. R.
Campbell, A. C.	Donnelly, J. C.
Harris, C. G.	Mathur, D. S.
Datta, S. K.	Barve, S. G.
*Shiveshwarkar, S.W.	Hovell-Thurlow-Cum-
Roy, I.	ming-Bruce, The Hon
Procter, W. A.	F. E.
Mason, F. C.	Ayub, M.

The following stand next in order of merit.—
Grewal, B. S.; Melville, E.; Sindgh, L. P.;
Raghavachari, N. E. S.; Shrivastava, N. C.
*Provisionally admitted

REGULATIONS ALTERED

Changes in Age Limits

The Civil Service Commissioners give notice that certain alterations which it has been decided to make in the regulations governing competitive examinations for the Junior Grade of the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service, the Consular Service and Intelligence Officer Grade in the Department of Overseas Trade, and the Ceylon Civil Service, will have effect at the examinations held in and after 1936. The alterations are as follow:

For all these Services:—The subject "Everyday Science" will be omitted from Section A of the subjects of examination; some optional questions on science will be included under the subject "Present Day."

For the Junior Grade of the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service and for the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service:—The lower limit of age

will be reduced from 22 to 21. The limits of age for the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service will thus become 21-25, and for the Administrative Class 21-24.

For the Consular Service and the Intelligence Officer Grade in the Department of Overseas Trade only:—The upper limit of age will be raised from 24 to 25. The limits will thus become 21-25.

—Continued from page 26, column 3

Jubbal State, Punjab.—3rd October, 1935.—"I have to-day sent a Postal Order for nine shillings for you as subscription for one year for your paper THE INDIAN. Please post the paper regularly to the following address:—Raja Rana Bahadur of Jubbal, P.O. Jubbal, Simla Hills, India.

Yours faithfully,

Signed.....
RAJA RANA OF JUBBAL."

Patna.—"I am herewith enclosing a cheque as my subscription for THE INDIAN. I have read THE INDIAN with interest. Its get-up is very nice and contains very interesting and useful information. In my opinion it supplies a long-felt want in London. I wish you every success.

Yours, etc.,

Sgd. M. YUNUS,
Advocate, Patna."

London.—28th October, 1935.—"Thanking you for the month's issue of THE INDIAN and the two back numbers. I find them very interesting. I am enclosing 1/6 for the same, and please will you kindly send THE INDIAN to me each month until further notice. Probably in the near future I may think about becoming a Life Subscriber.

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BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of books will be published in the issue following the receipt, but reviews will appear in subsequent issues as soon as possible.

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London, W.14.

India's Gold Exports.—In the Council of State the Finance Secretary informed Mr. Sapru that the total value of gold exported from India between 22nd September, 1931, and 7th September, 1935, was approximately Rs. 254 crores, the major portion of which had been exported from Bombay. Separate figures of export from each port were not readily available.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell told the same member that the Government proposed to give Rs. 5 lakhs yearly during each of the next three and a half years up to October, 1939, or about Rs. 24½ lakhs in all, for the assistance of the handloom industry.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE

The following is a list of the candidates selected for appointment on the results of the open competitive examination held in August, 1935.

1. S. K. Datta.	...	Government High School, Silchar, Assam.	Calcutta University; London (School of Economics).
2. S. W. Shiveshwarkar.	...	Savantvadi High School.	Bombay University; Cambridge (Sidney Sussex).
3. B. R. Patel.	...	Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad.	Bombay University.
4. H. C. Beaumont.	...	Uppingham.	Oxford (Worcester).
5. D. S. Mathur.	...	Government Intermediate College, Etawah, United Provinces.	Agra University; Thomason Civil Engineering College.
6. S. G. Barve.	...	New English School, Budhwar Peth, Poona.	Bombay University; Cambridge (St. John's).
7. M. Ayub.	...	American High School, Baghdad; Col. Brown's School, Dehra Dun.	London (University College).
8. B. S. Grewal.	...	Government College, Ludhiana.	Punjab University; Cambridge (Pembroke); London (School of Oriental Studies).
9. L. P. Singh.	...	Queen's Intermediate College, Benares.	Allahabad University.
10. N. E. S. Raghavachari.	...	Town High School, Guntur.	Andhra University; Madras University.
11. N. C. Shrivastava.	...	Parwardhan High School, Nagpur.	Nagpur University.
12. G. E. Clark.	...	Sandown (I. of W.) Secondary School.	Cambridge (St. John's).
13. T. Swaminathan.	...	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaran.	Madras University; London (University College).
14. S. Jagannathan.	...	Christian College School, Madras.	Madras University.
15. R. F. Keith.	...	Fettes College.	Cambridge (Gonville and Caius).
16. B. K. Acharya.	...	Hare School, Calcutta.	Calcutta University; London (University College).
17. K. P. Mathrani.	...	Government High School, Shikarpur.	Edinburgh University.
18. M. T. Raju.	...	P.S.High School, Madras; Government Model Secondary School.	Benares University; London (University College).
19. P. F. Barrett.	...	Alderman Newton's School, Leicester.	University College Leicester.
20. H. P. Goodwyn.	...	Wellington College.	Cambridge (Peterhouse).

STUDENTS AND VISITORS TO THE WEST

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Mr. Nehra, has, in compliance with our earnest request, consented to write a book which will serve as a very useful guide to students and Indian visitors. It will contain valuable information on the following points:—

1.—“Dont's in the West.” Many Indians coming to the West for the first time unwittingly commit breaches of etiquette and rules cherished by the Western nations. These will be stated and sympathetically pointed out for the benefit of the newcomers. Many friendships thus will be retained and the good opinion of those around will be won. The observance of ordinary social rules will go a long way to strengthen good opinion of Indians by the English.

2.—Hints about the journey and how to avoid being fleeced in foreign lands and on the route at the various ports.

3.—Hints about clothing.

4.—Useful information about admission to colleges, etc., and the functions of the Education department of the High Commissioner of India.

5.—Suggestions to Parents and Students of general utility.

6.—Information of various Indian societies and social organisations who welcome Indians.

7.—Tips on the temperaments of the Western people and how to make friends with them.

8.—Information about hotels and boarding houses for residence and holidays.

9.—Hints about shopping.

10.—General information on postal and customs, etc., of interest to visitors.

The Book will be published in the early part of 1936. Pre-publication price is 5s. post free.

Reserve your copy now if you are coming to the West next Summer

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor: R. S. NEHRA

The Michaelmas Sittings of the Privy Council commenced on Thursday 10th October 1935. At the opening of the Judicial proceedings in the large Board Room, Lord Atkin referred with profound sorrow to the death of Lord Tomlin. Lord Alness, Sir Frederick Maughan, Lord Thankerton, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, and Sir G. Rankin, were the other members of the Board present. Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C. on behalf of the Bar deplored the loss of so great and fair a Judge and associated himself with what Lord Atkin had said.

Mr. V. R. Bengari is not a Solicitor!

We have received inquiries from many parts of India asking if Mr. V. R. Bengari is a solicitor. Accordingly we wrote the following letter to the Law Society, London:—

10th September, 1935.

"Sir,

re Mr. V. R. Bengari

Would you kindly let us know if the above-named gentleman is a solicitor or if he is an articled clerk intending to become a solicitor?

This gentleman has been in India and many people from India have inquired the question from us,"

and have received the following reply:
11th September, 1935.

"Dear Sirs,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that the name of V. R. Bengari does not appear on the Roll of Solicitors, neither does he appear as an articled clerk.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. R. COOK,
Secretary.

When our Mr. R. S. Nehra was in India this year, Mr. Jayakar, the well-known barrister, of Bombay, also mentioned that he was under the impression that Mr. Bengari was a solicitor, and therefore he had written a letter addressing him as such. He said that Mr. Bengari did not say to him in actual words that he was a solicitor, but said that he was associated with a firm of solicitors in London. Similarly, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General of Madras, also told Mr. Nehra that he was under the impression that Mr. Bengari was a solicitor, although Mr. Bengari never gave any visiting card bearing his name and description.

Many other advocates in India are of

the same impression. They all ask "Who is this Mr. Bengari?" All we know is that he is neither a solicitor nor an articled clerk to any solicitor.

Privy Council Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1,
15th Oct., 1935

NOTICE

The Registrar has received requests that the hearing of certain Indian Appeals in the list of business for the present Sittings should, for various reasons, be deferred. As the Registrar

MURDER PETITION

Special Leave to Appeal Granted

It is very seldom that Special Leave to Appeal from the Judgment of a High Court confirming the conviction of murder and sentence of death is granted by the Privy Council. Being a matter of special interest to all criminal courts and legal practitioners in India and the Colonies, we reproduce hereunder the Special Leave application.

INAYAT KHAN v. THE KING EMPEROR
North-West Frontier Province

Counsel for the Petitioner was Mr. C. Gallop. The India Office, as usual, opposed the Application on behalf of the Crown, through Mr. W. Wallach. The Board consisted of Lord Thankerton, Sir Lancelot Sanderson and Sir George Rankin.

The Grounds of the Application may be stated in the actual words of the Petition, viz:—

Your Petitioner humbly submits that grave and substantial injustice has in consequence been occasioned in the following respects.

may not be able to accede to these requests, he desires to warn the Solicitors concerned that they must be prepared for their Appeals to be heard as and when the state of the business of the Judicial Committee requires.

LEGAL SUPPLEMENT

For the special benefit of the Legal Profession, we issue a separate Supplement giving the List of the Privy Council Appeals set down for hearing during the Term and other matters of interest to Practitioners and the Legal Profession. This Supplement is only supplied to those who are Life Subscribers of THE INDIAN, directly from the London Office.

1. The anonymous written statements gravely impugning the character of your Petitioner were read.
2. The Court admitted as evidence and accepted as fact the statement of Abdul Rahman (P.W. 21) that your Petitioner believed that the anonymous documents emanated from the deceased (Judgment page 100 of Record).
3. In regarding the fact that he was the person charged as strong corroboration of the evidence that he was the guilty person, the Court was not merely applying fallacious reasoning but was beginning by the assumption to some extent of the guilt instead of the innocence of the accused.
4. In confirming the sentence of death upon the view that the murder was perpetrated in cold blood the Court was acting in direct contradiction to its earlier view that it was a case where great annoyance was rankling in the mind of a violent man and that the Court therefore made conflicting assumptions in the same judgment, each adverse to your Petitioner.

—(To be continued in our Dec. issue)

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**PRIVY
COUNCIL
DAILY CAUSE LIST**

Thursday 10th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Judgment.—Li Tse Shi v. Pong Tsoi Ching. Appeal.—Sheik Suleiman Taji Faruqi v. Michel Habib Aiyub and others.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Judgments.—Maharaj Kumar Srinivas Prasad Singh v. Keshava Prasad Singh, since deceased, and others. Mahant Bikarma Das v. Mahant Gonti Das and another. Appeal.—The Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras v. The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Limited, Madras.

Friday 11th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—Appeals.—Sheik Suleiman Taji Faruqi v. Michel Habib Aiyub and others. (*Part heard.*) Bracia Czechowiczka v. Markus. (*For leave to call evidence.*) De Silva v. The King. (*For special leave to appeal.*)

SECOND DIVISION.—Judgments. Babu Ramasray Prasad Choudhary and another v. Babuyee Radhika Devi and others. Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh and another v. Mahesh Bakhsh Singh and others. Appeals.—The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden v. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited (as agent of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad), now in liquidation. Devendra Prasad Sukul and others v. Surendra Prasad Sukul and another.

Monday 14th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—Judgment.—The Secretary of State for India in Council and another v. Srimutty Parijat and another. Appeal.—Devendra Prasad Sukul and others v. Surendra Prasad Sakul and another.

SECOND DIVISION.—Appeal.—Gilbert v. Ching.

Tuesday 15th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.: Appeal.—The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited v. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Appeal.—Gilbert v. Ching. (*Part heard.*)

Thursday 17th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—Appeals.—The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited v. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency and Aden. (*Part heard.*) Pratapmull Agarwalla *alias* Pratapmull Bagaria and another v. Dhanabati Bibi *alias* Dhannoo Bibi and others. Appeal.—N. H. M. Abdul Cader and others v. S. L. Ahamado Lebbe Mankar, since deceased, and others.

Friday 18th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—Appeal.—Pratapmull Agarwalla *alias* Pratapmull Bagaria and another v. Dhanabati Bibi *alias* Dhannoo Bibi and others.

SECOND DIVISION.—Appeals.—Piatt and others v. The Curator of Intestate Estates and others. N. H. M. Abdul Cader and others v. S. L. Ahamado Lebbe Marikar, since deceased, and others. (*Part heard.*) The Montreal Trust Company v. The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

Monday 21st October, 1935.

Judgment.—Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills, Limited, and others. Petitions.—Kundan Singh v. The King-Emperor. (*For special leave to appeal.*) Waryam v. The King-Emperor. (*For special leave to appeal in forma pauperis.*) Ihayat Khan v. The King-Emperor. (*For special leave to appeal.*) Appeal.—Surendra Krishna Roy, since deceased, and another v. Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others.

Tuesday 22nd October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—Appeals.—*To be mentioned.*—Pratapmull Agarwalla *alias* Pratapmull Bagaria and another v. Dhanabati Bibi *alias* Dhannoo Bibi and others. *For hearing.*—Surendra Krishna Roy, since deceased, and another v. Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others. (*Part heard.*)

SECOND DIVISION.—Appeal.—The Montreal Trust Company v. The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited. (*Part heard.*)

Thursday 24th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Appeals.—*To be mentioned.*—Prat Bagaria and another v. Dhanabati Bibi, *alias* Dhannoo Bibi and others. *For hearing.*—Surendra Krishna Roy since deceased, and another v. Mirza Mahammad Syed Ali Matwali, since deceased, and others. (*Part heard.*) Bindeswari Charan Singh v. Thakur

Bageshwari Charan Singh.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Judgment.—Northwestern Utilities, Limited v. London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, and others. Appeal.—The Montreal Trust Company v. The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited. (*Part heard.*)

Friday 25th October, 1935.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Judgment.—The Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras v. The Buckingham & Carnatic Company, Limited, Madras. Petition.—Mohd. Nawaz *alias* Nazu v. The King-Emperor. (*For special leave to appeal.*) Appeals.—Bindeswari Charan Singh v. Thakur Bageshwari Charan Singh. (*Part heard.*) Dhanu Lal Suchanti v. Seth Hukum Chand and others.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30 a.m.:—Appeal.—The Montreal Trust Company v. The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, British Columbia. (*Part heard.*)

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DO YOU KNOW?

FACTS ABOUT INDIA

1. That Indians constitute three-quarters of the population of the British Empire, and one-fifth of the world.
2. That India is divided into 15 Administrative Provinces, with Governors and their Councils.
3. That the area of India is 1,773,168 sq miles.
4. That the Indian States comprise 675,267 sq. miles.
5. That there are 6,520 Printing presses, 1,708 newspapers, and 2,760 periodicals.
6. That there are 8 High Courts and 3 other Courts discharging the same functions as High Courts but given a different name.
7. That each High Court has a number of Judges, and each Judge enjoys the same salary and privileges as a Judge of the High Court of England.
8. That the Indian States have their own High Courts from which no appeal lies to any Court outside their own territory. The Ruler is the Final Court of Appeal.
9. That there are 131 Trade Unions duly registered.
10. That exports amounted to 176 crores of rupees in 1932-33
11. That imports amounted to 162 crores of rupees in 1932-33.
12. That cotton and cotton goods constitute about 26% of the Imports, Machinery and Millwork, about 8%, Metals and Ores about 7½%, Oils over 6%, Silk, raw and manufactured about 3½%, Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances about 3%.
13. That the number of Indians in the British Colonies is 2,232,676 and in Foreign Countries 100,525.

14. That Indians have migrated to the following countries of the world:—

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BRITISH MALAYA
HONG KONG
MAURITIUS
SEYCHELLES
GIBRALTAR
NIGERIA
KENYA
UGANDA
NYASALAND
ZANZIBAR

JAMAICA
TRINIDAD
BRITISH GUIANA
FIJI ISLANDS
BASUTOLAND
TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY
SWAZILAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
CANADA

AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
QUEENSLAND
TASMANIA
NEW ZEALAND
NATAL
TRANSVAAL
CAPE COLONY

ORANGE FREE STATE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
NEWFOUNDLAND
MADAGASCAR
REUNION
DUTCH EAST INDIES
SURINAM
MOZAMBIQUE
PERSIA

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Privy Council Judicial Committee Court (inside)

(Photo by Beny)

DECEMBER
1935.

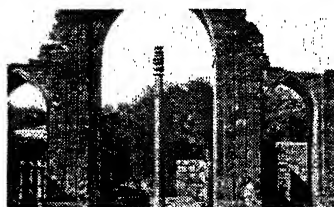
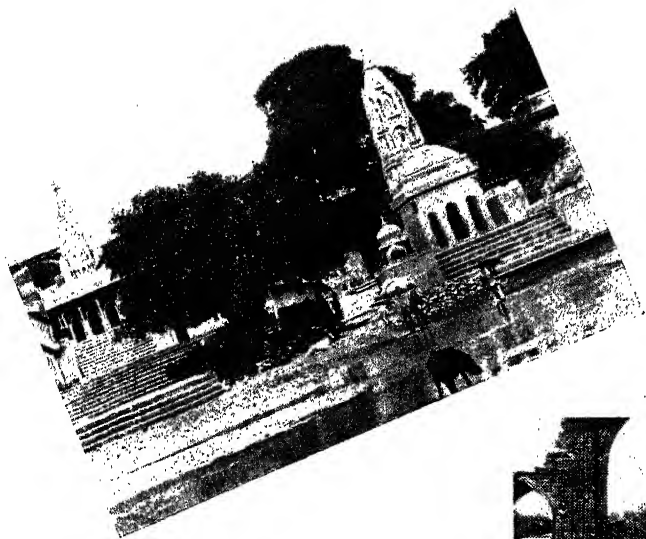
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THE INDIAN



R. S. NEHRA
(Founder and Director of "The Indian")

(Beiny)

A Happy Christmas & Prosperous New Year to You

Dear Reader,

This is the end of the second year for "The Indian." Messages of goodwill and encouraging support are pouring in from distant and different parts of the World. You will be pleased to know that although it is only a two year old "baby" journal, yet it is enjoying an excellent and robust health, full of future promise.

During my several year's stay in London, the Metropolis of the greatest Empire the World has ever seen and on which the sun never sets, I, like others, have felt the necessity of an independent, non-party and non-sectarian, first class journal to cater to the needs and interests of the Indians in particular and the orientals in general. The ignorance and the consequent prejudice of the western masses of the conditions of people of India and the East is appalling. The British people have conquered distant countries, but have done nothing to disseminate correct news about the various countries and its people to their own compatriots. The English press takes occasional notice of only exciting news like riots and commotions, or publishes accounts and photographs of elephants, snakes, naked and awful looking Sadhus' and fakirs, which do no credit at all to India and the Orient. A number of books are written every year, throwing scorn and disgust on Indians and other Easterners. This sort of unconscious propaganda does not bring nations together. After all there are many things of credit that are taking place in the contented old East. Even the periodicals published in India, that are owned and controlled by non-Indians, indulge in the same mistake of upholding the honour of the rulers, at the expense and ridicule of the inhabitants of the land.

During my repeated all India travels I have never come across an ill-starred journal produced on first class art paper, owned and controlled by Indians and devoted to giving impartial news and views of all kinds with a view to uphold the honour and respect of the Indians. Daily papers, there are numerous, but monthly magazines of high class production and print are very few.

My scheme is to develop the various sections—commerce and trade, overseas, general news, Indian states and articles of general interest, Legal section and Privy Council still further. I have founded this paper to carry out these useful ideas and to serve the best interests of India and Indians abroad, the orient in general, the Empire and the World at large! West needs the harmless and self-sacrificing philosophy of the East and the East needs the material progress of the West.

Will you kindly help in attaining these practical objects by your support, co-operation, goodwill and patronisation of this paper. May I request every reader to secure at least one new annual or life subscriber during the year and thereby increase the circulation by several thousands.

Yours in humble service

R. S. Nehra

Director

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A new feature has been added under the heading—INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES and PATENTS. So far, Indians and the Orientals have utilised the 'grey matter' of their brains mostly in two directions—spiritual power and God worship. They have altogether ignored the fruitful results of an inventive mind. The material greatness of the West lies in its machinery, inventions and discoveries. Besides imparting useful knowledge the new columns may awaken the sleeping inventive mind of the Indians and Orientals by showing them what some have done, others can do.

Further new features will be in the form of enlarging the Trade and Commerce Section and Indian States page. Different trades, e.g. Fur, Hides and Skins, Produce, Machinery and piece-goods will be specially catered for



The Editor

in future issues. A special drive is being made to benefit business men in different countries. As the first step, we have organised a public Business Luncheon on January 29th 1936 when the following Trade Representatives will be our guests, when all business men present will have the opportunity of being introduced to them :—

The Trade Commissioner for India, The Deputy Trade Commissioner for India, The Trade Commissioner for Ceylon; The Trade Commissioner for Mysore; The Afghan Trade Agent, Official Secretary to the Agent-General for Queensland, Representative of the Agent-General for British Columbia, Commercial Officer, New South Wales Government; The Trade Commissioner of the Union of South Africa; Commercial Agent of the Quebec Government, Timber Commissioner for Eastern Canada; Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

NUTRITION AND WORLD AGRICULTURE

By **MR. S. M. BRUCE**

Australian Delegate, before the Second Committee, League of Nations Assembly, 19th September, 1935.

This is a question which is neither idealistic nor impracticable, and its imperative that any such impression should be removed. While involving the health, happiness and well-being of millions of the world's inhabitants, increased consumption can make a great contribution towards the solution of the world's economic and financial problems. I propose asking this Committee and the Assembly to consider this question and to determine whether action cannot be taken with regard to it. In doing so, it is essential that we should have in mind the widest aspects of the whole problem we are facing.

The past 150 years has been a period of the most brilliant scientific achievement the world has ever seen. Since the industrial revolution, progress in physics, chemistry, mechanics and biology and the practical application of those scientific results to industry, agriculture, mining and transport have brought us to a position when the only limits to our power to produce real wealth is the supply of raw materials. Standards of living, far in advance of what we enjoy to-day, are possible.

The economic, political and social sciences, however, have not kept pace with the advance in the physical sciences. The consequence of this is that abundance is deplored and policies of restriction are adopted. While such restrictive policies may have been necessary as temporary measures, they cannot be regarded as a solution, for, unless we can give our people the benefits that science has conferred upon us, social upheaval is inevitable.

The problem is so vast that it cannot be immediately resolved. The proposals now before us would be a starting point, and a natural starting point, because the health of the people is a most vital consideration for all Governments. It is essential to clear our minds as to what we are considering.

The problems which I suggest this Committee has to contemplate are:—

- 1.—Does the existing evidence show that an increased consumption of certain food stuffs would improve national health and efficiency?
- 2.—If such is the case, are there any practical means whereby an increased consumption be brought about?
- 3.—Would such an increased con-

sumption contribute to an improvement in the world's agricultural position, and

- 4.—What would be the effect of such improvement upon the general world financial and economic situation?

With regard to my first point, I should like to remind you that in recent years increased attention has been paid to the question of human food requirements with a view to promoting health and economic efficiency. The result of that work has been to show that, either through poverty or ignorance a great part of the world's population is not consuming the necessary food stuffs; and that, by increased consumption of certain foods, a great improvement in national health and efficiency could be achieved. Diseases such as rickets, pellagra and beri-beri could be eliminated; the incidence of diseases such as tuberculosis could be greatly reduced, the health of mothers and young children could be greatly improved and infantile mortality substantially decreased.

I do not propose to weary the Committee by quoting evidence in support of these statements, but would refer them to the many authoritative works that have been published on the subject—in particular, the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League which contains a most informative and interesting report by Messrs. Burnet and Aykroyd. The evidence available would, I am certain, convince even a layman of the possibilities of action in this field.

I submit, however, that we should not content ourselves with this evidence but that we should have it confirmed by experts meeting under the auspices of the Health Organisation of the League; and assuming, as we undoubtedly can, that they will confirm what I have suggested, we are faced with the question as to what we are going to do.

During the 19th Century the importance to national health of sanitation and proper water supply and the obligation upon Governments to act in the interests of the people in this connection was recognised. The cause of the spread of infectious diseases was discovered and stringent regulations to safeguard the public were laid down. These things were done because Governments recognised an obligation to

act in the peoples' interests and for the protection of their health when the means to do so were demonstrated. Is there not the same obligation upon Governments when the facts are established that the provision of certain food stuffs would have at least as great an effect upon the health of the people?

Having established that results beneficial to all our peoples can be brought about, we have to consider what practical steps can be taken. In considering this question it is essential we should avoid the temptation to attempt too much at one time. When one views the world position and the magnitude of the problem one sees the danger of such a course.

We all recognise that in the less developed countries with populations of teeming millions the great mass of the population is living on a bare subsistence level. In many such countries hunger is endemic and without doubt the health and happiness of the people and, indeed, the whole level of civilisation would be immensely improved by increased consumption. In these countries, however, and national poverty is the cause, it is not a question of the type of food, but of more food. The problem here is too vast, and the amelioration and improvement of existing conditions would have to be included among the long range objectives of any policy that was adopted.

Between the poorest and least developed countries to which I have been referring and the richest and most developed countries to which I propose to refer in a minute, there are a great many countries occupying an intermediate position. These countries are largely agricultural with peasants composing the bulk of their population. In these countries it would probably not be true to say that the bulk of the population actually needs larger quantities of food, but there is no doubt that there is immense scope for improvement in national health if a greater consumption of certain health giving foods could be ensured. Owing to their economic situation at the present time, however, it is difficult to visualise practical steps whereby an immediate improvement could be brought about. These countries would have to be regarded as an intermediate objective in any policy that was laid down.

—To be continued in the January issue

**OPEN LETTERS
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Dr. C. L. Katial,
Deputy Mayor,
Finsbury Borough Council,
London.

Dear Dr. Katial,—We most heartily congratulate you on your election as the Deputy Mayor of Finsbury Borough Council. You are one of those few Indians in England who take an active part in the affairs of the locality in which they live, and by winning good opinions from the residents, are elected to public bodies and thereby do justice to their own existence and bring credit to the Indian race.

You are doing a good service to the cause of Anglo-Indian friendship by your admirable work and good example. Indians are proud of you and trust that you will do more and more good to the Indian and Public Cause that you have so much at heart.

Yours truly,
"THE INDIAN."

Sir Atul Chatterjee,
London.

Dear Sir Atul,—Why do you not take part in Indian activities in London like your colleagues? The fact of you being a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State does not preclude you from joining and supporting local activities. Why are you content with being a mere cog in the Government machinery? You were High Commissioner for so many years. Have you no friends among the Indians in London? Are you suffering from superiority complex, which is the curse of Indian Government servants? You know India has been supporting you, and in return Indians expect some special service from an able man like you. You do sometimes attend functions where Anglo-Indians and retired officials are in abundance, but you ought to support and strengthen Indian activities in England.

Your physical strength is quite up to the mark to cope with any strain for social and charitable activities. Please remember that India expects every Indian to do his duty for the Motherland and humanity at large. Do not be

a lazy and useless member of a community which badly needs the support and guiding help of personalities like yourself in your private capacity as an educated and well-to-do Indian. Does Lady Chatterjee not inspire you with zeal for social work? You know quite well that England has been made great and prosperous by the zeal and unceasing efforts of educated, able men in their capacity as voluntary workers for the good cause. India will not take her rightful place in the community of nations unless brains with ripe experience like yours take their due share in voluntary and free public work. We assure you that the Indian Community will welcome your entry into public social work and will greatly benefit by your support and help.

Yours truly,
"THE INDIAN."

S. Saklatvala, Esq.
London.

Dear Mr. Saklatvala,—How is it that you are now paying your attentions to the Indian National Congress? You took an active part in the welcoming of the Congress Leader, Mr. Brij Lal Nehru! There was a time when you could not say enough against the Indian National Congress. This sudden and complete change is very remarkable. Why did you not stand as a candidate for the Communist Party? Are you out of favour with your old pet? Have you changed tactics for some reasons best known to yourself? Aren't you a Communist any longer? Is the Communist Party giving up destructive propaganda in preference for work from inside? A very wise policy indeed. Of course, you are now getting on in years, and it may be that you would like to end your days in peace with your countrymen, who are not fond of communistic principles. What a pity that the best part of your energetic life you have wasted in preaching a foreign and unwanted doctrine and deprived your Motherland of your able services in the cause of her progress.

Let us see how long your change lasts. We wish you well.

Yours truly,
"THE INDIAN."

Dr. Ambedkar,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,—You are a clever man and know how to focus attention on yourself. What a good move to advise the depressed classes to change their religion! You have given a fright to Gandhi, his satellites and other Hindu Leaders. The Muslims and Sikhs are waiting for you to join their folds. You think by change of religion the poor uneducated followers of yours will achieve political salvation? What other religion has ever achieved what you want? You perhaps resent your co-religionists not being treated democratically, but are you sure that you are a democrat yourself? How much democracy do you exhibit or act upon in your daily treatment of the poor and uneducated? Anyhow, by your recent "stunt" you have impressed some of the poor, timid and narrow-minded Hindu politicians of your importance and presence on this earth. Well done!

Yours truly,
"THE INDIAN."

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INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION

By **PROF. M. H. VASWAMI**

The Census Report of India, 1931, pointed out one very important fact—that the population of industrial cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Madras, Nagpur, etc., is increasing by leaps and bounds. During the last fifty years, for example, the population of Bombay has increased by more than 100 per cent. This state of affairs is more a cause for alarm than for gratification, because it results in an uneven distribution of our population. As this is due to the concentration of our industries in a few cities in India, the solution lies in the decentralisation of industries, which will bring in its wake multiplication of rural towns. Multiplication of rural towns is at present the crying need of the times, especially as the big industrial cities are responsible for “squalor, drink, disease, immorality, crime, and in the end demand hospitals, prisons and asylums, in which we seek to hide away the human derelicts of society that are largely the result of society’s own neglect.”

On account of a very great pressure on land, uneconomic agricultural holdings and unproductive methods of cultivation, agriculture is not a paying proposition, especially in these times when prices have fallen by about 50 per cent. Most of the agricultural labourers are thus compelled to become industrial workers, because, in the words of the Labour Commission Report, “the industrial worker is not prompted by the lure of city life or by any great ambition. The city, as such, has no attraction for him, and, when he leaves the village, he has seldom an ambition beyond that of securing the necessities of life. Few industrial workers would remain in industry if they could secure sufficient food and clothing in the village; they are pushed, not pulled, to the city.”

The aversion to the industrial city life is due to various reasons, the most important being difference of climate, bad housing conditions, insanitary conditions in factories, bad dietary and separation from family life. The workers in big industrial cities live a highly prosaic and mechanical life. The agricultural labourer, who is accustomed to work in the open air with his family and fellow village folk, finds himself under altogether different

conditions in an industrial centre like Bombay, where he must work ‘crawl-coop’d’ under the roof of a factory, amidst the din and whirr of machinery and in the company of other workers, most of whom are total strangers to him. He is, it possible, even more uncomfortable when he returns to his miserable dwelling in a hideous, overcrowded ‘chawl,’ where home life is generally out of the question.” (Jather and Beri, Indian Economics.) The description of “chawls” as given by the Industrial Commission Report sends a shudder through one’s heart. In the words of the Report: “The worst type of ‘chawl’ consists of a two, three, or four-storied building, with single room units, either placed back to back or separated by a narrow gully two or three feet wide, usually traversed by an open drain. The rooms, especially those on the ground floor, are often pitch dark and possess very little in the way of windows; and even the small openings which exist are closed by the inhabitants in their desire to secure privacy and to avoid the imaginary evils of ventilation. The ground-floors are usually damp, owing to an insufficient plinth; the court-yards between the buildings are most undesirably narrow, and therefore receive insufficient sun and air. They are also very dirty. Water arrangements are insufficient and latrine accommodation is bad, though the latter is being steadily improved. A most insanitary smell hangs round these buildings.”

It is thus clear that the need for rural industrial towns in India is very great. If new rural industrial towns are started, they will possess various advantages over the present industrial centres. It will be possible for industrial workers to feel at home on account of same climate, good sanitation, good dietary and family surroundings. The two great problems of the scarcity of industrial labour and its migratory character will thus be removed. The evils of drunkenness and gambling will be conspicuous by their absence. Good and plentiful supplies of ghee, butter, milk and curds will improve the health of our workers and thus their efficiency. Good dietary is a problem in modern big cities, and the Industrial Commission recommended the establishment of a central institute of human nutrition.

The Government have not as yet given any practical shape to this recommendation, but in rural areas the problem of dietary does not much arise. The element of looseness and laxity in the morals of city workers, owing to their enforced separation from their families, will disappear in rural industrial towns.

It is not difficult to start rural industrial towns, especially when electric power is used, which can be now-a-days produced or carried anywhere. But what is necessary is Government support. The Government ought to encourage the multiplication of industries in new rural centres by giving protection to them in various forms and by purchasing their products. The Government should strictly adhere to their following resolution issued in 1928: “The departments of the Government of India or the officers expressly authorised by them in this behalf may, when they are satisfied that such measures are justified, allow a limited degree of preference, in respect of the price, to articles produced or manufactured in India . . .”

What is therefore needed is the organisation of industries in rural areas. This means that we have to introduce planning in our economy. This planning is very necessary, though the present Finance Minister refuses to see its usefulness. His views stand in glaring contrast with those of Sir Basil Blackett, who said: “I wish to put before you this evening the view that conscious, corporate planning is not only a desirable means of progress but an unavoidable necessity if we are to save the economic structure of modern civilisation from disaster, and that the immediate task to which we should bend our energies is to prove to ourselves and to the world that planning is consistent with freedom and freedom with planning.” (Halley Stewart Lecture, 1931). India’s fortunes cannot be rehabilitated so long as Sir James Grigg believes in the glorification of *laissez faire*.

MASONIC LODGES IN TURKEY

Government Orders Abolition

The Government has decided to abolish all Masonic Lodges in Turkey on the ground that masonic principles are incompatible with nationalistic policy.

THE INDIAN STATES

MINISTERS and DEWANS
are requested to send news and
reports of the activities and im-
provements in their States.

**SPECIAL STATES
SUPPLEMENT**
to be published soon

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**Press Present at Meeting for
First Time**

A new and important chapter in the history of the State was opened when for the first time in its existence the proceedings of the Hyderabad Legislative Council on October 9, were thrown open to the Press.

Before the commencement of the proceedings Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, the Secretary of the Council, sought the formal permission of the President for the admission of the Press, which was granted.

Thereafter the Council adopted the Select Committee's reports on certain draft amendments to the Hyderabad Forest Act, the Hyderabad Co-operative Act and the Hyderabad Unclaimed Properties Act.

The House later took up the formal consideration of the Hyderabad City and Suburbs Police Act, recently sanctioned by the Nizam.

Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy opposed the motion on the ground that the measure had already been sanctioned by the Nizam through a special Firman, in consequence of which the House was incompetent to consider the measure.

The Police Commissioner said that the Nizam's sanction was actuated by the urgency of the need for the measure, and that the Act was now placed before the Council on the advice of the Executive Council.

Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy's objection was overruled by the President and the Act was then referred to a Select Committee.

BIG MYSORE SCHEME

Extension of Railway Workshops

The Mysore Government has sanctioned a scheme for the extension of the Railway Central workshops at Mysore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs spread over four years. The current year's grant is limited to Rs. 3 lakhs.

The scheme is consequent on the decision to resume the Bangalore-Harihar and Yeswantpur-Hindupur railway lines from the M.S.M. Railway from 1st January, 1938. The projected improvements include extension of the boiler and paint shops and laying of additional rail lines.

RAJADHARMA RATNAKAR

Jagadguru Confers Title on Bikaner Ruler

On the Vijaya Dashmi Day, 7th October last, which was also the fifty-fifth birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, His Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri conferred on His Highness, at a special Durbar, the honorific title of Rajadharma Ratnakar.

NEW COLLEGE

Maharaja of Tippera Approves Plan

His Highness the Maharaja of Tippera has approved the proposal for founding a college at Agartala.

The scheme, which is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 4,00,000 will include I.A. and I.Sc. classes, and separate training classes in painting, sculpture, music, weaving, agriculture and physical culture.

A special committee has been formed to work out details.

VICEROY TO TOUR INDIAN STATES

Before Laying Down Charge

I understand that the Viceroy will, as usual, proceed to Calcutta in December, but in view of his previous visit this autumn His Excellency is not expected to stay there more than a few days.

It is also reported that the Viceroy,

accompanied by the Countess of Willingdon, will, on return from Calcutta, go on a prolonged tour of important Indian States, which may extend up to March.

RAJA OF SAMTHAR ABDICATES

Succeeded by Son

A *communique* says that owing to failing health and advancing years, His Highness the Maharaja, Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of Samthar (Central India) has abdicated in favour of his son Raja Radha Charan Singh.

His Majesty the King has approved the retention by the ex-Raja of the designation "His Highness" and the salute of eleven guns, in addition to his personal title of "Maharaja."

(Samthar is a State in Central India with an area of 180 square miles and a population—at the last census—of 30,307 mostly Hindus and Mahomedans. The revenue of the State is approximately Rs. 10,000 a year. Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur succeeded to the "gadi" in 1896.)

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has graciously consented to inaugurate the next session of the Indian Science Congress which will be held in Indore on the 2nd January, 1936.

MYSORE INVESTITURE

Maharaja Confers Title on Sir C. V. Raman

Sir C. V. Raman was invested by the Maharaja with the title of *Raja-sabhabhusana*, which carries with it a gold necklace embedded with diamonds and other precious stones, and a shawl with *sari* for Lady Raman.

The titles of *Rajasevasakta* were conferred on Mr. C. M. Cariappa, Chief Electrical Engineer, and Dr. N. Rangachar, retired palace surgeon.

Mr. S. Sajjan Row received the title of *Dharmaprakash*, in recognition of his manifold charities.

SRINAGAR DURBAR

Dassara Celebrations in Kashmir

On the occasion of the *Dassara* celebrations, a parade of troops was held in Srinagar. The Maharajah also held a durbar.

Sir B. J. Glancy, Political Secretary, has arrived at Srinagar on a short visit.

ALWAR MAHARAJA'S BANISHMENT —OF COURSE WITHOUT TRIAL

Speculation regarding the future of the Maharaja of Alwar have been set at rest by the announcement made in a Durbar held under the orders of the Government of India by Col. Ogilvie, A. G.-G., Rajputana States.

Col. Ogilvie said that the Government of India had been throughout anxious to spare the Maharaja's feelings, but the responsibility for the announcement he was making must rest on the shoulders of those ill-disposed persons who were carrying on propaganda for the Maharaja's premature return and by deception and intimidation, were inducing others to sign petitions calculated to disturb the present form of administration. Should these endeavours be repeated the administration knew how to deal with them and would not hesitate to act accordingly.

Colonel Ogilvie announced: "The scheme for relieving the indebtedness of the state will necessitate the continuance of Government control for at least 15 years, and the Government of India can see no prospect of the Maharaja's return to Alwar within that period."

Col. Ogilvie laid stress on the Government of India's determination to relieve the State of Alwar from its present position of indebtedness and repair the ravages of past misrule and to set up an administration in the interests of the State and its subjects.

The Hindustan Times of October 1st, however, writes:

"But this story of 'past misrule' and the damage therefrom, which it is now proposed to rectify by keeping the Maharaja an exile for 15 years longer, somehow does not fit in with a pronouncement of the same Col. Ogilvie at a banquet given in his honour on 24th November, 1932, just a few months before the Maharaja was asked to undertake a trip to Europe. Relevant portions of that speech will bear reproduction."

"Col. Ogilvie quoted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald congratulating the Maharaja on his wise administration: 'You have been a very distinguished ruler of a very prosperous State. In your actions, in your government, in your policy, you have amply fulfilled those injunctions placed upon you by the late Lord Curzon when he visited your State. You have borne the burden of your high and troublous office with

placid equanimity and uniform success. In the course of your reign, you have enriched the material prosperity of the State; and you have led it steadily on the high road of political progress.'

"Lest MacDonald's tribute should be discounted as being on a par with his 'Ah, my Indian friends,' orations, Col. Ogilvie buttressed it with his own testimony. Recounting the salient features of the Maharaja's reign, he said: 'The income of the State has risen from Rs. 30 lakhs in 1903 to 60 lakhs. Nearly 50 lakhs have been spent on tanks, 20 lakhs on buildings and 30 lakhs on roads. A High Court has been established at the capital and the Judiciary has been separated from the Executive. Education has been made free in the State. Religious education is imparted to both communities. The number of municipalities has risen from 8 to 31, and every village possesses a Panchayat Board.'

"And look at this testimonial: 'Your Highness is always ready and eager to mitigate all legitimate grievances of your subjects . . . Your Highness's statesmanship and your well-known impartial solicitude for the welfare of your people, whatever may be their caste and creed, have had the effect of entirely tranquillising the recent agitation in the State itself . . . Your Highness has done, and will continue to do, everything in your power to keep every subject of your State in a condition of happy contentment.'"

The Delhi daily proceeds to observe: "How the Maharaja, who was held in such high esteem by the A. G.-G., almost overnight turned into a ruler whose very presence in or near the State spelt danger is a mystery which baffles solution. The 'past misrule' cannot refer to developments between 24th, Nov., 1932, and 21st Feb., 1933. And if it did, by all canons of logic, the Maharaja ought to be free from blame. Nevertheless, he has been living in exile for the past two years and more, and for another 15 at least he cannot think of coming anywhere near his State."

"On that occasion, Col. Ogilvie in so many words told his Highness that he could always rely on the support and sympathy of the Imperial Government, and on his own assistance and advice in the Maharaja's endeavours to maintain law and order by just and firm

action. Now, he holds a durbar 'under the auspices of the Government of India,' and proceeds to announce that the Maharaja has been guilty of 'misrule' which merits exile! Such is logic; such is life."

It may be suggested that it is a case of mistaken identity. The Col. Ogilvie of 1932 is not the same person as the Col. Ogilvie of 1935. They are namesakes but not the same person.

Reprinted from THE MODERN REVIEW.

INDIAN STATES AND CIVIL AVIATION

Contribution to Progress

The interest taken by many Indian States in aviation is recorded in the "Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation, India, 1934-35," published in October.

The Jodhpur Durbar has provided complete lighting equipment at the State aerodrome at Jodhpur.

Jaipur, Indore and Bhopal States have taken definite steps towards the provisions of aerodromes in their respective territories.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have established an Aviation Board in the State, and have decided to construct an aerodrome at Hyderabad (Begumpet), which will be used for Karachi-Bombay-Madras air mail service.

The following other landing grounds have been constructed in Indian States:

Quillon (Travancore), Aundh, Sangrur, Junagadh, Veeraval and Himatnagar.

A proposal to construct a landing ground at Bhuj is under consideration of the Durbar.

REFUGE

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Chief Office :

Oxford Street, Manchester, 1.

Annual Income Exceeds :

£12,700,000

Assets Exceed :

£60, 000,000

Claims Paid Exceed :

£89,000,000

SOCIAL GOSSIP

LOCAL INDIAN AND GENERAL NEWS

Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir were hosts to the Hindustani Speaking Union on Sunday, the 17th Nov., at their residence, 8, Lansdowne Road, London. After the sumptuous tea, the guests adjourned to the drawing-room, where Sir Abdul Qadir called upon Dr. Ahmed to open the debate on "India Should Adopt Western Dress." Professor Abdulaziz Puri led the opposition. Each side had about half-a-dozen supporters. Lady Abdul Qadir was requested by the audience to give her views. She argued that the women's dress in India was not conducive to agility, and freedom for work in the household or elsewhere. Constant pulling of the sari on to the head or its pinning it in the hair was a nuisance. English women's dress allowed freedom of movement without any thought being devoted to its control after once it was put on. Moreover, Sari seemed to have started when there was no sewing, cutting and the art of tailoring in existence, as it is merely to buy so many yards of cloth of particular width and wrap it round. Men's clothes were already similar to the European dress, e.g., pyjamas and sherwani. Lady Qadir said that for mere decorative purposes one may still use Sari, but for working purposes a different dress is necessary, and the present English one is quite suitable.

Miss Damry, Dr. Hameed and Mr. R. S. Nehra were the other supporters of the proposition. The latter added that to bring about Nationalism it was necessary to have uniformity of dress in the whole of India. At present everybody can recognise the religion and mostly profession or avocation and the province, of another Indian by merely glancing at the dress. The recent unfortunate incidents in Lahore, when a Muslim picket folded hands before a man wearing "Kula" or "Tahmat," and requested him to boycott the Hindu shops and *vice versa*, would not have been possible if everyone used similar dress. If prejudice, personal likes and self-opinion were kept aside and the mat-



(Beiny) Pandit Brij Lal Nehru and his daughter received at Victoria Station, London, when Mrs. Dutt read an address of welcome

ter was looked at impartially and in the light of progress and benefits, the adoption of European or uniform dress for the whole of India was an un-mixed blessing for disunited and communal ridden India. We boast of India and its past glory, but who is successful and glorious at present? If we want to progress, be quick in movement and exhibit outward sign of nationalism, the European dress is very useful. Dr. Shakir Mohammedi cited the example of Japan, who has copied Western dress for work and factories. Another speaker cited the example of Turkey.

Mr. Aftab Hassan, Mrs. Hingorani and Mrs. Sarwal opposed the motion on

the grounds that Indian dress has been used so long, why should it be given up? Why should they copy the West? Sari is the most "dressy" garment for women. Mrs. Rama Rau was asked by the Chairman to express her views. She started by saying that she likes to be diplomatic and does not want to say anything against either side, but she must say that a woman has vanity, and Sari is the most picturesque dress. She would not like to give up the use of Sari. The proposition was put to the vote and lost by 14 to 20.

Mr. Sirdar Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., of Delhi, was announced to be the host for the December gathering.



(Beiny) A public reception was held in honour of Pandit Brij Lal Nehru, a Congress leader, by some resident Indians and students in London.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION

Rai Bahadur Mauckchand B. Selthi was at home to the members at Rubens Hotel when over a hundred persons enjoyed his hospitality and the beautifully illustrated magic lantern lecture by Miss Millward, on "Hyderabad, Deccan." The views of the ancient buildings were very interesting both from architectural and historical point of views.

Nehra Tennis Cups Mr. and Mrs. Nehra are keen patrons of tennis. They gave two cups in 1930, one for Gents singles and one for Ladies singles, which are competed for each year by the Labour party tennis club of Wembley. This year the gents cup has been won by Mr. P. C. Mahajan, M.A. a student from Lahore. Every year Mr. and Mrs. Nehra are guests at the annual dinner of the club, when Mrs. Nehra gives away the cups to the winners. This year, owing to the indisposition of his wife, Mr. Nehra was requested to discharge the pleasant duty.

British Indian Union held an afternoon tea reception when Sir James and Lady Mackenna and Mr. R. S. Nehra received the members and their friends at the Waldorf Hotel on the 27th November. All present enjoyed immensely the informal gathering, Sir James Mackenna in a short and sweet speech welcomed the members and said that in future the Union hopes to be very active, as on the financial side the Union has a reasonable credit balance at the bank. He expressed that this prosperous condition of the finances was due to the help of Mr. Nehra who has placed his office at the disposal of the Union and was doing the work honorary and thereby saving hundreds of pounds that were previously spent on the wages of the paid secretary and the high rent of the office. He called upon Mr. R. S. Nehra to say a few words. Mr. Nehra expressed his deep sense of thankfulness to Sir James Mackenna whose help and support of the Union has been constant and unflinching. He expressed great satisfaction and pleasure at the complete recovery of the Marquess of Reading from his recent illness. His own prolonged tour of India during the year followed by the illness of the chairman of the Union, were the two causes of the slackness of the usual activities of the Union during the past several months. Now they hope to hold a function in honour of the Viveroy disignate and Lady Linlithgow, prior to their departure to India and another important function to welcome home

Lord and Lady Willingdon, the "father and mother" of the British Indian Union.



Diwan Bahadur
Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E. M.A.,
Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of
Agricultural Research in India since 1929,
permanent Member of Indian Cotton Com-
mittee, at present in London.



Dr. Varma, of Lucknow,
who has returned to India after greatly
benefitting from the change in England
He is a very prominent resident and prac-
titioner of Lucknow



Mr. C. Sambasiva Ran,
a successful barrister of the Madras High
Court Bar. He has visited England three
or four times to instruct lawyers in im-
portant Privy Council cases. Has recently
returned to India.



Miss Khouri,
in her native Egyptian dress. She is con-
templating another tour to India soon



Mrs. Isher Dass,
who is here in London at present with
her husband.



Hon. Mr. Isher Dass,
a very prominent political worker in the
Kenya Colony. As a member of the Legis-
lative Council of the Kenya Colony, he
always takes a firm stand for the Indian
Cause. Now-a-days he is enjoying his
holiday in London.

INDIAN NEWS

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Editor welcomes reports of social events and photographs connected with them, which will be published free of charge.

Announcements of arrivals, departures, marriages, births and deaths are published free of charge.

Whilst in England, make The Indian as your headquarters for address. All your correspondence will be forwarded and redirected free of charge. Your address will be given to your friends only if express permission is given by you to do so.

We welcome personal portrait photographs of Indians and others interested in India.

MAHATMA GANDHI CONDEMNS WAR

Reiteration of His Faith in Non-Violence

What would a Non-Violent England mean to World Peace?

"If Abyssinia were non-violent she would have no arms and would want none," states Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan," commenting for the first time on the Italo-Abyssinian war.

He replies with three concrete questions, the first of which is "What could ill-armed Abyssinia do against well-armed Italy if she were non-violent?"

He answers this with the sentence quoted above and adds: "She (Abyssinia) would make no appeal to the League or any other power for an armed intervention. She would never give any cause for complaint. And Italy would find nothing to conquer if the Abyssinians would not offer armed resistance nor would they give co-operation, willing or forced. An Italian occupation in that case would mean that of a land without its people. That however is not Italy's exact object. She seeks to submission of the people of that beautiful land."

A Non-violent England

The second question refers to England. "What could England, the greatest and most powerful member of the League do against a determined Italy, if she (England) were non-

violent in your sense of the term?"

Mahatma Gandhi states in the course of his reply. "If Englishmen were as a nation to become non-violent at heart they would shed imperialism. They would give up the use of arms. The moral force generated by such an act of renunciation would stagger Italy into a willing surrender of her designs."

India has no Consciousness of Her Strength

The third question asks: What could India do if she suddenly became non-violent in your sense of the term?

In reply, Mahatma Gandhi states that "India has non-consciousness of her strength. She is conscious only of her weakness. If she were otherwise there would be no communal problems, nor political. If she were non-violent in the consciousness of her strength Englishmen would lose their role of distrustful conquerors. We may talk politically as we like and often legitimately blame English rulers. But if we as Indians could for a moment visualise ourselves as a strong people disdaining strife we should cease to fear Englishmen whether as soldiers, traders, or administrators, and they to distrust us. Therefore, if we become truly non-violent we should carry Englishmen with us in all we might do. In other words we, being millions, would be the greatest moral force in the world and Italy would listen to our friendly words."

Matter of Faith

Mahatma Gandhi gives these replies in the light of five axioms of non-violence which he lays down at the outset and concludes: "The reader has, I hope, perceived that my argument is not a feeble attempt to prove my axioms which to be such must be self-proved. Non-violence is a matter of faith and experience, not of argument, beyond a point. As long as the world refuses to believe she must await a miracle, that is an ocular demonstration of non-violence on a mass scale. They say this is against human nature—non-violence is only for the individual. If so where is the difference in kind between man and beast?"

2,000 MORE WELLS FOR U.P.

Government's Grant

Rural Development Drive

Out of a total grant of Rs. 3,28,000 made to the Agriculture Department

from the Rural Development Fund for carrying out certain departmental schemes a sum of Rs. 1,38,000 has been earmarked for boring operations in selected villages throughout the province in the course of the next two years. Extensive tracts in these provinces still remain unserved by canals and tube-wells and would probably remain so even under the contemplated extension of such canals and wells. Boring within existing wells of the ordinary type will be of great value to the rural population of such tracts. The cost of such boring varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, the average being Rs. 120 for boring and necessary repairs to a well. After a long spell of continuous economic depression such expenditure is beyond the resources of all but a fraction of small proprietors and cultivators. It is, therefore, proposed to make grants-in-aid up to one-third towards the cost of such boring, the remaining two-thirds will ordinarily have to be met by the owner of the well and 'taccavi' will be advanced, where necessary, for this purpose.

As well-boring is not always successful, some guarantee will have to be given against complete or partial failures. Experience shows that approximately 15 per cent. of the borings may require such a guarantee.

Two-fold Facilities

By affording the two-fold facilities of some small grants-in-aid towards cost and some insurance against failure it is estimated that about 2,250 wells will be constructed. In distributing the wells districtwise the needs of the eastern parts of the province have been borne in mind. Other factors taken into consideration are the extent of the districts, the depth of water-level and the need for such wells. The allotments have naturally been few to those districts which are within the command of the canals or which have been benefited by the recent tube-well extension scheme.

"ACCEPT ISLAM"

Syed Ataullah Shah Hashmi, General Secretary, Anjuman Mujahidin-i-Islam, Lahore, has sent the following telegram to Dr. Ambedkar:—

"Islam guarantees equality, fraternity and liberty to all accepting Islam, irrespective of colour, race and nationality. Accept Islam. Untouchability will disappear with the mere acceptance."

BOMBAY MEETING

Boycott of Italian Goods Urged

An appeal for funds for Abyssinia, both for organising Red Cross relief and for helping her in the purchase of arms and ammunition, was made at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on 12th October. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, presided.

The speakers included Dr. G. S. Arundale, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. Sabhavalla, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkdas and Mrs. S. A. Brelvi. They condemned Signor Mussolini's "imperialistic and aggressive" policy in Abyssinia and assured the Abyssinians of Indian sympathy in their struggle to maintain their independence.

Resolutions were passed condemning Italy's policy, appealing to the Indian commercial community not to render assistance to Italy by supplying war materials or commodities and urging the effective boycott of Italian goods and commodities, so as to make the application of economic sanctions most effective.

INDIA'S POVERTY

Exaggerated Statement

Those who hawked khadi during the Gandhi Jayanti Week also delivered lectures on India's poverty, and many of those who spoke at public meetings said that India was the poorest country in the world, and that the *per capita* income was the lowest in India.

Different methods have been pursued in various countries in calculating the national income. In some countries, such as an industrial country like England, where income-tax administration is efficient, the income-tax statistics are very valuable, but in other countries where income-tax returns are less satisfactory, and cover only a small part of the population, these statistics are not of the same importance.

As a result of the attempt made to work out, by the best statistical information available, the income per head (man, woman and child) in India, it has been seen that the income is low, as compared with other countries. But it is believed that China has a lower income per head.

The income per head in India (man, woman and child) when converted into pounds, amounts to £5 per annum as compared with £76 in the case of England, and £89 in the case of

the United States.

In other words, the income is 1-15th of that of England, and 1-18th of that of the U.S.A.

In making comparisons, one has to take into consideration the different standards of values which prevail in regard to the necessities of existence and efficiency, and even comforts and luxuries.

—*Star of India.*

The 33rd session of the Indian Railway Conference Association concluded under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Highet. The outstanding subject dealt with were the proposed revision of the general classification of goods and the use of faked tickets.

Mr. H. N. Colam, agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was elected President of the Association for the year 1936-1937.

Sir Sita Ram, President of the United Provinces Legislative Council, visited Peshawar and was the guest of Rai Sahib Mehrchand Khamia, M.L.C., who held an afternoon party in his honour which was attended by a large number of prominent persons including Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffur Khan, President, and Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Secretary, Frontier Legislative Council, Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmed Khan, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Zahid Hussain, Comptroller, Juggat Singh, M.L.C., Ibrahim Khan, Sessions Judge, Malik Taj-ud-Din, Dr. Saranjam Khan and several members of the bar belonging to all communities. Sir Sita Ram visited important frontier stations and had an interview with the Governors.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT POISON SPREADS TO VILLAGES

Muslim Pir's "Fatwa" Against Dealings with Hindus

Humiliating Penalty Imposed for Breach

The Hindu-boycott movement started by Pir Jamait Ali Shah is reported to have filtered down to village Kirto, in Sidhawalli Tehsil, to an extent that it has spread panic among the Hindus of the place and the surrounding ilaqa.

Six Hindus, who have been settled there from time immemorial and who have been running small shops, have

been completely boycotted.

The movement has been intensified during this week and it is reported that under the guidance of Pir Mohammed Ali Hhah of the village, who has a 'gaddi' and landed property there, a procession of more than 200 Muslims is being daily taken out through the village streets after the evening 'Namaz.' The processionists, it is stated, halt in the Chowks and sing a song with a refrain "Musjid Nai Chadni Sarkar, Alla Sadde Nal" (we shall not renounce our right to the mosque, God is with us), and preach boycott of Hindus. A 'Fatwa' of the village Pir imposing a fine of Rs. 50, five shoe straps and injection of the filthy 'hukka' water in the mouth of a person purchasing an article from a Hindu shop-keeper is announced at each halting place.

Backed by Zamindars

The "Pir" is a man of influence and it is stated is being backed by the big Muslim Zamindars of the place, and other influential people of the village, so that no one dares to violate his decree. The Muslims are also being asked not to pay back the loans they may have taken from the Hindu "Shaukars."

The contagion of boycott is rapidly spreading into the adjoining villages, where the same cry is being taken up by the Mohammedans.

Some Hindus have come to Sheikhpura to consult leading Hindus of the place.

It may be mentioned that some time back Hindus were made to part with a building reported to be used as a Dharamsala for several generations by the Muslims and a copy of the sacred Guru Granth Sahib deposited there had to be removed to a room in a private residence of a Hindu, where it is still kept.

Progress of Flying in India.—During the year forty-four Imperial Airways planes arrived at Karachi to time, and eight a day late; of the late arrivals seven were due to bad weather and one to late running of the train from Paris to Brindisi.

In 1930, the first complete year of working, the weight of the mail carried was about 39,700 lbs. to India and about 36,500 lbs. from India.

In 1934 the total to India was about 85,000 lbs. and from India about 83,500.

INDIAN WOMEN PILOTS

Scholarship Plan

The Committee of the Das-Roy Memorial Fund formed to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. B. K. Das, Mr. D. K. Roy, Miss Brownlow and Mr. P. Gupta, who were killed in a flying accident at Dum Dum in April last, have decided to award an annual scholarship of Rs. 1,000 alternately to a Bengali boy and a Bengali girl prepared to undergo training in aviation at the Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum.

This year the scholarship will be awarded to a girl, who must be between 18 and 25 years of age, and who must enrol herself as a member of the local Flying Club at her own expense, which will not exceed Rs. 100, all flying expenses being borne by the Committee. She must also have a sufficient knowledge of English to pick up instruction easily.

Application forms and full particulars of the scholarship may be obtained from the General Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Biren Roy, at Behala.

The keenness of Bengali girls to take up flying has been in evidence for some time, but hitherto there have not been adequate facilities to train them, and very little encouragement has been forthcoming from the public. The decision of the Committee is expected to remove this want, and it is hoped it will be taken advantage of by the right type of candidates.

In Western India there are already three Indian women flyers, one of them holding an acrobatic licence for "stunt" flying. Two women are at present undergoing training in Madras, and a Bengali girl has started taking lessons in Calcutta.

BIHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To Send 160 Delegates to A.-I.C.C.

Labour Problem to be Investigated

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee met in the Sadaqat Ashram under the presidency of Babu Srikrishna Sinha, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Anugrah Narain Sinha, Babu Bepin Behari Verma, Swami Shahjanand Saarswati, Babu Ramdayal Sinha, Prof. Abdul Bari, Babu Saranghadar

Sinha, Babu Mathura Prasad and Shah Mohamad Omair Munimi were among the members who attended the meeting.

After a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta had been adopted, the Committee discussed and fixed the number of delegates for the All-India Congress Committee returnable by the Province on the basis of the total number of members enrolled at 160.

It was resolved to hold the next session of the Bihar Provincial Political Conference at Hazaribagh on January 4 and 5 next.

The Committee by another resolution appointed Prof. Abdul Bari to investigate the problem of labour and its organization in the province.

A sub-committee, with Babu Srikrishna Sinha, Babu Anugrah Narain Sinha, Swami Shahjanand B. Ganga Saran Singh and Babu Mathura Prasad was formed to chalk out a programme for the Congress Jubilee celebrations in the province.

CONGRESS JUBILEE

Commemoration Volume Completed

It is understood that the Congress Jubilee commemoration volume which Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has been entrusted to prepare has now been completed and submitted to the general secretariat of the All-India Congress Committee Office after being revised by Mahatma Gandhi. Arrangement is being made for its simultaneous publication in principal Indian languages on the occasion of the Congress Jubilee celebrations.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY AIR SERVICE

Inauguration last October

The Trivandrum-Bombay air services were inaugurated in October. The first plane to make the flight left Bombay on the morning of October 29, and arrived at Trivandrum in the evening.

The inauguration of the service coincided with "Birthday Week" in Travancore when the birthday of the Maharaja was celebrated.

The service now connects with Imperial Airways' Bombay-Karachi service. The Lahore-Karachi and Calcutta Delhi-Karachi services are also linked up with the Trivandrum service through central Karachi.

It is noteworthy that Travancore will

be the first South Indian State and one of the first Indian States to be linked up by air with the rest of the world.

There is also a possibility of extension of the services to Colombo and there is a likelihood of other important centres in South India being connected with Trivandrum by air.

HARIJANS TO LEAVE HINDU FOLD

Congress President Regrets Decision

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, interviewed by the Associated Press, deplored the resolution passed by the Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Conference advocating complete severance of the depressed classes from the Hindu fold.

He said that very genuine and serious efforts were being made by thousands of high class Hindus all over the country to improve the position of the Harijans and all such people were sincerely convinced of the impediments and difficulties that the Harijans had been suffering all these years.

While all these genuine efforts were being made it was unfortunate that anything should have been done to create a misunderstanding and to make the work of the reformers more difficult.

While appreciating the resentment which was at the root of the resolution, he regretted that such a resolution should have been passed.

LEADER'S COMMENT ON NASIK RESOLUTION

"Conversion to Other Faiths Would Weaken Community"

"Conversion to other faiths would weaken the numerical strength of the depressed classes and encourage the oppressors. The best advice to give to the community is that they should keep up their strength and fight for their rights and privileges from where they are, treating caste Hindus as untouchables. That would be manly," observed Mr. R. Srinivasan, the leader of the depressed classes, in a statement on the resolution advising the depressed classes to leave the Hindu fold passed by the Nasik Conference.

He adds that the news came to him as a thunderbolt.

"Let those," he says, "who are unable to face their enemies and treat them as untouchables emigrate to some country where untouchability does not prevail."

GUJRAT CRICKET ASSOCIATION

The following Office Bearers of the Gujarat Cricket Association were elected for the year 1935-36 at its Meeting held on 22nd September, 1935:

President—Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Baronet, Ahmedabad.

Vice-President—Mr. A. U. Botavala, Rander.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. C. M. Diwan, Ahmedabad.

Joint Hon. Secretary—Lieut. B. B. More, Baroda.

Hon. Treasurer—Professor V. B. Divatia, Ahmedabad.

Auditors—Messrs. Delal and Shah, Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, Bombay.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

Nagpur Meeting

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru presided over the meeting of the Council of the Indian National Liberal Federation held at the Gokhale Memorial Hall.

The Council adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Government in extending the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the teeth of vigorous public opinion with the use of the Viceroy's power of certification and enabling the Executive to usurp the functions of the judiciary, thus violating democratic principles and criminal jurisprudence.

The Council condemned the provisions relating to the Press and the haste with which Government rushed through the measure on the eve of the introduction of the new Constitution, which was bound to shake the further confidence of the people in the *bona fides* of the Government.

In another resolution the Council expressed the opinion that in the delimitation of the new constituencies, the present proportion of urban representation should not be reduced as this would deprive the Legislatures of better informed and more politically-minded representatives.

The India Act

The Council were further of the opinion that in the formation of the new constituencies the system of multiple member constituencies should be adopted so that different political views may find expression in the Legislatures.

The Council also discussed at length

the situation created by the passing of the India Act, and in view of the importance of the subject was of the opinion that the matter should be fully dealt with by a larger body like the Federation itself, which meets here in December.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Rural Development in Madras

The Madras Government have decided to utilize Rs. 5,50,000 of the Government of India grant for rural development in this presidency for the provision of drinking water supply sources in villages where the supply is inadequate or does not exist, and where local boards are not in a position to meet the necessary expenditure with the aid of the usual grants from provincial funds.

The Government desire to impress upon district board presidents that the villagers who are directly benefitted by these schemes, should be made to recognize that these are special grants made by the India Government for the good of the rural population.

In order that due recognition may be paid to these grants, the Government desire that the wells and tanks provided should be known as "Jubilee Wells" or "Jubilee Scheme."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Mr. Chintamani's Lecture in Mysore

"Science has no place in religion. In pursuing science the Indians ought not to make the blunder fatal to the country, and to the individual of belittling religion. Religion alone sustained and could ever sustain people amid myriads of misfortunes," said Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Mysore University. Endeavours and sacrifices made in pursuit of India's aims would be said to be in vain if in the process they gave up the heritage of religious faith while stressing the importance of education in science which was regarded as vital for our secular, political and economic progress. The speaker urged that devotion to science be suffused by a truly religious spirit, as both were indispensable to national life.

Dr. Metcalf, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

MORE KNOWLEDGE OF WORLD EVENTS

New Collegiate Society Formed

In order to provide students wide opportunities for knowledge of the happenings of the world, a general assembly has been formed in the Maharaja's College, with Prof. A. K. Mitra as Secretary.

The assembly will hold meetings every Saturday in the College Central Hall, when the members of the staff and learned speakers from outside the College will be invited to deliver lectures on different topics of world affairs for the benefit of the students. The inaugural meeting of the Assembly was held on October 12 under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, the Education Member of the Council of State, when Mr. M. R. Oak, the Principal of the College, gave an interesting lecture on Abyssinia.

Prof. V. V. Tamhankar, Head of the Department of Economics of the College delivered a lecture on the Reserve Bank of India last month.

"THE MASSES ALONE CAN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE"

Not Benevolent "Mahatmas"

Resolutions strongly condemning the acceptance of office under the new constitution and urging the rank and file of the Congress to fight against this move of the leaders, was passed by the Madras Presidency Radical Youth Conference, which was held at Madras, Mrs. Maniben Kara, of Bombay, presiding.

She declared that it was the masses alone which could successfully fight for independence, not small groups of people or benevolent "Mahatmas."

Co-education has been introduced in Sir Amar Singh Technical Institute Srinagar.

ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION

To be Held at Allahabad

It has been decided to hold the third All-India Newspaper Exhibition at Allahabad on the occasion of Adi-Kumbh Fair in January under the auspices of the Vidya Mandal, Allahabad.

NEW HOSPITAL

Madras Government Proposal

The Madras Government, it is understood, propose constructing a new hospital containing 167 beds at Cocanada, the headquarters of the East Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs (£42,000).

The present hospital is stated to be in a dilapidated condition. The site for the new hospital was acquired at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

VIGOROUS CRITICISM OF CONGRESS

Andhra Justices' Conference

Chief Minister's Address

"With the giving of the Royal assent to the Government of India Act, a new phase has opened in the constitutional history of our province. Of course, we have no apologies to the Government of India Act, nor do we endorse every provision contained in it. We are conscious of its defects and shortcomings, but we feel that it is only by working the Constitution successfully will it be possible to make improvements and remedy the defect. As a political organisation wedded to constitutional principles, it is our duty to attain the cherished goal of our country by successfully working the new Constitution," declared the Raja of Bebbili, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, presiding over the Andhra Justices' Conference held at Guntur.

The Raja Sahib criticised at length the Congress, and noted with pleasure the revulsion of feeling that has set in in the country against its policy, programme and methods. He expressed satisfaction at the improvement in the political situation. He welcomed the returning signs of political sanity among Congressmen, but ridiculed their puerile talk about wrecking the Constitution. He dwelt on the necessity of educating the electors with a view to enabling them to exercise their franchise wisely, and put in a strong plea for the reorganisation of the Justice Party in the mofussil. The Raja Sahib ended by suggesting the formation of branch associations in every Tuluk and the institution of a Parliament Board to set up candidates for the future legislative Council elections.

NATURAL GAS FIELDS NEAR AHMEDABAD

Immense Commercial Possibilities

Company Being Formed in Bombay

It is understood that Dr. P. K. Ghosh of the Geological Survey of India, who was deputed by the Government of India, to investigate and report on the natural gas fields located at Gogha near Ahmedabad has now concluded his detailed survey and has returned to headquarters and submitted his report to Government. It is reliably understood the report is satisfactory in every way and Dr. Ghosh is of opinion that there are immense commercial possibilities if these potential gas fields at Gogha are developed along scientific lines.

It is also understood that Mr. Bradshaw, another officer of the Geological Survey of India, who has had considerable experience in the oil and gas fields of Burmah, will, on his return from leave, be made available by Government to assist in this venture.

Meanwhile, a company is being formed in Bombay with the object of exploiting these natural resources. The promoters of the company intend to generate electricity, using natural gas, as power, to supply to Ahmedabad and other towns on the way.

The importance of cheap power for industrial and domestic purposes cannot be stressed too strongly, and it is to be hoped that the formation and successful working of this new enterprise will contribute materially towards the industrial development of Gujarat.

SIKH SYMPATHY WITH ETHIOPIA

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Khalsa Darbar, sent a letter on behalf of the Sikh community to the Emperor of Ethiopia, conveying sentiments of deep sympathy with the people of that country and saying that "his people looked upon the fight in Ethiopia as a struggle for freedom."

In reply to his communication, Sardar Mangal Singh has now received the following letter from Addis Ababa dated 24th September:

"We have the honour of informing you that your letter of the 15th August, 1935, addressed to His Imperial Majesty our Emperor, has reached His Majesty.

"His Majesty has been deeply moved with the good sentiments and sympathy the Sikh community is ex-

pressing him on your behalf, and on His Majesty's order we have the honour to thank you for it."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Preparing New Electoral Rolls

We understand that in connection with the enlarged Indore Legislative Council, elections will take place at about the end of January next, and it is expected that the newly elected Council will assemble in its first session on the 26th February, 1936, the day of His Highness' Accession to the Gadi.

Instructions have already been issued to election officers to prepare the electoral rolls according to the new rules recently promulgated, and the work is going on vigorously.

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Chief of Aundh to Preside

In connection with the forthcoming mission of the All India Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Indore during Christmas, Rao Sahib S. L. Tambe and Mr. N. S. Hahalkar paid a visit to Dhar to collect subscriptions and enrol members of the Reception Committee. The deputation were received most cordially by the Dewan Diwan Bahadur K. Nadkar who rendered every assistance to the members in their work.

Owing to the inability of His Highness the Gaekwar to accept the Presidentship of the Sammelan, the Chief of Aundh in Southern Maratha Country has been approached and has, we learn, agreed to accept the Presidentship. A deputation will shortly wait on him at Poona in this connection.

ENGLISH EDUCATION

"Mistake of Hindu Girls' Parents"

Hindu girls should not avail themselves of English education. This advice was given by Sri Swami Harnamdas Mahant Sahib of Sadh Bela, Sukkur in a Press statement.

He pointed out that parents are prone to impart this education, but he is of the view that English education should not be imparted to their girls because girls have not to serve in offices. He further adds that as a result of English education girls succumb to fashions and form wrong notions of freedom and their religious advancement is impaired. He advocates the teaching of Hindu in the cause of the Hindu religion.

TRADE and COMMERCE

OUR OBJECTS

A most important object of this journal is to encourage and promote trade relations amongst readers. Assistance and advice by experts is at your disposal without any charge except that of postage.

Successful concerns are requested to send accounts of their enterprises, together with photographs of their Directors, Proprietors, and views of their premises, for publication in THE INDIAN.

INDIA'S TRADE DURING OCTOBER 1935

The following statement compares in lakhs of rupees the imports and exports (including re-exports) of merchandise into and from India during October 1935 with imports and exports during September 1935 and October 1934 and September 1934; also net movements of gold and silver, balance of trade and remittance of Government funds:

Merchandise	Oct. 1935	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1934	Sept. 1934
Imports:	1181	1021	1247	1054
Exports:	1450	1202	1237	1207
Gold:				
Net Movement	+298	+303	+384	+67
Silver:				
Net Movement	+9	+6	+34	+21
Balance of Trade:	+585	+499	+415	+254
Government Remittance:	-227	-423	-369	-511

The above statement shows an increase in imports of 160 lakhs and an increase in exports of 248 lakhs for the month under review as compared with the previous month. Imports have decreased by 66 lakhs and exports have increased by 213 lakhs as compared with October, 1934.

Figures relating to the export of gold show a further decline in the month under review but are still above the figure for June, 1935 (102 lakhs). A slight rise in the export of silver is registered.

Balance of trade figures show an increase of 86 lakhs as compared with the previous month and an increase of 170 lakhs over the figure for October 1934.

Latest Weather and Crop Reports

Rainfall has been general in most parts of India with the exception of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal where rain

is needed. Standing crops are reported to be on average to good condition with the exception of Bengal where crops are being affected by drought.

The wholesale price index number for the month of October 1935 at Calcutta is 93, as compared with 89 for the previous month.

Crop Forecast

Cotton.—The second all-India estimate of the area covered by the 1935-36 Cotton crop is 22,118,000 acres. The corresponding unrevised estimate last year was 20,365,000 acres.

Sesamum.—The second estimate of the area covered by the 1935-36 sesamum crop in India is 4,040,000 acres. The corresponding revised forecast for last year was 4,096,000 acres.

Groundnut.—The second forecast for groundnut is 4,748,000 acres as compared with last year's figures of 5,094,000.

Sugar Cane.—The second estimate of the sugar cane crop is 3,679,000 acres against revised figures for last year of 3,445,000 acres.

Rice.—The first all-India estimate of the area covered by the 1935-36 rice crops is 74,082,000 acres. The corresponding revised forecast for last year was 75,393,000 acres.

Details of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta for the following months are as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	73	71	48	47
Cereals	73	71	Raw Jute	69
Pulses	82	82	manufac-	69
Sugar	126	128	turers	
Tea	119	114	Raw	70
Oilseeds	106	109	Cotton	76
			manufac-	
			turers	114
			Hides and	115
			Skins	58

Imports into the United Kingdom from British India and from all sources (including British India) during each of the last six months were as follows in £ millions:

	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Imports	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.7
From India	64.5	57.8	61.8	59.1	60.8	73.4
Total Imports						

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HOW TO KNOW INDIA

Adopt all or as many of the following methods as you can:

1. Travel in India during the winter months. December and January are the best months for a European to go to India. Make use of our travel agency, which is the only

Indian one in existence in England. This Agency will put you in touch with the people that you should know.

2. Read books on India, preferably written by unbiased Europeans and Indians.
3. Read THE INDIAN and other newspapers about India.
4. Invite and arrange lectures by Indians on the country. THE INDIAN can provide you with suitable and experienced successful business, professional and literary men who can always properly enlighten you on India.
5. Make social contacts with Indians resident and travelling in your country.
6. We can assure you that Indians welcome and appreciate your friendship. Give your genuine friendship and gain their confidence.
7. We are arranging to send for some interesting Indian Films in order to make you familiar with Indian life and culture. If you approve of our suggestions, write to us and we will be very glad to co-operate with you.
8. Join Indian associations and organisations that are in operation in your country. If you are not aware of them, write to us for names and addresses and we will gladly give you suitable introductions.

USEFUL TIPS FOR INCREASING TRADE WITH INDIA AND THE ORIENT

1. Employ an Indian in your Head Office or see that the person in charge of the Indian Section knows at least one or two Indian languages properly.
2. In India, employ Indian Agents, Brokers and Travellers.
3. Advertise in Indian newspapers in the different Provinces.
4. Invite successful Indian business men to England for a short trip.
5. Send your representatives to India at least once every two years.
6. Gain the confidence of Indians by creating and strengthening good social contacts. This is the way the Japanese and Americans are marching ahead in business.
7. Last but not least, know India and the Indians. If you cannot spare much time for study of the country, at least read THE INDIAN regularly without fail. Be a Life Subscriber by paying only £2.

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THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN ARE HOLDING A BUSINESS LUNCHEON IN HONOUR OF THE FOLLOWING

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 2. The Deputy Trade Commissioner for **India**;
 3. The Trade Commissioner for **Ceylon**;
 4. The Trade Commissioner for **Mysore**;
 5. The **Afghan** Trade Agent;
 6. Official Secretary to the Agent-General for **Queensland**;
 7. Representative of the Agent-General for **British Columbia**;
 8. Commercial Officer, **New South Wales Government**;
 9. The Trade Commissioner of the **Union of South Africa**;
 10. Commercial Agent of the **Quebec Government**;
 11. Timber Commissioner for **Eastern Canada**;
 12. Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for **Southern Rhodesia**;
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PACIFISM AND SENTIMENTALISM

By **AMMON A. HENNACY**

The average citizen, as well as the militarist, often looks upon the pacifist as being a sentimentalist; inferring by this attitude that the only practical realists are those who obtain their ends by force. I am not alluding to the society woman who spends thousands of dollars for founding a home for cats while supporting a system of society where children are starving and where our youth are trained for the next war. This is sentimentalism pure and simple. It is the sentimentalism which is adulterated with social idealism and which fails to discriminate between the unethical means toward an ideal in view to which I refer.

In the dictionary the word sentimental has two meanings. The first that is given: "Characterized or dominated by sentiment; pertaining to feeling, tender susceptibilities, or moral intellectual conviction or dispositions." I plead guilty to being this kind of a sentimentalist. For twenty-five years I have not eaten meat, although I really like certain varieties of meat. For "sentimental" reasons I might say that I do not desire to kill animals; therefore for others to do this killing for me would not seem to me to be logical or consistent. We cannot speak sincerely of the brotherhood of man while hating a race or a class. If we have an ideal in mind and admit that we fall short of that ideal, then we are not hypocrites. If we call ourselves pacifists yet reserve the right to fight in a class war or in a "good" defensive war we deserve to be called sentimentalists in the derogatory sense of the word as given in the following second definition in the dictionary: "Indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; mawkishly or superficially emotional."

The definition of a hypocrite as: "A false pretender to virtue or piety; one who simulates virtue or piety," would seem to link up with this kind of a sentimentalist. I think that the accusation of the conservatives is not without some truth, for to the mind of the militarist the sincere pacifist who will go to prison for his ideal is not differentiated from the thousands who cheer at parades and meetings, but whose every-day life is a denial of peace or brotherhood.

This honest opponent who sees the

world domineered by Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, whose governments are based upon fear and upheld by bayonets, look upon the relative freedom of our country with its higher standard of living; seeing very few pacifists, and many of these of the unstable, wishy-washy kind, who weep at any atrocity brought forward by those who profit from parading the miseries of others—this man believes that C.C.C. camps, R.O.T.C. and the Army and Navy in general will have to be utilised to defend our country. He cannot conceive of any appreciable number of pacifists acting in unison *a la Gandhi* and repelling an invader. Although this man is ignorant as to the varieties of radicals and pacifists, he cannot be called a sentimentalist.

Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin do not claim to be idealists; they claim to be realists. To them, anything sentimental is to be abhorred. The munition makers do not waste any time on sentiment on the flag—any flag—they are realists.

How can we expect an honest opponent to appreciate our sincerity when we consort with Communists in a League Against War and Facism, when we know, and he knows, that in the case of Russia fighting on the same side as the United States, these red-pacifists would join in the war. This lack of discrimination, this lack of reasoning, this half-way pacifism is a detriment to our movement.

I will list several specimens of sentimentalists:

(1) Those who believe that a "red-network" of pacifists and radicals have conquered our educational and religious institutions.

(2) *Preachers who support the Boy Scouts* and sign peace pledges and preach sermons; for "Military and Naval America" lists the Boy Scouts as a "semi-military organisation," and the leaders of the Boy Scouts are invariably military men; while the Scout Oath itself precludes any pacifism. It takes more courage for a preacher to show one ounce of opposition *to-day* toward the present Boy Scout evil than to show a pound of preachments against a war to come ten years hence.

(3) Churches who denounce war as a sin, yet accept money from the Army and Navy for the employment of chaplains. If the spiritual welfare of the

soldier or the sailor is valued, why not send missionaries as to the heathen, rather than accept "blood money" from the Government?

(4) Absolute pacifists, who do not believe in any war but who unite with Communists expecting to advance the cause of pacifism, when it is well known that the Communist tends to enter the army to turn the war into a revolution.

(5) Pacifists who believe promises of politicians regarding peace and disarmament.

(6) Pacifists who cherish the illusion that if only the people could vote against war there would be no war. History proves that the masses are easily induced to vote against their own interests, and even to enlist voluntarily.

Is there then no hope for the sincere pacifist who is a sentimentalist in the best sense of the word, but who as a realist knows of the odds against him and his vision of a warless world? We who are not fighting a temporary fight for peace are not dismayed over a temporary defeat. Two thousand years ago Jesus lived under a tyrant as vicious as Hitler, but He did not seek to overcome him through force and hatred. He gave us the message of turning the other cheek, of courage against great odds, of overcoming evil with good-will. He did not tell us to be a Christian or a pacifist next year, or in ten years, when a war or a crisis might come—but "now is the accepted time." We must use the pacifist principle of good-will in all our daily contacts. If we belong to a church or to a political party we can help to leaven this huge loaf; if not, we can individually practice our idealism. St. Francis, Thoreau, Tolstoi and Gandhi have shown us what one man can do. Violence is its own destruction. Courage, faith and good-will will provide its own victory.

DR. AMBEDKAR ASKED TO STUDY SIKHISM

Sardar Dalip Singh Doabia, Vice-President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee, has telegraphed as follows to Dr. Ambedkar:—

"I have read your difficulties in the press. The Sikh religion fulfils the desired requirements. Being monotheistic and all-loving, it provides equal treatment for all its adherents. Pray study the Sikh religion before final decision."

TOWARDS A PERFECT UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA

By **P. K. BANERJI**

It may be a pertinent question to ask at this stage: What should be the essentials of a perfect understanding between Great Britain and India? There is ample evidence to show that the majority of the progressive Indian population are in favour of maintaining intact the relations that have existed between England and India during these hundred and fifty years or more. Even the extremists who are loudest in their condemnation of British rule in India, are concerned only with the system of British Imperialism that has certainly done much damage to Indian nationalism and demoralised the self-respect of the Indian people. If once the system is replaced by a more genuine understanding of the economic needs of the Indian mass, there will be little ground for any grievance against Britain. I am, of course, not including the terrorists who are running wild in certain provinces—more so in Bengal—but it is perhaps useful to note that even they, misguided as they may be, are mere products of economic circumstance that first educates them and then throws them out of employment. Marx has somehow or other taken a hold of the young mind of the educated unemployed, and his pertinent exhortation to the workers of the world to unite into an organic whole to oust the formidable power of the capitalists, inasmuch as they have nothing to lose, but a world to win, has acted like a stimulant to their diseased condition brought about by grim unemployment. This clearly proves that there is something wrong somewhere in the system that has failed to satisfy the hunger of a vast mass of the Indian people with even a modicum of bread and butter. But this is a question which I should like to be solved by an economist or a politician, who is best suited for the task. As one who has so far refrained from politics, I can neither commend nor condemn the various constitutions that have, from time to time, been made for the amelioration of the Indian condition; much less can I say anything either in appreciation or disapproval of the various safeguards that have been imposed to protect British interests in India. They may be good; they may be bad. To me, they signify

only a form of national aggrandisement, an exploitation of the weak by the strong. Be that as it may, I am not much concerned with the safeguards, on which opinion is divided both in India and England. I have too much faith in the commonsense of the two peoples to doubt that a *via media* can be struck between the conflicting safeguards, which will prove beneficial to both countries.

In one of my conversations with a public man of great eminence, I was struck by a profound observation that he made, when he spoke of the relation between England and India, namely: "The devil whom he knew was much better than the devil whom he did not know." In my opinion this *obiter dictum* implies a sound social principle, even as it justifies a great political truth. Stripped of figuration, it means simply that India and Britain, owing to their long relation, are certainly pre-eminently suitable for a harmonious understanding with each other than with any other country. Though young in years, at the time of the last Great War, I still remember vividly the fear that people in this country often expressed if the Germans should win the war. And in my youthful heart I would picture all kinds of troubles that I would have to encounter if the Germans should extend their empire to India—not the least the language difficulty. But this youthful nightmare, nurtured by the narrow outlook of domesticity, soon yielded place to a wider conception of international goodwill, as my outlook became healthier by travels. I have now travelled three-fourths of the world, and have learnt the great truth that humanity is the same everywhere.

And this is exactly the point I desire to emphasise in this article. If Britain could understand this and translate her understanding into action, everything would auger very well indeed for the relation between the two countries. I was horrified to see, when I first visited England in 1929, that racial prejudice was so rampant in England that the proverbial difficulty of securing a lodging in London at once presented itself in grim reality. Of course, I myself was fortunate in this matter, for I

readily found myself a welcome guest in the house of an Indian barrister, who had set up an establishment there with his English wife. Both he and his wife were uniformly kind to me during the nine months I stayed there as their guest. But I had to hunt up lodgings for other friends, and very often I was repulsed with the answer, "Sorry, there is no room," even though the notice outside invited paying guests. Even as late as 1933—during the great days of the Joint Parliamentary Committee—when I revisited England, in the company of my father and my wife—we had considerable difficulty in securing rooms till Cook's came to our rescue—and this in spite of the private instructions of the Secretary of State for India (which I understood was given to managers of all the hotels in London) *not to refuse admission to any Indian visitor*.

This racial prejudice, I doubt not, has originated in the misbehaviour of some of our countrymen abroad, but that all should be penalised for the few delinquents passes my comprehension. I only hope that conditions have now improved in England, but news has recently come from the neighbouring Italy that the main purpose of Mussolini's aggression over Abyssinia—apart from any economic or political motives—is to replace the "barbarous" civilisation of a black race by the loftier civilisation of the whites. It has gladdened me to find that Britain, along with France, has proved adamant in their sympathy with the Abyssinians in crushing the monstrous injustice of Italy, but I have not yet been able to convince myself that this friendly attitude towards the Abyssinians is not actuated by other motives than mere sympathy. However, be that as it may, I have got to confess to a sense of disappointment at Britain's attitude towards India. She believes that, as a white race, she is superior to the Indians, but she forgets one vital point in the history of civilisation, that India's culture had reached its zenith when England—and most of the European nations—was still semi-civilised, if not actually barbarous. But I am not going to indulge in a reverie of the past, if only for the reason that our

contact with England was a matter of more recent times, when the "glorious past"—of which our politicians still sing in felicitous remembrance—was showing signs of decay. Then followed a long struggle for supremacy, in which deceit was met with deceit, war with war, which resulted in considerable loss of men and economic chaos. And, today, the same struggle continues, not on the battlefields, but on the floors of the councils and the Parliament, where politicians vie with one another more in their rhetorical power than in their political acumen. Thus, to quote the oft-repeated words of Sir Samuel Hoare, "the dogs bark but the caravan passes on. But for how long, I wonder.

The one evil result of British domination in India has been the complete eclipse of India from the map of nations, which has caused the Indians to dwindle into a mere shadow, that takes its silhouette from the reflected glory of Britain. This is regrettable, from both Indian and British standpoints. In India it has excited national jealousy, whereas in England it has stiffened control with rigid ordinances sanctioned against a discontented people. During his famous trial in England, Sir Roger Casement—an Irish rebel—said that loyalty is a sentiment, not a law; it rests on love, not on restraint; and nothing indeed could be truer with regard to the relations between England and India. The British Government in India, with their departmental bureaucracy that is so notoriously apathetic to popular opinion, have succeeded only in alienating Indian sympathy. The result is too obvious to need any special elucidation. One has only to express regret at the colossal ignorance of our civilians who come from England with pre-conceived notions of British prestige, that has proved detrimental both to India and England. Even the reforms that are, from time to time, devised for India, are often conceived in distrust, in the incapacity of the Indians to govern themselves, and in similar doubts. If Mr. Churchill fights for the preservation of the British Empire across the English Channel, the more liberal of British politicians, who feign sympathy with Indian aspirations, press for reforms only to that extent which would not destroy the integrity of British rule. The difference is one of degree and not of kind, and the apparent gulf is solidly bridged by one purpose, namely, the supremacy of the white race over the black.

And as I am talking of the incapacity of the Indians to govern themselves, I may make a passing reference to the communal question that is the basis of the incapacity. There is hardly a man in India who does not regret the communal differences as poignantly as do the members of the British Cabinet, who have tried—but, alas, in vain—to solve the question by imposing an award. That itself is a living monument how Britain has failed to appreciate the cultural fellowship between the various communities, whom they have succeeded in dividing against one another by creating the obnoxious bugbear of separate electorates. Much as we regret the communal differences, the fatal blow to Indian nationalism was struck, once and for all, by British politicians. Let England not try to shift the incidence of this blame to our shoulders to our greater humiliation, but try, even at this stage, to resuscitate (not in the style of Frankenstein's monster) Indian nationalism to the greater glory of herself and India.

I have said enough to indicate where England has erred; and now, in the light of what I have said, I will table out the essentials of a perfect understanding between India and Britain:

- (1) The realisation of the oneness of humanity, whereby alone can racial prejudice be shaken off.
- (2) A more genuine appreciation of Indian aspirations, which alone can bring about a harmonious understanding between England and India.
- (3) The realisation of the imperfections of man, which alone will enable British politicians to make reforms in a more realistic spirit of equality rather than superiority.
- (4) The avoidance of sympathy, which will help the English people to approach their task with a rationalist outlook without the patronising snobbishness.
- (5) Complete stifling of distrust and replacing it by complete trust.
- (6) A robust optimism which will help the English to achieve a more lasting result than mere ephemeral schemes of political reforms.

If these essentials are followed, I think that the future will brighten up both for India and England. Constant hostility, in which the two nations are at present engaged, will, I fear, lead nowhere—and will end in nothing.

SHORT PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER OF "THE INDIAN"

The founder was born in 1896 in the Province of Punjab in a well-known family of Ludhiana where he matriculated in the local Arya High School. Studied Science for the first two years at the Lahore Government College, where after another two years he took his Degree of B.A. in first class. The embargo on visit to England being removed, due to the termination of the Great War, in 1919 Mr. Nehra joined the London University and the Honourable Society of Middle Temple Inn for the study of Law. He started his Practice at the Uganda High Court. The place was too small and too slow, therefore he migrated to Kenya Colony and settled at the seaport town of Mombasa. It did not take him long before he was elected as Secretary of the Mombasa Indian Association and a Member of the District Committee and other local bodies. Subsequently he was elected Member of the Legislative Council of the Kenya Colony whereon he represented his countrymen till he resigned on his departure for England on a years holiday in 1927.

In politics he believes in moderation and practical ways rather than theories. He is a man of very abstemious habits, he dislikes drinking and smoking as much as he hates wasting time on theatres, cinemas or dancing. His hobbies are building, books, journalism and social gatherings. In sport he likes swimming, tennis and driving.

Even though he has been away from India for so many years, yet he is an early riser and starts work at six and never misses his morning bath. He takes pleasure in his work and that is why he works for 14 hours and sleeps for 8 and the rest of the time he employs in attending to daily needs and a little relaxation between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening. Besides this journal, he has founded several organisations and useful societies in London. He believes in devoting 10 per cent of his profits and 5 per cent of his time to charitable work and institutions. By temperament he is always cheerful and hospitable and does not believe or indulge in anger or fiery outbursts.

THE SOLIDARITY OF ISLAM

By **JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**

Some time back I read with great interest an article by Sir Mohamad Iqbal on "The Solidarity of Islam." Sir Mohamad's writings always attract me, for they give me some insight into a world which I find difficult to understand. So far as religion and the religious outlook are concerned, I live in the outer darkness, but, in spite of this deficiency in me, I am sufficiently interested in the historical, cultural and even the philosophical aspect of religion.

In his article Sir Mohamad dealt with the issue created between the Qadianis and the orthodox Muslims, and considered this as "extremely important" and affecting the integrity of the parent community. The Qadianis according to him, had discarded the basic idea of Islam—the finality of prophethood—and had reverted to some extent to early Judaism and the pre-Islamic Magian culture. He was therefore of opinion that this "rebellious group" should not be allowed to carry on its subversive propaganda, and, in any event, should not be permitted to masquerade as Muslims. Qadiani leaders did not accept Sir Mohamad's argument and vigorously repelled some of his statements.

Sir Mohamad's article raises a host of issues and makes one furiously to think in many directions. I hope that he will develop some of his points in future writings, for they deserve a full discussion. For the moment I am concerned with one aspect of his arguments only. It would be impertinent of me to discuss the validity or otherwise of this argument from the point of view of Islam. That is a matter for erudite Muslims. For me, Sir Mohamad is an authority on Islam worthy of respect and I must assume that he represents the orthodox view-point correctly.

If that is so, I presume that Turkey under the Ataturk Kemal has certainly ceased to be an Islamic country in any sense of the word. Egypt has been powerfully influenced by religious reformers, who have tried to put new garments on the ancient truths, and I imagine, that Sir Mohamad does not approve of this modernist tendency. The Arabs of Syria and Palestine more or less follow Egyptian thought-currents and are partly influenced by Turkey's example. Iran is definitely looking for its cultural inspiration to pre-Islamic Magian days. In all these countries, indeed in every country of

Western and Middle Asia, nationalist ideas are rapidly growing, usually at the expense of the pure and orthodox religious outlook. Islam, as Sir Mohamad tells us, repudiates the race idea (and of course the geographical idea) and founds itself on the religious idea alone. But in the Islamic countries of Western Asia we find to-day the race and geographical ideas all-powerful. The Turk takes pride in the Turanian race; the Iranian in his own ancient racial traditions; the Egyptian and Syrian (as well as the people of Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq) dream of Arab unity in which the Muslim and Christian Arab will share.

All this clearly shows that these nations have fallen away from the ideal of Islamic solidarity which Sir Mohamad lays down. Where then does this solidarity exist at present? Not in Central Asia, for in the Soviet parts the breakaway from orthodoxy is far greater; in the Chinese parts the predominant currents are probably nationalist (Turanian) and Soviet, Afghanistan and Arabia proper remain in Asia, and then there are a number of Islamic countries in North Africa, apart from Egypt. How far this orthodox outlook of religious solidarity is prevalent there I do not know, but reports indicate that nationalistic ideas have penetrated even there. And nationalism and the solidarity of Islam do not fit in side by side. Each weakens the other.

From Sir Mohamad's view point, this situation in the Islamic world must be a deplorable one. The question of the Qadianis, important as he considers it, sinks into relative insignificance before these world happenings. He stresses the need of a real leader to rise in the Punjab, apparently to combat the "Qadiani menace." But what lead does he give in regard to the wider menace? The Aga Khan, we are told, is the leader of Indian Muslims. Does he stand for this solidarity of Islam as defined by Sir Mohamad Iqbal?

These questions are relevant even for a non-Muslim; for on the answer to them depends the political, social and economic orientation of Indian Muslims and their reactions to modern ideas and thought-currents, in which some of us are interested. Islam being a world community, its policy must also be a world policy if it is to preserve that

sense of solidarity. Sir Mohamad should give us some hint of this policy to meet the nationalist, social and economic problems that confront each country and group.

The only hint he gives in the article is a negative one: that religious reformers should be put down. In this, he tells us, he cordially agrees with the orthodox Hindus, and religious reform is supposed to include all social reform. He makes a provincial suggestion also that the distinction of rural and urban Muslims be abolished, as this interferes with the unity of Islam in the Punjab. Presumably the fact that some Muslims cultivate the fields, some are big landlords and live on rent, some are professional people living in cities, or bankers, or artisans or captains of industry, or labourers, or some have an abundance of the good things of life whilst most others starve, will still remain and will not interfere with Islamic unity.

Perhaps it is the object of the recently formed "Council of Peers and Moslem Leaders," of which Sir Mohamad Iqbal is a member, to further this unity and the solidarity of Islam. To an outsider it seems a little odd that Christian members of the British House of Lords should be so interested in the progress and solidarity of Islam. But at the lunch at Claridge's, in London, that followed the formation of this Council, the Aga Khan, we are told, "developed the theme of Anglo-Moslem unity." Perhaps the two unities lead into one another, and build up a wider and more embracing unity. It is all very confusing. I wish Sir Mohamad would explain and enlighten us.

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HEAD OFFICE: 38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views of the correspondence expressed in these columns.

The following letter was written to the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P., by Indian students in London:

DEAR MR. LANSBURY,

We, the undersigned Indian residents in England, beg to approach you with an earnest request to clear certain points of doubt arising out of your recent public utterances.

We have noted your courageous attitude of declaring yourself uncompromisingly opposed to use of arms and to military methods of restoring or preserving peace and tranquility. We express no comment on the correctness or incorrectness of your views, but we are no less appreciative of your personal courage than your other admirers. However, as Indians, your present action raises a very serious confusion in our minds, and it is of importance to the life and liberty of hundreds of millions of human beings in the British Empire that this confusion should be cleared.

Seeing the important position you hold in the political machinery of the British Empire, our self-protection requires us to understand where even robust pacifism, such as yours, ceases to function. We are wondering whether your sub-conscious self—with the undoubted honesty of your conscious self—directs you to be averse to use of arms only when lives of any nationals of the white race are concerned, and prompts you to act in the exactly opposite manner when lives of human beings of darker skins are at stake.

May we remind you of the last Labour Government of 1929-31, of which you were a conspicuous and respected member? There were notable instances when human lives were destroyed by use of arms and by military methods with professedly good excuses on the part of those who did so during the Labour regime. As admitted in the House of Commons, more than 1,100 small and large air raids were carried out over regions where the people possessed no anti-aircraft defences whatever. Over 300 Arabs and Jews lost their lives in Palestine under fire of British authorities. Similarly, 43 completely unarmed Negro women were

killed in Nigeria one morning, and several Negroes in Gambia were bayoneted, and several in Durban were shelled out of their homes by use of tear gas bombs.

All these acts had full and unqualified sanction from the Labour Cabinet, including yourself and Sir Stafford Cripps. These methods were sanctioned by you unquestionably in the interests of British Imperialism, of which you were for the moment custodians.

On many occasions at public meetings, whenever questioned on the subject, you hotly defended your personal action as a member of the Government. You always declared all these measures to be justifiable and which you considered necessary for all Governments to adopt. You never offered any opposition to your colleagues and you did not resign on grounds of conscientious principles. Incidentally we recognise the victims of this policy were without exception people of coloured nationalities. You will naturally forgive us for feeling greatly puzzled by your present attitude. Are you now prepared to admit that you were doing wrong and acting contrary to your lifelong principles when you were gladly and repeatedly giving your sanction to measures of taking human lives by use of deadly weapons, or can you tell us now if British Pacifism becomes dormant and inoperative when the lives in question are not of Europeans or are to be taken for safeguarding Britain's Imperialist gains? Even in your present act many and many of us are wondering if you are once again sub-consciously persuaded to follow a policy of allowing an open massacre of tens of thousands of helpless and ill-armed Ethiopians at the hands of the fully armed hordes of Mussolini, whereas you are averse to any fatal conflict between Britons and Italians, both members of the European race?

In further support of your policy as a constructive measure you now come forward as an advocate of pooling all the resources of the British Empire with others. Here again, as Indians, we have a right to know how far you feel justified in making a disposition of products that are raised by native labour in India, Malacca, Burma, Ceylon, Arabia, Sudan East, and South Africa. Do you advocate the obviously just measure of Britain first withdrawing her control and enforced rights of possession over the products of these other nations, and then leaving these nations, as legitimate and rightful

owners of their products, free to join a world-league of free nations, and to agree to a system of honest and impartial exchange of products with all other nations on even terms? In your speech you are assuming, like other British Imperialists, the right and power of Britain to make bargains with other nations for disposing of the products of foreign countries brought forcefully under British ownership. We cannot naturally view with philosophic calm the prospect of your using the League of Nations as a re-distributor of the earth's goods wherein the powerfully armed nations and conquerors decide the fate of the colonial countries and their peoples.

All these theories of pacifism which act so inconsistently make us feel an alarm, and we are entitled to a full and friendly explanation from you to clear those points of doubt and confusion, and we trust you will not treat our request with snobbish silence or arrogant contempt.

We remain, dear Mr. Lansbury,—

Yours truly,

P. R. Sen-Gupta, B. K. Gupta, J. K. Banerji,
P. Singh, P. S. Sharma, K. S. Bhat, S. A.
Wahid, H. D. Scroopa, A. B. Khan, Godin, Dr.
C. B. Vakil, N. C. Dutta, S. Saklatvala (Mrs.)
Sahri Saklatvala, B. B. Roy Chowdhury, B. K.
Sinha, S. Sen, S. Sinha, Ayara Angadi, D. Y.
Dev, and 20 other Indians

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON

19th November, 1935

The Editor.

Sir,—Since the dissolution of London Branch of The Indian National Congress some time ago, there has been felt a need for an organisation in Great Britain, for the sympathisers and supporters of the Congress movement in India.

Indian National Congress of Great Britain has been formed in London. Its object will be to follow in letter and spirit the creed and policy of the Indian National Congress and to advance propaganda on behalf of the Motherland, and to keep the British public informed of the true situation in India.

In order to contradict any rumours, this organisation welcomes all Indians belonging to any political thought, who unreservedly subscribe and support the policy and creed of Indian National Congress.

President, General Secretary,
Dr. Saeed Nohamedi. K. D. Kumris,
83, Greencroft Gardens,
London, N.W.6.
Phone—MUSEUM 2486

RELIGIOUS SECTION

These columns are open to all religions, societies, priests and those in charge of religious organisations are requested to send notes and news of their activities to the Editor.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON

The Khalsa Jatha, British Isles, celebrated the Gur Purv at Bhupindra Dharmasala, 79, Sinclair Road, London. After the Akhand Path Shabad Kirtan was enjoyed to the great delight of all those present in the Durbar Sahib Room (prayer room) amongst whom were Sardar and Sardarni Mohan Singh, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mr. Latifi of the Punjab, Sirdar Ram Singh Nehra, Dr. and Mr. Dutt, two Englishmen and three English ladies. The ladies were sitting (as is usual at Sikh religious gatherings) on one side and the gentlemen on the other side. According to custom, everyone had to wear some head-dress or handkerchief over the head as a mark of respect to the Guru Granth Sahib. There were no chairs or benches. Everybody had to take off their shoes and sit cross-legged on the floor (to the great discomfort of those unused to it).

The President, Dr. Diwan Singh, is a very enthusiastic and devout Guru Ka Sikh, but as President, he either does not know how to or is too nervous to discharge his duty properly. He looked as amateurish as Mr. Malik, the first speaker whom he called upon to say a few words about the Guru. It was equally painful for the speaker to say his piece as for the listeners to hear. Relief was felt when Dr. Anand, the President of the Indian Writers Association, stood and showed a better mastery and fluency of the English language. He commenced by saying that although he was not a Sikh yet he was brought up under the influences of his mother who used to read and recite all the prayers of the different religions. After relating a lot about his mother he came to the point. It appears that he was not prepared and was asked to speak on the spur of the moment.

The third speaker was Mr. R. S.



DIWALI CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

(Beiny)

About 180 covers were laid for the dinner to celebrate the famous Hindu Festival of Diwali by the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain. Standing—R. S. Nehra, the President (in evening dress); to his right is Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh (in turban), Mrs. M. L. Kalra, Mr. Jardine, Rai Bahadur M. B. Sethi, Dr. Damry. To the President's left: Maharaj Kumari, Professor Shastri, Sirdarni Mohan Singh.

Nehra, the President of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain and a Member of the Jatha. In his self-possessed manner he headed his speech by: "What does Hinduism owe to Baba Guru Nanak?" The degradation, disunity, and the oppressive rule of the unfortunate dissolute rulers of the time created such circumstances that the presence of Guru Nanak was a God-sent timely saving and reviving of the Hindu religion. Guru Nanak was not a founder of any particular religion. The militaristic nature of the disciples was engendered through force of circumstances and by the wise and brave organisation of the tenth Guru. Guru Nanak's humility was perfect, faith in righteousness unbounded and an example of simplicity. It is Guru Nanak who abolished idolatry and introduced perfect democracy by abolishing priests and Pundits in amongst his followers. Not only Hindus and India, but the whole world owes a great debt to the Saint and Saviour of Hinduism, whose birthday they had the honour to celebrate. By saving Hinduism, he saved a culture and philosophy which might one day be the effective cause of saving the world and humanity at large from the rank materialism which is the greatest canker, eating away the finer instincts of humanity in the modern world and bringing it nearer to the brink of mutual self destruction. Guru Nanak's life is a great beacon of hope and help to all who study and try to emulate him.

The audience being mostly Indians, the fourth speaker, Professor Gheba, was requested to speak in Hindustani.

He stressed the point that Guru Nanak believed in truthful life. According to him, truth was high but truthful living was higher. If people lived honestly and truthfully, what a happy and contented world we would have. Prof. Gheba continued that amongst the Sikhs there was perfect equality between men and women as is evidenced by the women taking their turn in leading the Shabada Kirtan that afternoon.

Dr. Diwan Singh, the President, admirably carried out the Ardas ceremony in Punjabi with uplifted naked sword in his clasped hands.

Afterwards the "Bhog Karah Pershad" was distributed to all in the old style by two Sikhs, one carrying the "thal", and the other giving handfuls to each one present.

Dinner was served at about 7 p.m. in three relays. Firstly the guests, then the members and lastly the volunteers. There were no waiters. The influence of Sirdar Bahadur Mohan Singh was felt in the food, because it was the first time that a purely vegetarian dinner was served to the Guru Ka Sikhs, most of whom are very fond of "Manti Pershad" (meat). Although the Sirdar Bahadur is himself a strict vegetarian yet his son and heir does not avoid meat diet. Sirdar Bahadur served as one of the most enthusiastic volunteer waiters up to the last, and is the guiding spirit in the Jatha. It is due to him that all the necessary repairs have been done to the Dharmasala building, the interior and exterior of which is now quite pleasant and respectable.

OVERSEAS SECTION

Secretaries of Social, Religious Societies and Political Associations are requested to forward reports of their activities for publication. Please send photographs if possible.

ASSAULT ON NATIVES BY EUROPEANS

Bishop of Pretoria Speaks Out

"Justice" is the sub-title of a comment by the Bishop of Pretoria (the Rev. Wilfred Parker) in this month's "Kingdom" on certain sentences passed on Europeans who have been convicted of assaults on natives. In days gone by, says his lordship, comment had had to be made on the inadequate sentences passed in these cases. "One hoped that the day had gone by, but it has not."

"A few weeks ago a European who had flogged an elderly native and his wife was fined a trivial £15, after the magistrate had commented with severity upon the brutality of the assault. Last month, at Pietersburg, a European who poured paraffin on a native's head and set fire to it, with the result that the native was badly burned and sent to hospital, was fined £5, and allowed to pay it in monthly instalments.

"Sentences such as these revolt all right-thinking people. Surely it is time that the Department of Justice should see that law breaking and brutality should have the punishment which it deserves. Cases such as these are a very strange comment on the speech made by one of our leading politicians in England recently, when he said that the natives in the Union were as kindly and justly treated as in the Protectorates.

FIRST MOSQUE IN JAPAN

Epoch-Making Event at Kobe Impressive Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the Kobe Muslim Mosque was held in the presence of a big gathering of Muslims from India, Java, Tartary, and other parts of the world. The function was a very impressive one.

Mulla Imam Shamghuni led the first Friday Prayer in the Mosque. Speeches were made in English and



Mr. H. B. Gajraj

A very successful and prominent business man in British Guiana. He has benefitted many charities, and is always keen on helping the Indian cause and friendship between the different races.

Urdu by various speakers and translated in Japanese.

The Mosque cost Yen 90,000,00, which was raised by collections from among the Muslims.

A school is also attached to the Mosque for the education of Muslim children.

Property Rights of Indians at Ladysmith.—The Ladysmith Town Council contemplates restriction measures to the detriment of Indian landlords. It has referred the question to the M.P. for Klip River with a view to his taking up the matter with the Government and urging the desirability of action being taken on the lines suggested by the Natal Municipal Association.

BURMA ELECTIONS

Hindu Mahasabha Leader and Minister Confer

U. Ottama, president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who is now in Mandalay, was given a warm reception by the local Hindu community there.

He paid a visit to Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister. It is understood that they discussed the political situation, specially with reference to the new constitution, and the coming election.

It is believed that Dr. Ba Maw and U. Ottama are making joint efforts to consolidate the strength of the Nationalists in the coming election.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR

To Deliver Lectures in Hyderabad and Madras

Mr. Yone Noguchi, a Japanese poet

and Professor of Keiogijuku University, who arrived in Calcutta last November, will, under the auspices of the Osmania University, deliver a series of lectures at Hyderabad beginning from December 20. He will thereafter arrive in Madras in January and deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University.

Iraq

The latest to join the ranks of countries that would not tolerate Indians within their borders, is Iraq, which leapt from the position of a mandated territory to the status of an independent country, and a member of the League of Nations after 1927. A law has been passed in that country, or is about to be passed, laying down that only Iraqis should be employed in most trades, exceptions being made only in the case of technical jobs. The result is that the very few Indians left in the country, find themselves robbed of all means of livelihood, and are even being asked to leave the country. With her usual generosity, India is allowing a large number of Iraqis to carry on different trades and professions. If Iraq insists on turning out the few Indians left in the country, she must be told that before long, India will have to take similar action. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will not be disinterested spectators of this new development, but will do what every decent Government should do for the protection of its nationals.

Malerkotla

All people, who have the happiness of Malerkotla at heart, will wish that the Durbar's order on Mr. Donaldson's enquiry into the Orti-Namaz dispute will end the ill-feeling between the communities. The Muslims have won their point, and it is fixed by law that Muslim prayers in Masjid Bafindgan should precede the Arti in Mandir Choudrian. The Hindus in their turn have been assured that there would be no restriction on recitation of Kathas by them. But orders of this type alone will not solve the question, unless in putting them into force, the State authorities are scrupulously impartial. Hindus and Muslims have lived in the State without trouble for a long time and the recent disagreement would not have developed to the dimensions it actually assumed, had the Government of the State been above the charge of partiality. We hope that, in working out Mr. Donaldson's award, no chance would be given for further ill-feeling.

REDUCTION OF HAJ PILGRIMS' FARES

Mr. Badi Ahmed's Efforts

Haji Badi Ahmed Chodhury, M.L.C., Member Calcutta Port Haj Committee, went on a Haj pilgrimage last year with a view to study the difficulties and wants of the would-be Hajis from India. On his return, he gave a detailed report and discussed how to remove the difficulties experienced. His report was published in many leading newspapers in Bengal in May and June this year.

He specially took up the subject of the reduction of the pilgrims fares, and he moved it in the Port Haj Committee meeting held on the 20th August 1935, and a resolution was unanimously passed, moving the Saudi Government, through the Government of India to reduce the tariff of dues charged by them from the Indian pilgrims, which were excessive in these days of economic depression, especially the motor transport charges between Jeddah and Mecca and Jeddah and Medina which were excessively high and, he suggested that the charges might be reduced by one third. Owing to his efforts the Saudi Government has published a pamphlet reducing the charges by one fourth for the Haj pilgrims for the ensuing year.

The Haji Sahib as such has done a great work for the Muslims of the world.

It is also learnt that the Haji Sahib has taken up the questions of the reduction of the train fares and concession return tickets (as issued during other festivals, etc.), being a member of the Railway Advisory Board for Haj pilgrims.

The public hope that the leading Muslim gentlemen of India will take part in this and draw the attention of the authorities concerned for this purpose. The companies will, no doubt, gain financially as the number of pilgrims will then increase.

TASMANIA

By Mr. H. W. Ely, I.S.O.,

Acting Agent General

Tasmania is the smallest State of Australia having an area of about 26,000 square miles. It lies to the South of Victoria from which it is separated by the Bass Strait, there being about 160 miles from the Port of Melbourne to Launceston in the North of the Island. Its population is small, about 240,000, but its interests are large and varied,



Mr. S. C. Goho,

one of the leading Barristers of Singapore. He is the Proprietor of Five legal firms at Singapore, Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Muar and Malacca. Mr Goho has been practising in Malaya for the past seventeen years. He has been of great assistance to several Indians in Malaya and has helped several Barristers to go to India by providing them with the necessary funds to pay for their admission fees. He has vast properties, both in the Straits Settlements and Johore.

the climate is purely temperate, excellent and without the length and coldness of the greater part of England, is much the same as the south of Cornwall. The scenery is equal to any in the Southern Hemisphere, rugged and bold, affording excellent facilities to the climber and on the high plateaux and mountain slopes winter sports are available in many parts to every one and at low cost.

Fishing is a pastime which attracts visitors from all parts of the world, catches are good and the fish sporting and of large size. The waters are free after a licence of 25s. is paid for the season for each rod that is used. Yachting, racing, cricket, tennis, football and all other sports are followed with the zest of the British race all over the world.

In a business sense the country is making great strides and maintaining a position of prosperity. For the year 1933 the exports totalled £6,685,000 and the imports £6,796,000.

The country has produced during the last half century minerals to the value of 60½ millions sterling. The fruit production is high, being in the years mentioned about five million bushels of apples and pears and eleven million pounds weight of small fruits. Its wool and lambs are high-class and fetch excellent prices in the English markets.

Tasmania, however, is not a country solely given up to primary production. Owing to the cheap electrical power that is available from natural catchment areas that are harnessed, many

large and important industries have been established in various parts of the Island. To mention a few, there is the Carbide factory, the Electrolytic Zinc works, the chocolate factory, the woollen yarns factory, the woollen cloth works and others.

Enquirers who are interested in this Island should communicate with the Agent General for Tasmania, Australia House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN SINGAPORE

What Chamber of Commerce Has Achieved During Year

The first general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Singapore, was held on the 15th September, 1935, Mr. R. Jaumabhoy J.P. the President, presided.

The Chamber takes its origin from the Singapore Indian Merchants' Association, which was established on the 21st November 1924, and ever since has worked silently. During its successful career it would not be out of place if I mention some of its achievements.

What it Has Achieved

It brought together the Indian Merchants. It helped in settling disputes not only of Indians but of others without going to Law Courts.

The appointment of a Trade Commission was due to the Shipping monopolies. This Association single-handed fought the mighty Bombay Conference by breaking away from them and chartered ships, which of course was a very difficult task and the Trade Commission Reports bear out the particulars and facts.

The Association participated actively in the Trade Commission and also had its Representative on the Commission.

The Association on behalf of the Indian Merchants opposed the piece goods quota but since the Government was bent on having it, the Association assisted its work in the best way possible.

When the right moment arrived it founded its Chamber and transferred its capital to this Chamber.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce starts with a membership of 62 Firms and they transact 95 per cent. of the Import-Export trade to and from India.

The Indian population of this country is second to the Chinese and has extensive trade and other interests in this country. It should have the same rights of representation like its sister Chambers—the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

STATE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND

By **DR. HINGORANI**

The National Health and Pensions Insurance in England is based on the principle of co-operation, and by its means every individual in need is supported or helped by the united efforts of the Community. Its working is enforced by Act of Parliament, and every employed person whose earnings are not more than £250 a year (i.e., about 2,260 Rupees) must contribute, a share. Every Employer must make a contribution for each of his Employees. Every male member over the age of 16 pays 9d. (i.e., 8 annas) a week, and his Employer pays the same sum. Every female member over the same age pays 6d. (i.e., 5 annas) a week, and her Employer 7d. (i.e., 6 annas).

These contributions take the form of stamps affixed to an official card supplied to each employed person.

For any week during which the Employee is not at work, no contribution is paid, of course, by either Employer or Employee.

Benefits

The benefits to which these contributions entitle the worker are as follows:—

1. Medical; 2. Sickness; 3. Disablement; 4. Maternity; 5. Old Age Pension; 6. Widow's Pension; 7. Orphan's Benefit.

Medical Benefits.—A list or "panel" of Medical men is provided in every District, and each insured person is allowed to choose any of these Doctors and to receive from that Doctor free medical attention; to choose a Dentist and receive free dental treatment, or an Ophthalmologist and receive free ophthalmic treatment. In addition, there are lists of Chemists, to any of whom application may be made for the free provision of **proper** and sufficient medicines and surgical dressings, according to the Medical Prescriptions. Surgical appliances, eye glasses or dentures are also provided according to the prescriptions of qualified Practitioners. Sanatorium treatment, as for instance in cases of tuberculosis, is also available on the recommendation of the "panel" Doctor, and the panel patient, although normally he attends the Doctor's surgery at regular hours has a claim to the Doctor's attention in case of need at any hour of the day or night.

Sickness and Disablement Benefit.—Sickness Benefit consists of the pay-

ment of fifteen shillings (about 10 Rupees) a week for a man, twelve shillings for an unmarried woman or a widow, and ten shillings (about 6 Rupees 8 Annas) for a married woman, during the period of incapacity for work through illness or bodily or mental disablement. These payments are made up to a total of 26 weeks. After that time, Disablement Benefit is substituted, which consists of only half the amount of Sickness Benefit, but continues for the whole period of incapacity.

Maternity Benefit.—This consists of the payment of a sum of £4 (52 Rupees) at confinement, whether the mother is legally married or not, provided she is an Insured person.

Old Age Pension.—At the age of 65 each man and woman is entitled to the Old Age Pension of 10s. (6 Rupees 8 Annas) a week during the remainder of his or her life. Should he or she continue to work, no more contributions are taken from him or her as Employee, although the Employer continues to pay his share.

Widow's Pensions and Orphan's Benefit.—At the death of any insured person, any unpaid balance of benefits (up to a maximum of £50, i.e., 640 Rupees) forms part of his estate at death and is payable by his Society to his nominees or legal heirs.

If an insured man, fully entitled to benefits, dies, his widow receives 10s. a week until her own death or remarriage. If he has children, his widow receives in addition 5s. a week for the first child until it is 14 years of age, or 16 if at school, and for each other child she receives 3s. 6d. a week until it reaches the age of 16. If she also dies, the children then receive 7s. 6d. a week each until they are 14 or, if they continue at school, until they are 16.

Thus it may be seen that the Welfare of the individual is made the business of the Community, and the ordering and maintenance of that business is the duty of the State.

ZANZIBAR

Dr. C. D. Rana of the Medical Department had retired from service and left for India.

Mr. P. S. Doctor, Advocate, who has rendered many useful services to the Indian Cause in Zanzibar has sailed for

India.

Two Currencies in Zanzibar. Like other Colonies and Protectorates where Indian currency was in use, Zanzibar has now brought in a shilling currency decree, which will operate as from the 1st January 1936, to replace the Indian Rupee. The existency rupee currency will remain legal tender until such time as the British Government through the Secretary of State for Colonies proclaims it to be illegal.

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The Manager,

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112, Seymour Place, London, W.1.

Dear Sir,

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by cheque
enclose 9/- or £2. British Postal Order.

(Name)

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- To strengthen and cement friendship between Indians and various members of the British Empire and other nations of the World.
- To advocate the further development of Indian political institutions on constitutional lines within the Empire.
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- To give reliable news and reports of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest Court of Appeal for India, Colonies and the Dominions.

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Professor A. M. Low, London.

REVIEWS

A Short History of The British Empire.—Henry W. Clark, D.D., has tried to compose the whole history of the British Empire Overseas into 320 pages of a small-sized book. Maps and fine writing have been avoided in preference to a clear and concise narrative of the most important events and turning points in the history of the territories and protectorates. The valiant deeds of the important Empire Builders are moderately stressed.

As usual, an English writer seldom notes any good points of the conquered races who are mentioned merely in passing as briefly as possible.

The writer shows a fair knowledge of his subject and does not indulge in any strong condemnation of policies or persons. The part played by Indians in British East Africa, the West Indies and other Colonies is not even mentioned either favourably or unfavourably.

The man in the street who wishes to know something of the origin and the course of progress of the British Empire will find this book interesting and enlightening. The book is brought quite up-to-date, and has an excellent Index.

by R. S. Nehra

Children's Ailments.—Mr. Harry Clements, N.D., D.O., D.C., describes the causes and shows the way to prevent and cure children's ailments in this book. The book contains 153 pages divided into seventeen chapters dealing with the Physical Development, Mistakes in Treatment, Simple Rules for Treatment, Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Coughs & Colds, Tonsils & Adenoids, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Measles, Whooping Cough, St. Vitus' Dance (Chorea), Worms, Common Skin Troubles, The Problems of the Nervous Child, and Bronchitis and Asthma.

This is a practical book, written from the standpoint of Natural Cure, showing parents and all those in charge of children how to manage their ailments along sensible lines, without recourse to drugs and other experimental methods. The moderate price of 5/- brings the book within the reach of everyone who may be interested in preventing and curing children's ailments without the necessity of doctor's bills.

by R. S. Nehra

There is good fare in the December number of the **Cornhill**. The first article NOBLE MALEFACTORS, is of special interest at the present time for THEOBALD MATHEW gives an excellent account of the cases that have been tried by the House of Lords in its capacity as a criminal court, including the strange cases of the Duchess of Kingston who was convicted of bigamy and Lord Byron convicted of manslaughter: LAURA NORSWORTHY, whose biography of Lady Elizabeth Hatton is just published, gives in THE GREAT LADY OF HOLBORN an admirable account of that quite extraordinary lady, thought by some to have been in league with the devil. And Thomas Betterton, whom Pepys called "THE BEST ACTOR IN THE WORLD," is the subject of a valuable article by A. E. Snodgrass. For good and unusual short stories the **Cornhill** can always be relied upon. Special note, however, should be made of COVENANT WOOD by J. R. YOUNG, THE CAPTAIN OF THE TURTLES by T. WOODROOFFE, THE GIANT BLUE AZALEA by ROBERT VERRIER, and HUMFREY JORDAN'S story of a dog FRU.

There are poems, and reviews of an admirable selection of new books, and a literary competition. Altogether an unusual one and six-penny worth.

CHRISTMAS HEALTH FOR ALL

An unusually helpful Christmas number is that of HEALTH FOR ALL, with its attractive new cover for the occasion. Among the many interesting, informative, and helpful articles that appear in this special number, the true story told by Mr. William Booth of his amazing self-cure of rheumatoid arthritis, after years of suffering, is undoubtedly one of the most revealing that has ever appeared in the "True Story" feature of this popular health magazine.

Running Mr. Booth's story very closely in point of interest is "A Headmaster's" account of the dramatic success of orange juice in treating an epidemic of influenza at a boys' boarding school. The narrative contains information that may be applied with equal success by anyone who happens to become afflicted with influenza.

Then, Mr. T. Gilbert Oakley, the well-known psychologist, offers a Christmas message of help for the self-conscious hat will prove of great benefit for all who may be affected with undue self-

consciousness.

The Editor's treatment feature is devoted to the self-treatment of eczema, psoriasis, acne and other skin diseases

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

Acknowledgement of the receipt of books will be published in the issue following the receipt, but reviews will appear in subsequent issues as soon as possible.

WATCH THIS SECTION FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW AND USEFUL BOOKS

1. **Some Memories**, by George G. Harap. Publishers, George G. Harap & Co., Ltd., 39, Parker Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (3/6)
2. **The Successful Shop**, by Harold E. Bond. Publishers, The Efficiency Magazine, Kent House, 87, Regent Street, W.1. (5/-)
3. **The Children's Holiday Book of Verse**, chosen by Lorna Lewis. Publishers, Arthur Barker, Ltd., 21, Garrick Street, W.C.2. (7/6)
4. **The Popular Practice of Yoga**, by Dr. R. Mulbagala. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., Broadway House, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C. (7/6)
5. **Salar The Salmon**, by Henry Williamson. Published by Faber & Faber, Ltd., 24, Russell Square, W.C.1. (7/6)
6. **Reason and Emotion**, by John Macmurray. Published by Faber & Faber, Ltd., 24, Russell Square, W.C.1. (7/6)
7. **Tropic Rome**, by Dennis Kincaid. Published by Chatto & Windus, 40-42, Chandos Street, W.C.2. (7/6)
8. **The Asiatics**, by Frederic Prokosch. Published by Chatto & Windus, 40-42, Chandos Street, W.C.2. (8/6)
9. **Turkistan Reunion**, by Eleanor Holgate Lattimore. Published by Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., Paternoster House, E.C.4. (16/-)
10. **The Frontiers of England**, by Sir Arthur Willert. Published by Messrs. William Heinemann, 99, Great Russell St., W.C.1. (10/6)

MORE PRESS AND PUBLIC APPRECIATIONS OF "THE INDIAN"

HIGH CLASS ENGLISH PERIODICAL

"The Indian."

The September issue of "The Indian"—a high class English periodical and the only one of its kind published from London—again performs a valuable service in supplying a large public with accurate information about India and in discussing with fairness many of the present day problems which are facing India. Though, as we might expect from the title, the topics discussed in this magazine are mainly Indian, there are a few others which are imperial.

"The Indian" provides a medium of expression for Indians all over the world and serves their interests in all possible ways. It also deals with trade and commerce of India and has a special section for the Privy Council and its cases. Looking to the type of articles printed in it and also to its fair criticism, it is clear that it strives for better understanding between India and England and for the friendship and co-operation between the two countries which are essential for any amicable settlement of the great problem of the future government of India.—*Indian Cricket*, 15th Feb., 1935, Bombay.

"The Indian."—Most people know little of our great Indian Empire, but they should be helped in this direction by such publications as "The Indian," which is well illustrated and produced and altogether a bright production devoted to popularising India. Lord Mottistone contributes an interesting article on "The Future of Shipping and the British Empire." Other pages give news of the Indian States, social gossip and general items of interest. Trade and commerce find their place, as does health and religion. The second of the series of notes on Indian students in English Universities deals with the O.T.C. and Indian students. "The Indian" has won many good opinions which, judging by the August issue, it richly deserves. It is priced at 1/- and is published by Indian Travellers Ltd., Seymour Place, London, W.1.—

"Kent Messenger," Kent, England.

Suva, Fiji. 4th November, 1935. Mr. Guru Dayal Sharma writes:—"I have been reading with profound interest your valuable magazine "The Indian"

as it comes in the office of the "Fiji Times and Herald," and I am more than pleased to say that it provides a medium of expression for Indians all over the world and serves their interests in all possible ways. I must congratulate you for the general get-up as well as the reading matter which continually appears."

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.—Mr. A. C. B. Singh writes:—"I must confess that I have always been delighted in reading your INDIAN magazine, which comes to me through my son, Mr. I. J. Bahadoorsingh, who holds an office in the Trinidad Civil Service and who is a subscriber to your journal.

"I am also indeed very gratified at the fact to know that "The Indian" is an excellent mediator between Colonial Indians and Mother India for general purposes as mentioned in it."

Suva, Fiji. 18th Nov., 1935.—Mr. B. Gaji writes:—"By chance I came across one of the copies of your most valuable paper "The Indian," which is published in England. . . . and forward my subscription for your valuable journal, which is very much liked by me, although I only had the chance of seeing an old copy."

Delhi. 23rd Oct., 1935. The popular journal "Children's News," says:—"We received the September issue of your delightful and bright paper "The Indian." Its get-up, printing and selection of articles are all superb. Accept our congratulations for that."

Dehra Dun. 12th Nov., 1935. Dr. Sir Harish Chandra writes:—"Keenly interested in all humanistic work and endeavouring for the achievement of unity in this world of diversity by thoughtfully formulating and duly emphasizing a code of 'DUTY' we welcome "The Indian," a highly-finished journal brought out from London, which has as its object the unification of the Indians, who constitute one-fifth of the world's population, on the principle that 'Charity begins at home' and that 'It is an ill bird which does not clean its own nest.' Being a link between Indians all over the world, it means to protect, strengthen, and further the political, social, economic and general welfare of the Indians. It is hoped that it will not limit its activi-

—continued at foot of next column.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW—continued from previous page, column 3.

11. **Know thy Body**, by "Medicus." Published by Messrs. Thorsons, 91, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. (3/6)
12. **Personality**, by J. Louis Orton. Published by Messrs. Thorsons, 91, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. (5/-)
13. **Kent Tells the World**. Published by the "Kent Messenger" Offices, Maidstone.
14. **Gingerbread Jane & Other Stories**, by H. Waddingham. Published by George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., 39, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. (2/6)
15. **Living Pictures**, by Mirza Ahmad Sohran and Julie Chanler. Published by New History Foundation Soc., 132, E. 65th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (\$1.25)
16. **Epic Tales of Modern Adventure**, by T. C. Bridges and H. Hessell Tiltman. Published by George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., 39, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. (7/6)
17. **Abdul Baha in Egypt**, by Mirza Ahmad Sohrab. Published by J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., 114, E. 32nd Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (\$2.50)
18. **Sex and Human Nature**, by Boswell King. Published by George H. Wales Publishing Co., 26, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. (7/6)
19. **Financial Problems of Indian States Under Federation**, by Sahibzada A. Wajid Khan. Published by Jarrolds Ltd., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4. (12/-)
20. **Punch Almanack**. Published at Bouverie Street, E.C.4.
21. **Transactions of the Bose Research Institute Calcutta**. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.4. (21/-)

—continued from previous column.

ties to only suggesting a sound and practical scheme, but cause it to be actually worked out by ceaselessly advocating its cause among its numerous readers in and out of India, of course, taking in it the pioneering part itself, and thus soon convert its high ideal into an accomplished fact and win for itself India's deep gratitude for helping her to become an integral part of the great Empire. I must congratulate the learned Editor for its delightful production, and I hope and wish that the progressive people will up-hold its cause and profit by welcoming it into their homes."

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES AND USEFUL PATENTS

A FOUR VOLT BULB FOR HOUSE MAINS

These columns contain inventions made in different parts of the world. Inventors may send accounts and descriptions for free publication in this journal. Photographs and illustrations are welcome.

Particulars and information about the inventions and patents shown here are available to readers on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

Samuel E. W. Haines has invented a powerful beam from a heat projector which disperses fog banks and makes landing in fogs and steering in fog-bound harbours or channels perfectly safe.

Drinking fountains for poultry have been invented to save wastage of water in hot climates and to prevent the spread of disease amongst fowls. Special valves set at intervals along a water pipe, open at the touch of a bird's beak, and close automatically when released. Fowls quickly learn to use the fountains.

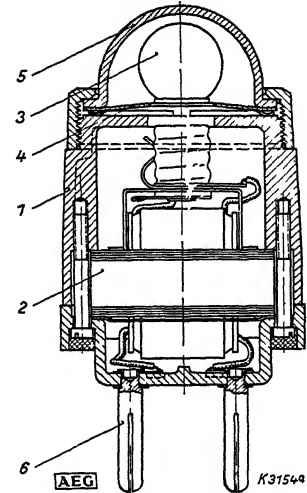
Many up-to-date methods of identity are employed in detecting crime, identifying babies in hospitals, and determining heredity and parentage. (a) Two New York doctors, after extensive research, have announced that veins in the eyeball form distinctive patterns which differ in individuals as the lines and whorls of a fingerprint. (b) In many hospitals the footprints of newly born babies are recorded before they leave the delivery room. This is done to remove any danger of substitu-

tion. Another method is to brand the babies with ultra violet rays passed through a stencilled number.

(c) Hair whorls are inherited and help to prove a person's identity. (d) Landsteina found that when he mixed red blood cells of one person with the serum or clear part of the blood of another individual, a strange reaction took place. From this he discovered that there are four types of human blood and one does not mix with the other. This method of identity has saved some innocent persons accused of murder. (e) The difference in the form and general pattern of the tiny capillaries of the finger nails, give another method of identity. (f) The combination of hereditary characteristics such as the shape of the head, the nose, the ears, are used in American Courts, to show relationship and prove identity. (g) Parents with "genetically blue" eyes, that is, entirely lacking in brown pigment, never have brown-eyed children.

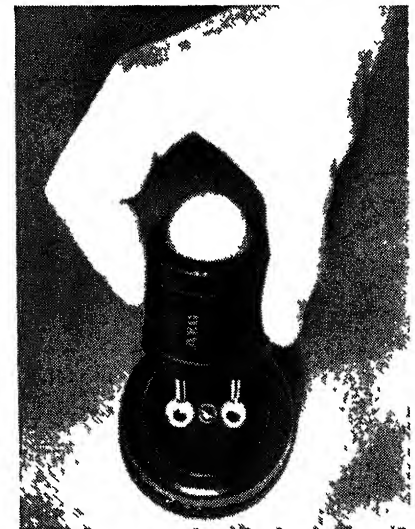
Here are two interesting ideas from Germany. The first is a novel bedside lamp the whole base of which is the switch. So that all one has to do is to touch the base at any point to light the lamp. Everyone knows how exasperating it is to fumble in the dark (it seems for hours) trying to locate the switch of an ordinary lamp.

Sometimes it is necessary to light a sick-room dimly for a long time. To



[Courtesy "Armchair Science"]

1 Outer case; 2 Transformer winding; 3 Bulb; 4 Bulb holder; 5 Cover glass.



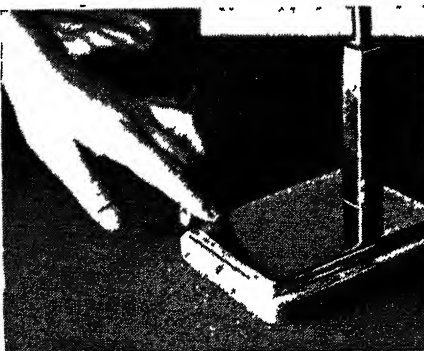
just such a case. It contains a miniature transformer which steps down a house current to no more than four volts. This permits an ordinary flash-lamp bulb to be used on the house circuit. The lamp is plugged-in in the usual manner. A 4-volt bulb gives sufficient light to see by, but its consumption of current is insignificant.

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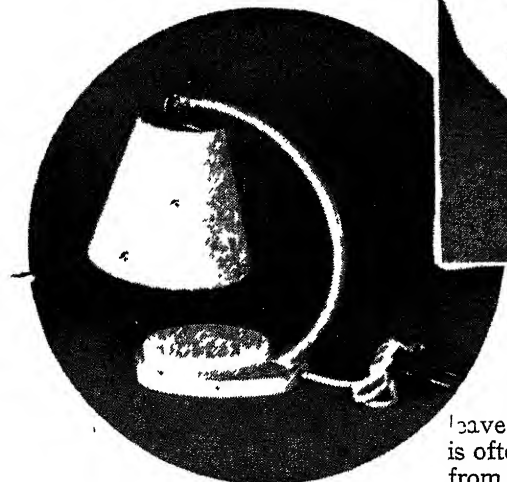
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**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,
LONDON.**



[Courtesy "Armchair Science"]

You have only to touch the base of this bed-side lamp to switch on the light.

Have an ordinary electric light burning is often out of the question, quite apart from the expense of doing so. The little lamp pictured here is designed to meet



By courtesy of]

["Armchair Science"]

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Bombay	Colombo	Madras	Zanzibar
Calcutta	Delhi	Mandalay	
Eldoret		Entebbe	
Kisumu		Jinja	
Mombasa	Kenya Colony	Kampala	Uganda
Nairobi, Nakuru	(Brit E. Africa)		

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

December 1st, Sunday. Khalsa Jatha, Brit. Isles. 4 p.m. Tea, Agenda. 1. Minutes and Accounts. 2. Formation of Inspection Committee. 3. Shabad Kirtan and Speeches.

December 6th, Friday. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Indian Section Lecture "The Quetta Earthquake," by Major-General Sir Henry Karslake, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the Council of the Society will preside. Lantern slides. Tea and coffee will be served in the Library from 4 p.m.

December 12th, Thursday. Central Hindu Society of Great Britain. Lecture on "Fundamentals of Hindu Religion," by Prof. Hari Prasaad Shas'tri, D.Litt. Mr. R. S. Nehra will preside. At India Burma Restaurant, Leicester Place, Leicester Sq., London, W.1. Tea obtainable at 4 p.m. 1s. per head. No charge for admission to lecture which commences at 5 p.m.

December 13th, Friday. Royal Society of Arts. Lecture, "The Cultural Influences of Islam in India," by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir (Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India). The Most Hon. The Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for India, will preside. Tea and coffee at 4 p.m.

December 18th, Wednesday. Mr. R. S. Nehra At Home to Students to meet Professor A. M. Low at 4 p.m. at Veeraswamys India Restaurant, Regent Street, London, W.1.

1936, January 5th, Sunday. Hindustani Speaking Union. Sheikh and Mrs. Abdul Hamid At Home to the Members.

January 29th, Wednesday. The Directors of "THE INDIAN" hold a Business Luncheon in honour of the various Trade Representatives in London.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

NEW HIGH COURT IN INDIA

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following to serve as Chief Justice and as Puisne Judges in the High Court of Judicature which is to be established at Nagpur in the Central Provinces, India, in the near future ::—

To be Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Gilbert Stone, at present
Puisne Judge of the Madras High
Court.

To be Puisne Judges.

Mr. Frederick Louis Grille, Indian
Civil Service.

Mr. M. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi.

Mr. Ronald Evelyn Pollock, Indian
Civil Service.

Mr. Harold George Gruer, Indian
Civil Service.

Mr. Vivian Bose.

The Marquess of Linlithgow,
Viceroy-designate of India, has ap-
pointed Captain W. E. Maxwell,
C.I.E., 3/10th Baluch Regiment,
Indian Army, to serve on his personal
staff as Comptroller.

Government Communique.—It is
stated by the India Office that Sir
Hugh Stephenson, the present Govern-
or of Burma, will vacate his office at
about the end of March next. Not-
withstanding the advantages of retain-
ing Sir Hugh Stephenson's valuable
services during the period of transition
from the present-system of government
in Burma to that for which provision
has now been made by Parliament, the
Government feel that it will be of ad-
vantage to the first Governor of Burma
after its separation from India to have
an opportunity of acquiring some ex-
perience of conditions in Burma before
being called upon to bring the new Con-
stitution into operation. The appoint-
ment of Sir Hugh Stephenson's suc-
cessor will be announced in due course.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE HONOURS LIST

NOVEMBER, 1935.

His Majesty the King has been
graciously pleased to confer the follow-
ing honours for gallantry and meritori-
ous services in connection with Quetta
Disaster.---

The Most Exalted Order of The Star Of India

To be Knight Commander:

1. Major-General Henry Karslake,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., lately
Officiating General Officer Com-
manding-in-Chief, Western Com-
mand.

The Most Eminent Order of The Indian Empire

To be Companion:

1. Lieut.-Col. Samuel George Steele
Haughton, O.B.E., Indian Medical
Service, Officiating Assistant Direc-
tor of Medical Services, Zhob
(Independent) Brigade Area,
Western Command.

The Most Excellent Order of The Indian Empire

To be Officers (Civil Division):

1. Basil Clarence Lahey Bean, Esq.,
Divisional Superintendent, North-
Western Railway, Quetta, Balu-
chistan.
2. Lieut.-Col. Vaman Raghunath
Mirajkar, L.M.S.(Bom.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Indian
Medical Service, Professor of
Operative Surgery, King Edward
Medical College, Lahore, Punjab.
3. Clarmont Percival Skrine, Esq.,
of the Political Department,
Revenue and Judicial Commis-
sioner in Baluchistan, Quetta.
4. Lieut.-Col. Severn Williams, of
the Political Department, Political
Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistan.

To be Officers (Military Division):

1. Lieut.-Col. Geoffrey Allen Percival
Scoones, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Batt.,
8th Gurkha Rifles.
2. Lieut.-Col. Jacob William Van-
reenen, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.),
F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Indian Medical
Service, Officer Commanding No.
4 Company, Indian Hospital
Corps, Quetta.
3. Lieut.-Col. Norman Wintle, Royal
ating Deputy Director, Supply
and Transport, Western Com-
mand.
Indian Army Service Corps, Offici-

To be Members (Civil Division):

1. Daisy Elizabeth, Mrs. Munro,
Lady Superintendent, Civil Hos-
pital, Karachi, Bombay.
2. Charles Dickens, Esq., Superin-
tendent of Post Offices, Quetta
Division.
1. William Gabb-Jones, Esq., En-
gineer-in-Charge, Quetta Electric
Supply Company., Ltd.
- 4 Benjamin Casmir Lobo, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-in-Charge
of the Quetta Telegraph Office.
5. Capt. Basil Woods-Ballard, of the
Political Department, Assistant
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin,
Baluchistan.

To be Members (Military Division):

1. Lieut. Fred. Harry Cotton, 1st
Batt., The West Yorkshire Regt.
(The Prince of Wales' Own).
2. Conductor Herbert Robert Wm.
Crocker, Indian Army Ordnance
Corps.
2. Sub-Conductor Robert Hy. Gass,
Military Engineer Services, Sub-
Divisional Officer, Electrical and
Mechanical, Quetta.
4. Conductor Leslie St. John Turnell,
Royal Indian Army Service Corps.

Medal of The Order of The British Empire

(FOR GALLANTRY.)

1. Havildar (Acting Havildar-Major)
Ahmad Yar, 24th Mountain Bri-
gade, Royal Artillery.
2. Leading Aircraftsman Norman
George Breadon, No. 5 (A.C.)
Squadron, Royal Air Force, Nurs-
ing Orderly, Quetta.
3. Private (Acting Lance-Corporal)
Arthur Brooks, 1st Batt., The
Queen's Royal Regt.
4. Lance Naik Chitrabahadur Gurung,
1st Batt., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
5. Private Ernest Matthew Elston,
1st Batt., The West Yorkshire
Regt. (The Prince of Wales' Own).
6. Private (Acting Lance-Corporal)
George Henshaw, 1st. Batt., The
Queen's Royal Regt.
7. Bombardier (Lance-Sergt.) Alfred
Lungley, 24th Mountain Brigade,
Royal Artillery.
8. Lance Naik Mata Din, 4th Batt.,
19th Hyderabad Regt.
9. Naik Nandlal Thapa, 2nd Batt.,
8th Gurkha Rifles.

*Further lists of Honours will be
continued in our January issue*

OUR STUDENTS

Parents and Students intending to visit England and other countries for study, may write to us for any information of interest to them. We undertake guardianship of Students if desired by the parents. Students are invited to write to us if they are treated unfairly, unjustly or harshly anywhere, by any authority or institution.

The following Indians, Ceylonese and Burmans were called to the Bar on 10th November, 1935:
Lincoln's Inn.

Mallu Chinna Thimma Reddy, Durban University. Yaraballi Varada Rajeshwer Rao, Bombay University, B.A. Manzur Qadir, of Clare College, Camb., B.A. and Punjab University, B.A. Chandsaheb Husainsaheb Shaikh, St. Cath., Oxford; London University, B.A. (Hons.) and Bombay University.

Inner Temple.

N. Singh, University College, London, B.Sc. G. C. Rao, University of Edinburgh. B.Com. D. A. Obeyesekere, Trinity College, Cambridge. B.A.

Middle Temple.

Tan Poh Lim Oodomsb. Kali Sanakar Dutt. Mohammad Arshad Husain, B.A., St. Cath. College, Cambridge, B.A. (Hons.), Punjab University. Dhirajlal Devchand Doshi. Durgeshwar Dayal Seth, B.Sc. (Hons.), London University, B.A. (Hons.), Lucknow University. Bandi Sita Ramamohan Rao, B.A., Madras University. H. A. Francis, B.A., Punjab University. Prabhat Mukul Chaudhuri, B.A., Calcutta University.

Gray's Inn.

Mahmud Ali, Holder of a Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Michaelmas, 1935, LL.M., University of London. J. S. R. Abdela, B.A., Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge. Ramchand Muriymal Malkani, B.L., Edinburgh University. Mohamed Fas-muddin, B.Com., University of Leeds.

I.C.S. LAW MATRICULATION

Coaching by expert Tutors for the above examinations. Individual tuition can be arranged under guarantee of success. Guardianship undertaken if desired. Particulars from—

The Principal, Tutorial College,
Yasin House, 44, Charleville Road,
London, W.14.



Mr. H. C. Mahindroo, B.A. (Hon.) LL.B., of the Punjab. He is the Senior Superintendent of the Lahore High Court, at present on leave studying for the Bar in London. He was recently elected as Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London.



Mr. Mohammad Fasihuddin, B.Com. (Leeds), Barrister-at-Law.

He came from Hyderabad (Deccan) State to England in 1932 and joined Leeds University as a Student for B.Com. Degree and Gray's Inn for the Bar. In 1934 he joined the London School of Economics Political Science for the study of Railway Transport Law and specialised in the same in 1935, obtaining a Certificate with 2nd class. He was President of the Indian Association and Hon. Secretary of the Islamic Society, Leeds University. He intends to practice in Hyderabad (Deccan) of which town he is a citizen. His father is one of the leading advocates of Hyderabad.



Mr. C. H. Shaikh.

NEW STUDENTS

Mr. R. S. Nehra twice entertained the new Students to Bhajias, Jalebis, and Tea at Veeraswamys India Restaurant, London, during the months of October and November. Bombay, Bengal, United Province and the Punjab were well represented. The gathering was very informal and the atmosphere extremely friendly. All students were introduced to each other. Medicine, Law, Banking, Railway Economics, etc., were the varied studies followed by those present.

Mr. Nehra stated the objects of these gatherings were to :—

1. Provide a Common meeting ground for students of different provinces, prosecuting varied studies.
2. Providing opportunities for them to exchange ideas and experiences.
3. To introduce them to resident Indians.
4. To introduce them to famous public men and women in England, e.g., successful lawyers, Judges, Captains of Industry, Directors of the large and famous business houses, Professors of various Institutions, Journalists, etc.
5. To provide them facilities to meet the men and women who have made England what it is to-day.

Everybody present enjoyed the gatherings very much and appreciated the potential advantages of this scheme as outlined by the host.

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inside back cover.

Passed B.A. Hons. from the Deccan College, Poona (Bombay University) with first-class Honours in Persian. Stood first in the College and was consequently appointed a Govt. Dakshina Fellow at that College for a period of two years, during which time also attended classes for M.A. (Bombay), but before the completion of that period the Bombay University awarded a "Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim" foreign scholarship for studies in England. He joined the School of Oriental Studies, London University in 1932 and passed the B.A. Hons. Exam. with 2nd-class Honours in Arabic. Was Research Student of the Oxford University for the B.Litt. Degree, and worked under the guidance of Prof. D. Inargoliouth, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic at that University over a thesis approved for the B.Litt. Degree in Arabic Literature and History. He was called to the Bar on the 18th November, 1935. Was Hon. Secretary of the Indian Rural Reconstruction League, London, N.4. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Fellow of the Royal Empire Society. He intends to practice at Ahmednagar.

LEGAL SECTION

LAW SITTINGS FOR 1936

Hilary Sittings :—
begin 11th Jan., end 8th April.
Easter Sittings :—
begin 21st April, end 29th May.
Trinity Sittings :—
begins 9th June, end 31st July.
Michaelmas Sittings :—
begin 7th Oct., end 21st Dec

COSTLY COMMENTS ON QUETTA

Free Press Forfeits Security of Rs. 20,000

Bombay High Court Rejects Appeal

A full bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, dismissed, in October, the appeal of the Free Press of India, Limited, against the order of the Bombay Government, forfeiting its security of Rs. 20,000 under the Press Emergency Powers Act.

It will be recalled that the forfeiture order was made by the Government in respect of two articles published in the "Free Press Journal" on the Quetta earthquake.

The Judgment

Without calling on the Advocate-General to meet the arguments of the petitioner, the Court held that the writings attributed base political motives to the Government in imposing the ban on the entry of persons to Quetta soon after the earthquake.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, remarked that the imposition of the ban was obviously one on which arguments for and against could be advanced. On the one hand, it might be said that it was necessary in a disaster of such a magnitude that the Government themselves should accept all assistance. On the other hand, it was also obvious that the relief measures should be properly controlled in order to be effective and those in charge of the relief should feel the responsibility of seeing that no bad characters came into the area and indulged in looting.

If the articles in question purely amounted to criticism of the decision arrived at by the Government, there

was no objection, but in the first article the writer had stated that if the Government did not remove the ban, the public should be excused if they drew the inevitable inference. The Government did not wish to give a clear chance to non-official bodies, especially the Congress, to offer direct aid to the sufferers, because such an opportunity would be utilised in strengthening the ties of friendship between the Congress and the people. The article suggested that the Government refused outside assistance owing to a contemptible political motive. His Lordship could hardly imagine any charge more capable of bringing the Government into contempt and hatred. The second article also, in the opinion of His Lordship, fell within the mischief section, as it suggested that the government were discriminating unfairly between Europeans and Indians to prejudice the latter.

Hatred and Contempt

Mr. Justice Blackwell agreed that the first article imputed the motive to the Government in imposing the ban they intended to prevent their political opponents from taking part in the relief work lest they got credit for it.

The second article, in the opinion of the Judge, contained words which meant that the Government were allowing questions of policy to influence them rather than grounds of humanity. It was also suggested that the Government had not succeeded in creating the impression that they could be trusted to give equality of treatment in adversity or prosperity to Europeans and Indians alike. It stated that even the earthquake had not induced the inhuman Government to depart from the racialism which actuated its dealings as between Europeans and Indians in the past. How could any words or criticisms be more calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, asked the Judge.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia agreed with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell regarding the first article, but regarding the second article he found it unfair but had hesitation in holding that it was deliberately calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. It was possible to take the view that it was merely ill-informed and narrow-minded.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Bombay Presidency

10 Permanent High Court Judges in 1934

According to the report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1934, the civil judicial staff included 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge, 17 District Judges, 11 Assistant Judges (including four Assistant Judges under training), a Chief Judge and five Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, two Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, 22 First-Class Subordinate Judges and 91 Second-Class Subordinate Judges.

In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Poona and Ahmedabad exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

The total number of suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court was 4,665 against 5,051 in the previous year. The number decided was 2,326 and the number left undisposed of was 2,339. Those pending include three suits eight years old, six of them seven years, 31 six years, 102 five years, 243 four years, 271 three years, 387 two years and 488 less than a year.

There were 2,693 insolvency petitions for disposal in 1934. Of these 806 were decided, leaving 1,887 undecided. There were also 522 petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration.

The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,681 and 1,694 were disposed of.

On the Appellate Side there were 48 appeals to be dealt with from decrees on the Original Side, of which 30 were decided. There were also 39 appeals from Orders and 53 appeals under Letters Patent. The total number of appeals from civil subordinate courts for disposal was 4,391 of which 1,182 were dealt with, leaving 3,212 pending at the close of the year.

The returns of the civil courts subordinate to the High Court showed that there were 4,204 appeals instituted in 1934; 3,931 were disposed of and 4,437 were pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals pending more than a year rose from 1,019 to 1,208.

PRIVY COUNCIL SECTION

Editor: R. S. NEHRA

The last sitting called the Michaelmas term of the year ends on the 20th December. There were 3 Australia v New Zealand appeals, 1 Canadian, 5 Crown Colony and 27 Indian appeals. All of them have been heard except three from India. One from Madras has been on motion of the party due to the illness of a junior counsel has been adjourned to the next term. The record is a very big one and it is not possible for a new counsel to go through it in a short time. Some documents have been sent for in the other from Allahabad and if they do not arrive in time, the appeal will be adjourned to the next sitting.

The third case is from the Punjab, in which the hearing has started and two days have been spent on the point whether the appeal lies to the Privy Council. The case is between the Sikh Community and the Mahant of a big Dera. The case is a very important one and the hearing is likely to last more than one week. It is possible that this part heard case may have to go over to the next term.

All the reserved judgments given in the term's list have been pronounced.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal has missed the whole of this long term and there is no news of his returning to England during this winter. Most likely he will come back for the spring term. Practically throughout the whole of the winter last year, though he was suffering from cold yet he bravely continued attending the court as regularly as possible. We hope and trust that the authorities may find a suitable place for him in the forthcoming Federal Court in India and thus save him from the cold and treacherous wintry climate of England.

There have been many special leave applications during the term. We have already reported in extenso a criminal murder petition in which special leave was granted. An unusual feature of the term is that another criminal petition has been granted. This one comes from Ceylon and Mr. De Silva, K.C. of Ceylon argued it before their Lordships. It will be reported in our next issue along with some civil special leave applications in which leave has been granted.

Owing to the increasing amount of correspondence, readers are requested

to enclose adequate postage to ensure prompt reply.

LEAVE GRANTED

MURDER PETITION

The whole Petition is reproduced below TO

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the above-named Petitioner SHEWETH as follows:

1. Your Petitioner was on the 24th May, 1935, convicted in the Court of the Additional Sessions, Judge Peshawar, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, of the Murder of one Rehmanud Din. Sentence of death was passed on Your Petitioner and the conviction and sentence were confirmed by the Court of Judicial Commissioner North-West Frontier Province on 19th June, 1935.

2. The case for the Prosecution was as follows:

(a) On the 25th February, 1935, the deceased met one Shamroz (P.W.5) in some fields by the village of Rashaki and after conversing with him went towards a ravine to ease himself. After proceeding about 70 paces on his way Shamroz encountered Your Petitioner armed with a shot gun and was told by Your Petitioner that he was going to Kalpani for shooting. After proceeding about another 70 paces, Shamroz heard a shot fired and looking back he saw that Your Petitioner had fired a shot and was reloading the gun, and he then saw Your Petitioner fire a second shot into the ravine. Shamroz then saw Your Petitioner descend into the ravine and shortly afterwards come out with wet clothes and leave in the direction of the village.

(b) One Rokhan (P.W.9) was relieving himself in a field at about 100 paces from the point where Shamroz and the deceased met and witnessed this meeting and the meeting of Shamroz and Your Petitioner and the subsequent actions of Your Petitioner as detailed by Shamroz. This witness added that he noticed that one sandal was missing from the foot of Your Petitioner when he returned from the ravine.

(c) Upon the alarm being raised, a

party descended into the ravine and found the dead body of the deceased under the water of a stream. The deceased had been shot through the head and arm. An empty cartridge case lay close by and a single sandal was found in the stream. The sandal was, according to the evidence of a shoemaker Amin Gul (P.W.13) one of a pair made by him for Your Petitioner about three months previously and repaired by him 1½ months previously.

(d) On the same day in the house of Your Petitioner, but in a separate room inhabited by his father, was found a gun and three cartridges. Evidence was given by Mr. Lewton-Brain (P.W.15), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nowshera, that in his belief, founded upon experiments which he made, the cartridge found in the ravine was fired from this gun, but the conclusions of this witness, who was not shown to be an expert in this subject, were not adopted by the Court.

(e) Evidence was also called of several persons who stated that they saw Your Petitioner coming from the ravine with a shot gun. Abdul Haq (P.W.6), Abdul Hamid (P.W.7), Haya Khan (P.W.8) and Ghulam Akbar (P.W.10).

(f) The evidence of the witness Rokhan (P.W.9) that when coming away from the ravine your Petitioner was wearing only one sandal was not accepted in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, nor was certain evidence that the clothes of Your Petitioner were wet.

3. Your Petitioner stated before the committing Magistrate on 11th March, 1935, that he did not kill the deceased but that Shamroz (P.W.5) was the enemy both of the deceased and of Your Petitioner and had killed the deceased and falsely charged your Petitioner with the crime. Your Petitioner denied at the Court of Sessions Judge that the sandal belonged to him but did not give or call evidence for the defence.

4. At the trial of Your Petitioner there were admitted in evidence anonymous letters, one of which was addressed to the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, and the other to the Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera. These are exhibits P.H. and P.I. In these letters Your Petitioner was described as being by profession a burglar, robber, murderer on hire and trafficker in women. These letters were followed by an investigation by a

—Continued on next page, col. 1.

MURDER PETITION

—continued from previous page.

police officer Aslam Khan (P.W. 17) and a report upon the character of Your Petitioner (Exhibit P.U.) also was put in evidence at the trial and mentions that complaints had been made against Your Petitioner for adultery, association with bad characters, and other wrong-doing.

5. These damaging documents having been admitted, the Court then received evidence which was supposed to show that Your Petitioner believed that the deceased was the author of the anonymous letters, and Abdul Rahman (P.W. 21), the son of the deceased, was allowed to give as evidence the statement that "the accused believed" that these letters were supplied to the police by the deceased. Except for the evidence of Moinuddin (P.W. 12) that Your Petitioner told him that the deceased had given information against him to the police, there was no evidence either that Your Petitioner believed that the deceased was the author of the letters or that Your Petitioner ever knew of their existence.

6. It was proved in evidence that each of the two witnesses, Shamroz and Rokhan, who testified to the act of shooting by Your Petitioner, were enemies of Your Petitioner, while as to Rokhan neither Shamroz nor anyone else ever spoke to seeing him on the scene of the murder at all. Of the

other witnesses who testified to seeing Your Petitioner after the shooting nearly all were shown in some degree or another to have a motive for enmity to Your Petitioner.

7. In the judgment of the Sessions Judge the fact that Your Petitioner was charged is treated as itself corroboration that Your Petitioner is guilty. At page 100 of the Record appears the passage—

"The circumstantial evidence led by the prosecution will therefore have to be considered as to how far it determines the guilt of the accused . . . It was the accused who was charged immediately after the occurrence and nobody else was at all mentioned in connection with the offence. In the First Instance Report, which was made within a few hours of the occurrence, the accused alone was charged, which is strong corroboration of the above evidence."

8. Of the four assessors who sat with the Sessions Judge, two were of opinion that the evidence did not establish guilt, and two that there was no ocular evidence but that the circumstantial evidence established guilt.

9. In the Judgment of the Judicial Commissioner strong reliance is placed upon the view that Your Petitioner believed the deceased to be the anonymous author. The judgment proceeds (page 109)—

"We have no reason to question that (these anonymous publications)

caused great annoyance to the Appellant, which was still rankling in his mind at the time of the occurrence, and we consider that in the case of a violent man this might well be sufficient to lead him to take revenge even to the extent of inflicting death."

There was no evidence that Your Petitioner was a violent man and in such assumption the Court was seemingly adopting as proved the character ascribed to your Petitioner in the anonymous documents.

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DO YOU KNOW?

FACTS ABOUT INDIA

1. That Indians constitute three-quarters of the population of the British Empire, and one-fifth of the world.
2. That India is divided into 15 Administrative Provinces, with Governors and their Councils.
3. That the area of India is 1,773,168 sq miles.
4. That the Indian States comprise 675,267 sq miles
5. That there are 6,520 Printing presses, 1,708 newspapers, and 2,760 periodicals.
6. That there are 8 High Courts and 3 other Courts discharging the same functions as High Courts but given a different name
7. That each High Court has a number of Judges, and each Judge enjoys the same salary and privileges as a Judge of the High Court of England.
8. That the Indian States have their own High Courts from which no appeal lies to any Court outside their own territory. The Ruler is the Final Court of Appeal.
9. That there are 131 Trade Unions duly registered
10. That exports amounted to 176 crores of rupees in 1932-33.
11. That imports amounted to 162 crores of rupees in 1932-33
12. That cotton and cotton goods constitute about 26% of the Imports, Machinery and Millwork, about 8%, Metals and Ores about 7½%, Oils over 6%, Silk, raw and manufactured about 3½%, Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances about 3%.
13. That the number of Indians in the British Colonies is 2,232,676 and in Foreign Countries 100,525.

14. That Indians have migrated to the following countries of the world:—

CEYLON
BRITISH MALAYA
HONG KONG
MAURITIUS
SEYHELLES
GIBRALTAR
NIGERIA
KENYA
UGANDA
NYASALAND
ZANZIBAR

JAMAICA
TRINIDAD
BRITISH GUIANA
FIJI ISLANDS
BASUTOLAND
TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY
SWAZILAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
CANADA

AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
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VICTORIA
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